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NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

FEB 27 1925

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Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, FEB 28, 1925

HONOR FOR BELDEN PLEASES TRUSTEES

Slated to Head American
Library Association

Election of Boston Public Library
Director Regarded as Certain

The selection by the nominating committee of the American Library Association of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, as nominee for president of that great national organization is regarded as so certain to be followed by the trustees of the Boston Public Library that the trustees of the Boston Public Library have already formally testified their satisfaction with the selection.



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

The trustees, who are assured that Mr. Belden will accept the nomination, have recorded, in a resolution, their gratification at the honor, the nomination will confer on the Boston Public Library, adding a promise to support his work for the association.

Charles Francis Dorr Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1871, son of Francis and Jennie (Wright) Crapo Belden.

He attended Central High School, Buffalo, graduated at Harvard University in 1895 and at Harvard Law School in 1898, after which he was admitted to the New York bar. He served, however, as secretary of the law faculty at Harvard till 1902, when he was appointed assistant librarian of Harvard Law School.

In 1908, he became librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston, and one year later Gov. Draper appointed him head of the State Library at the State House. He made such a reputation there that in 1917 he was appointed director of the Boston Public Library, succeeding Horace G. Wadlin.

For 16 years he has been chairman of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries. He belongs to the Massachusetts Bar, the Harvard Law School Association, Immigrant Education Society, Boston Art, City and Harvard Clubs.

He was married in 1908 to Miss Anna Marian Blackwell of East Orange, N. J. They have four children. Their home is at 52 Elliot st., Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Belden will be the second Bostonian chosen for the presidency of the American Library Association, the first having been the late Justin Winsor, librarian of the old Boston Public Library in Boston st., near Tremont st., who was elected president on the formation of the association at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia.

Boston Daily Globe
Feb. 28, 1925

LIBRARY EXHIBITS LONGFELLOW'S WORKS

Marks 118th Anniversary
of Birth of Poet

The 118th anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow yesterday was commemorated at the Boston Public Library by an exhibition of the poet's manuscripts, autograph letters and first editions, which were arranged in the Barton room.

The library has a large collection of Longfellow's works, almost all the poet's books being represented by first editions. The whole collection of first or rare editions of 19th century English and American authors is called the "Longfellow Memorial Collection" and comprises more than 500 volumes.

"Outre-Mer" is the rarest of Longfellow's works. "A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea" is the subtitle of the book, and it contains sketches of the poet's European travels. The first part was published in 1832, the second in 1833. Hillard, Gray & Co., Boston, were the publishers of the first part and Lilly, Wain & Co. of the second. In 1909 a copy sold for \$100, and another, with an autograph letter, for \$200. The library received its copy in 1904, by exchange, from the library of Bowdoin College.

A copy of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is by far the most valuable among the books now on exhibition. It was made up by Mellen Chamberlain, who took a copy of the English edition of the poem and illustrated it with portraits, autographs and engravings of the scenes referred to in the text.

LONGFELLOW AUTOGRAPHS IN ANNIVERSARY EXHIBIT

Display at Library of First Editions and Unpublished
Letters of Poet Includes Application for Position on
Literary Gazette While Student at Bowdoin

Unpublished autograph letters and rare first editions of the works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow were placed on exhibition at the Boston Public Library today, the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the poet's birth. These include a letter of application for a position on the Literary Gazette while he was a student at Bowdoin College.

The library possesses a large and valuable collection of Longfellow's works. From the earliest volume to the last, almost all the poet's works are represented by first editions. The library's whole collection of first or rare editions of nineteenth century English and American authors, which is called the "Longfellow Memorial Collection," comprises more than 500 volumes, and is continually augmented by additions bought from the income of the Artz fund.

The number of autograph letters is about 50. Half of these were written in 1832 and 1833, while Longfellow was professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College. They are addressed to Charles Folsom, who was at the time chief reader at the University Press, Cambridge. Longfellow was then busy editing textbooks, French, Spanish, Italian grammars and readers, and his letters contain instructions or ask advice concerning his books.

Letters of Poet
They are full of personal matters also. Folsom, formerly an instructor at Harvard and later librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, was a scholar and a literary man himself. He early recognized the talent of Longfellow, and tried to be helpful to him.

A junior at Bowdoin College, Longfellow sent two essays to Theophilus Parsons of Taunton, Mass., an editor and later professor of law at Harvard. "Pray do not think me vain," he writes, "as you certainly will if you apply all the remarks made relative to the 'The Author' strictly to myself—this you must recollect is my assumed character."

Aug. 13, 1825, dates the next letter to Mr. Parsons. Longfellow asks him to find out from Mr. Carter, editor of the Literary Gazette, whether he would take him as an assistant editor. "I wish to breathe a little while a literary atmosphere; and as I shall not probably enter upon the study of my profession for a year, I wish to be connected in some way with a literary periodical."

Boston Transcript
February 27, 1925

"Outre-Mer" Rarest

There are letters to Samuel Colman referring to the printing of "Hyperion", also to the German poet, Ferdinand Freiligrath (dated Nahant, Aug. 2, 1854), and to many others. Since most of these letters were never published, students of Longfellow might find a great deal of material in them.

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The library received its copy in 1904, by exchange, from the library of Bowdoin College. How many copies of the first part were issued is not known, but Longfellow wrote to George W. Greene, his friend, "If the whole edition of Outre-Mer No. 1 sells I shall make fifty dollars."

But a copy of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is by far the most valuable among the books now on exhibition. It was made up by Mellen Chamberlain, who took a copy of the English edition of the poem, and illustrated it with portraits, autographs, and engravings of the scenes referred to in the text.

"When I made known to Mr. Longfellow," Chamberlain writes, "my intention of illustrating this copy of Miles Standish, he entered into the project with cordiality, and gave me several photographs not elsewhere to be obtained. Besides the autograph of the opening lines of the poem, he affixed his signature to each of the portraits and wrote the descriptive notes to the views and interiors."

The volume also contains letters by Governor Winslow, Cotton Mather and others. It is sumptuously bound in large folio form. Among the first editions "Voices of the Night" (1839) is of particular interest, being the first volume of poems by Longfellow.

The textbooks, published between 1830 and 1833, have mainly an interest of curiosity; but they also show Longfellow's rare gift for languages. He wrote an Italian grammar in French, translated short stories by Irving into Spanish, edited manuals of proverbs, etc. An edition of the French translation of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" (Boston, 1831), is the rarest among his early efforts.

A LONGFELLOW ANNIVERSARY

Boston Public Library to Exhibit Autograph Letters and Rare First Editions of Poet

In honor of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Feb. 27, officials of the Boston Public Library are holding an exhibition of manuscripts, autograph letters and first editions of the poet's work in the Barton Room.

The library possesses a large and valuable collection of Longfellow's works. From the earliest volume to the last, almost all the poet's works are represented by first editions. The library's whole collection of first or rare editions of nineteenth century English and American authors is called the "Longfellow Memorial Collection," and comprising over five thousand volumes, and continually augmented by additions bought from the income of the Artz fund.

The number of autograph letters is about fifty. Half of these were written in 1832 and 1833, while Longfellow was professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College. They are addressed to Charles Folsom, who was at the time chief reader at the University Press, Cambridge. Longfellow was then busy editing text-books, French, Spanish, Italian grammars and readers, and his letters contain instructions, or ask advice, concerning his books. But they are full of personal matters also. Folsom, formerly an instructor at Harvard and later librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, was a scholar and a literary man himself.

He early recognized the talent of Longfellow, and tried to be helpful to him. It is interesting to read a letter of the poet, written to Folsom on July 7, 1833:

"Did you know," he writes, "that you were a sad, old rogue not writing me since December? Well, if you will not write to me, I shall make you write for me. You must know that my profile brain has conceived the mad project of leaving this college, and establishing a female school in the city of New York, where I understand great things may be done in that way. I am anxious, however, to have more definite information upon this point; and as I understand that your friend, W. C. Bryant, takes a good deal of interest in the subject of female education, you would do me a great favor if you would write him two or three lines requesting information in this matter."

Instead of two or three lines, Charles Folsom wrote two full pages to Bryant. He speaks with great admiration of Mr. Longfellow, "whose early promise is likely to be verified, if his lot should be well cast." Having described the past attainments of the young professor, he predicts: "He needs only the influence which he would receive from a few minds, such as he would find there, to become an efficient *littérateur*, real promoter of the good learning in the country."

The earliest of these letters was written Jan. 27, 1825. A junior at Bowdoin College, Longfellow sent two essays to Theophilus Parsons of Taunton, Mass., an editor and later professor of law at Harvard. "Pray to not think me vain," he writes, "as you certainly will if you apply all the remarks made relative to the 'The Author' strictly to myself—this, you must recollect, is my assumed character."

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There are letters to Samuel Colman (referring to the printing of "Hyperion"), also to the German poet, Ferdinand Freiligrath (dated Nahant, Aug. 2, 1854), and to many others. Since most of these letters were never published, students of Longfellow might find a great deal of material in them.

Most Valuable Books

"Outre-Mer" is the rarest of Longfellow's works. "A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea" is the subtitle of the book, and it contains sketches of the poet's European travels. The first part was published in 1832, the second in 1833. Hillard, Gray & Company, Boston, were the publishers of the first part, and Lilly, Wain & Company of the second. In 1909 a copy sold for \$140, and another, with an autograph letter, for \$200. The library received its copy in 1904, by exchange, from the library of Bowdoin College. It is in excellent condition, bound in the original marbled covers. (How many copies of the first part were issued is not known, but Longfellow wrote to George W. Greene, his friend: "If the whole edition of Outre-Mer No. 1 sells I shall make fifty dollars.")

But a copy of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is by far the most valuable among the books now on exhibition. It was made up by Mellen Chamberlain, who took a copy of the English edition of the poem, and illustrated it with portraits, autographs and engravings of the scenes referred to in the text. "When I made known to Mr. Longfellow," Chamberlain writes, "my intention of illustrating this copy of Miles Standish, he entered into the project with cordiality, and gave me several photographs not elsewhere to be obtained. Besides the autograph of the opening lines of the poem, he affixed his signature to each of the portraits and wrote the descriptive notes to the views and interiors."

One of these "illustrations" is a folio letter written by "five of the most prominent" among the Pilgrims. Addressed to Governor John Winthrop, it is in the handwriting of Governor Bradford, and signed by himself, Thomas Prentiss, Dr. Samuel Fuller, Miles Standish and John Alden. (The two last are the principal characters of Longfellow's poem.) "Gentlemen and Worthily Friends," begins the letter; it contains proposals for an agreement regarding the treatment of freemen and sojourners who may go from one plantation to the other, and also expatiations concerning the reception of certain bondsmen who had come to Plymouth to work. The letter was written on Feb. 6, 1621. Winthrop's indorsement and Bradford's seal are on the fourth page.

The volume also contains letters by Governor Winslow, Cotton Mather and others. It is sumptuously bound in large folio form.

Other First Editions

Among the first editions "Voices of the Night" (1839) is of particular interest, being the first volume of poems by Longfellow. The book is in duodecimo form, bound in the original boards, with paper label. It was published by John Owen, Cambridge. In the same form, and published by the same firm are "Ballads and Other Poems" (1842), "Poems on Slavery" (1842), "The Spanish Student" (1845), "The Belfry of Bruges" (has illuminated paper covers, dated 1845), but, curiously, the title-page bears the date 1846. William D. Ticknor & Co., and Ticknor & Fields were the publishers of most of the later volumes. "Evangeline" was published in 1847. "Estray" the same year. "The Golden Legend" (1851), "Hawatha" (1854), "The New England Tragedy" (1860), "Tales of a Wayside Inn" (1865) follow one another in the show-cases. Most of these volumes are very rare. The thirty-two pages of "Poems of Slavery" fetches over \$70; a copy of "Evangeline" sold lately for ninety-one dollars.

The textbooks, published between 1830 and 1833, have mainly an interest of curiosity; but they also show Longfellow's rare gift for languages. He wrote an Italian grammar in French, translated short stories by Irving into Spanish, edited manuals of proverbs, etc. He was anxious to give the books the proper foreign appearance; on the title-page of his Spanish translations he read: "Imprenta de Griffin, Brunswick, se halla de venta en la libreria de Colman, Portland, 1830." An edition of the French translation of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" (Boston, 1831), is the rarest among his early efforts.

The first collected edition of Longfellow's works was published in 1880 by Ticknor & Fields. Only one hundred copies were printed. The library possesses the de luxe edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (11 vols., 1906), and also the six volume edition of the translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," with Plaxman's drawings.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

SUNDAY AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Budget Commissioner C. J. Fox to Show
Films of Boston Convention Parades

In the absence of the mayor from the city, the lecture scheduled for Sunday at 2.30 o'clock P. M. in the lecture hall of the Public Library will be given by Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner. His talk will be on "Boston, the Convention City," and will be illustrated by moving pictures of pageants and parades incidental to conventions held in Boston.

The second lecture on chamber music, with special reference to the March 5 program of the Pionazey Quartet, will be given in the lecture hall of the library on Sunday at 7.30 P. M., by Professor Leo K. Lewis of Tufts College, assisted by a string quartet of Tufts College students and by Miss Ida Saslavsky at the piano. The lecture is free to the public.

Boston Post, March 2, 1925

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library has now on view, in the Barton-Ticknor room, a collection of Longfellow autograph letters and rare books, in recognition of the birthday anniversary of the poet. Of peculiar interest is an English edition of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," imported from London by Mellen Chamberlain, and chosen by him for special illustration. It is one of an original letter in his possession, having unusual value.

That letter was written by Governor Bradford, and signed not only by him but by Captain Miles Standish, Governor Thomas Prentiss, Dr. Samuel Fuller, and John Alden. It was addressed to Governor John Winthrop, was endorsed by him, and was sealed with Governor Bradford's own seal. It is inserted in this unique book, and a memorandum made by Mellen Chamberlain says of it that it is "probably not surpassed in interest and value by any similar document now extant, of the Colonial period."

Inlaid portraits add to the charm of this book. The first is a delightful engraving of Longfellow in his youth, with a smooth face, and lustrous eyes. It represents him as he was when a student at Bowdoin College. In all his early enthusiasm for a career of letters. The second picture is of him as he was in 1846, and then follow others representing him at later stages in his life. All these are accompanied by Longfellow's own signatures made expressly for Mr. Chamberlain's "beautiful book," as Longfellow called it.

Another worth-while exhibit is a copy of "Outre-Mer—A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea"—Boston, Hillard, Gray & Co., 1833. This is such a rare book that a copy of it brings several hundred dollars. This was the first book published by Longfellow, save a little-known translation of some Spanish poems, and is a series of sketches, tales and essays.

It is well worth while to follow the series of exhibitions which are arranged every fortnight in the Barton-Ticknor room, under the direction of Dr. Haraziz, who presides over the room.

Boston Transcript

24 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1925

As usual, the Librarian finds he can tolerate no other course than to reprint M. E. P. article. Miss P. is subject in the current issue of Library Life is the open-shelf room and her article, entitled "The Open Shelf Room," here follows:

"The open shelf room has a delightful and singularly faithful public. In fact, the woman who took out the first book is still a treasured friend who regards herself as a sort of godmother to the department. Retired business men frequent the open shelf room, teachers and pupils of the nearby school, and college students. One reader keeps a note book and jots down titles which might interest fellow patrons. A Boston reader supplies a list of books on sociology maintained to interest the layman.

"The department is small enough to be friendly. Perhaps it is too much so; it would be friendly if it were larger. No red tape trips up the eager book lover. No huge card catalogue terrifies him. The collection of books is not large, but there is something to tempt everyone. It is curious to see books which have languished in the stacks unread for ten or more years take a new lease of life when dusted and put in plain sight. Often a heap of such books are collected from their obscurity and set out on the table just inside the Open Shelf Room. Usually the entire lot is gone within an hour. People have an idea that a book on this table is a rare and priceless work, which probably will never be found in again.

"Books of travel and memoirs are always popular. In fact, elderly Boston ladies, who have been entertained by the great, proudly point out their names in such books. Plays are much in demand, owing to the number of dramatic schools about Copley square. Actors from the two stock companies patronize this collection as well. Those who are planning summer vacations abroad like to read about other people's experiences beforehand. Our selection of French novels are much read by maids and governesses from Back Bay families. Many come in accompanied by their little charges. Readers come from out of town to look over our Spanish, Italian and German collections.

"One never can guess in advance what book any one is going to take out. A good 'rough-neck' is likely to select Max Beertholm's 'Hansy Hypocrite.' The clerical looking gentleman will probably emerge with a volume of Saint Simon's Memoirs. A nice frail old man loves books on tiger hunting and cannibals. A lawyer reads about the World War exclusively. A young woman, who is secretary to a manufacturer, dotes on nonsense verse. A suburban dentist comes in twice a week for books about Napoleon.

"The books in the Open Shelf Room are essentially hand-picked. We recognize no 'average reader' but set out each book to catch the eye of some special customer. It is uncanny to watch the very person for whom the book was intended seize it with an air of happy discovery. Such people wanted; they enthusiastically introduce friends to the Open Shelf Room. These friends appear to appreciate it, for on a crowded that it resembles Park Street Station during a rush hour. To run an Open Shelf Room successfully all one needs is five miles of stacks and a good memory."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1925

LIBRARIANS PLAN MEETING IN JUNE

Sessions Will Be Held in Swampscott, Mass.

Librarians from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well as from the New England states are expected to attend the conference of librarians arranged by the Massachusetts Library Club to be held in Swampscott June 24 to 26 inclusive. It will be a joint meeting of the state library clubs of New England, the hospital librarians, the New England Library Commission workers and the Boston regional group of catalogers and classifiers. Members of other eastern groups who are not planning to attend the American Library Association's annual meeting in Seattle, Wash., in July, also are expected to attend the conference.

It is expected that the topics to be discussed by the catalog section at the Seattle meeting, with certain local subjects added, will be the feature of the program at Swampscott.

Mrs. Frances R. Coe of the Massachusetts State Library is chairman of the Boston regional group of catalogers and classifiers. Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the state division of public libraries, is in charge of the program for hospital librarians, and Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the division, is in charge of that for library workers.

Details of arrangements were discussed at a supper and meeting of the Special Libraries Association held last evening at the Young Men's Christian Association on Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON TRAVELER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1925

Question—I am a cross-word fan. I also pride myself on being a blooming optimist, but the Boston Public Library first confound me with a few large dictionaries for the public to use in Bates hall. At the close of the contest the man informed me that they had been sent out to the library. The binder must be in China as they have not come back. Now there are two big Webster dictionaries there. One in the little room at the end and one back of the counter at the central desk. You can go up and under supervision, standing up, look up one to the reading table. Last night one fellow did manage to get one to signing a cross-word fiend got hold of it. I understand that the house organ of the library has come out against the cross-word fiends. The main objection is that they wear the books out and make up the should be written up. If the library attendants are tired why not give them a Boston.

ANSWER—No doubt the officials of the Public Library will write us an answer to this indictment. We hope so.

THE HARVARD CRIMSON

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925.

HERSEY TO TELL ABOUT THE THEATER COLLECTION

Speaks at Boston Library Tomorrow—Harvard Collections Famous in Theatrical World

Mr. F. W. C. Hersey '09 will speak on "The Theater Collection of Harvard University" at the Boston Public Library at 3.30 o'clock tomorrow.

In his talk Mr. Hersey, who is an instructor in the English Department, will touch upon the important features of the most dramatically interesting collection in the world. Though little known to laymen, it is famous among actors, dramatic critics, and historians of the drama. A well known professor at Columbia, in writing a history of the drama, has spent most of his time and found most of his material on the top floor of Widener Library, so great is the scope and rarity of the collection.

During a recent stay in Boston Walter Hampden came out to Cambridge, and was surprised to find here pictures of himself which he did not remember had ever been taken. Mr. Hersey in searching for a picture of Jane Cowl, found 300 to choose from.

The collection includes engravings, paintings, prints, lithographs, playbills, and the like. The bulk of it was gathered by Robert Gould Shaw '69, and was given to Harvard by him in 1915. Mr. Shaw's collectors are continually adding new material.

PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEED OF CASH

Without Endowment and With Limited Funds, Service to Citizens Is Seriously Crippled

BY LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN
Chairman Board of Trustees,
Boston Public Library

The Boston Public Library stands, as never before, at the threshold of great opportunities of service. It cannot stand still, but must either lose its standing and reputation or march forward.

URGENT NEED OF MONEY

Despite its accomplishments of the last year, which include the lending for use at home of more than 2,000,000 books, and the use at the central library and the 31 branches of the system of several million volumes, indications are conclusive that there is not an appropriation of sufficient size to buy enough copies of a book to meet the reasonable demands of the average library user.

This is illustrated by the fact that of Boston citizens only one in seven holds a card permitting him to draw books from the library, and also that it is often necessary for a person who wishes to take out a book to apply from six to eight times before he is able to obtain it.

On the other hand, the Boston Public Library is an illustration of what is very common, a fine public building without funds or endowment to maintain its physical upkeep. The need of money for keeping in repair the buildings of the library system is most pressing and urgent.

Equipment Worn Out

Good use could be made of several hundred thousand dollars at once to place the central library and the existing branches in good condition. The central library in Copley square has been in use since 1855. Its equipment is worn out. It needs improved lighting, a new book carrier system and a new equipment of pneumatic tubes.

The present heating system is said to be wasteful and inefficient. The ventilating system, installed when the building was erected, is practically useless. Complaints are constantly made of the foul air in the great reference hall, in the newspaper and periodical rooms, and in the lecture hall. Funds must be found to meet these essential needs.

In theory the Boston Library is supposed to purchase at least one copy of most of the standard books of non-fiction that are published. Many such books, however, should be bought in quantity. As an illustration, while the library buys most of the good books on radio that are issued, now and again there comes along a book of unusual merit on the subject. The central library buys two copies of such a book, one to circulate, the other to be placed in the reference collection where it will be available for students making use of books in the library. Perhaps three or four additional copies of this same book are purchased for a few of the larger branches.

To meet the reasonable demand for a book of this nature, however, the library should have from 20 to 50 copies. Lack of funds does not permit such purchase. Neither has it been possible to supply the branch libraries with satisfactory reference collections, including up-to-date encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and the most recent books of reference in the arts and sciences.

sections of the city not convenient of access to the present library branches, ones. Many of the present branches are inadequate not only as regards the collections to be found in them, but also as regards their size and convenience. The wisdom of creating new branches may well be questioned, at least until the present branches are more adequately supplied with books and with service to administer them. In addition to its 31 branches the library maintains more than 3000 deposit stations in various parts of the city. This number could be indefinitely extended for the benefit of the citizens, but suitable books for such collections cannot be withdrawn from the inadequate supply in the central library and its branches.

Reader Eager for Help

During the past few years the growth of courses open to the public offered by the extension division of the State Department of Education, some of them given in co-operation with the Public Library and held in the public lecture hall in the corner building, has developed a demand for the purchase of additional copies of books to which reference has been made by the instructor in the several courses.

The library has no funds to meet this reasonable demand for serious helpful books for the adult student.

The American Library Association recently appointed a commission on adult education, to stimulate and develop the use of books among adult readers through the publication and distribution of graded lists of books on subjects embracing a good part of the range of human knowledge. Experience has shown that the adult reader is eager for such help. The library should be in a position to meet in a large measure the demand stimulated by this plan for increasing an interest in good reading.

Like Free University

It is said that over 60 per cent of our children leave the public schools before finishing their second year in the high school. Economic conditions unfortunately will not permit the parents of these children to continue their education and thus to train them to become better and more efficient members of the community in which they live.

The library is not only the continuation school for such children, but in a very real sense it is the free public university for ambitious men and women who have left school or college. It is a great public service station for the person who wishes to obtain information or to add to his knowledge. This fact is being stressed more and more by educators and the knowledge-seeking public is turning in increasing numbers to the public libraries of the country for guidance and practical aid.

Forced to Start Libraries

It is only during recent years that there has sprung up in big cities and in industrial centers what is known as the "special library." Such libraries have been established in banking houses, insurance companies, manufacturing plants, and so forth, to serve the needs of the officials and members of such organizations. Business men and organizations are only beginning to make wide use of the knowledge and information to be found in the printed word. Owing to the lack of well organized and efficient business branches of public libraries, suitably situated in the heart of the commercial district, business men have been forced to establish their own special libraries. The few cities that have established such branches report substantial success, marked by a large use of the branch on the part of the immediate business community and an increasing and active support of the library by the business man.

For Business Men

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have for many years recommended the establishment of a business men's branch library in Boston. The recommendation has been endorsed by the city, which consists of a number of citizens of the city, a different one. Selected works of biography, travel, history, the arts and sciences, poetry, drama and books in the other fields of knowledge should be bought in larger number for the branches, and certainly more than one copy should be available for circulation from the central library.

Each year the trustees receive legitimate requests from residents in those sections of the city not convenient of access to the present library branches, ones. Many of the present branches are inadequate not only as regards the collections to be found in them, but also as regards their size and convenience. The wisdom of creating new branches may well be questioned, at least until the present branches are more adequately supplied with books and with service to administer them. In addition to its 31 branches the library maintains more than 3000 deposit stations in various parts of the city. This number could be indefinitely extended for the benefit of the citizens, but suitable books for such collections cannot be withdrawn from the inadequate supply in the central library and its branches.

Completing Collections

For many years the Boston Public Library has justly had the reputation of housing one of the three most important scholarly collections of books to be found in the public institutions of the country. Its treasures have a world-wide reputation. They came to the library mainly through gift, through the foresight and liberality of devoted citizens who had built up great collections in some special field of learning. The library prizes greatly these possessions and is gratified by the use that is made of them by scholars who come to Boston from all parts of the world. The library, however, has unfortunately but little money available from trust funds to add to these collections, or to fill in their gaps. The money appropriated by the city for the purchase of books, periodicals, newspapers, photographs, maps, etc., must be used in the main for the acquisition of popular material. The Boston Library has reason to envy the New York Public Library, with its trust funds amounting to over \$10,000,000 when the Boston institution can only boast of trust funds amounting to \$588,313.33, with an income therefrom during the last year of \$24,265.83.

Limited by Funds

The potentialities of a great public library are limited only by the funds at its disposal. The library department is one of the smallest of the city's major departments. It receives only a trifling amount out of each dollar spent by the city.

While this is true, the trustees are none the less grateful for the consideration that has always been given the department by the various city administrations. They have found the city officials sympathetic and desirous of giving the library its reasonable share of available funds. More income, however, must be obtained from either the city or private sources if the library is to maintain its practice and to remain a constructive leader in the upbuilding and development of the library work of America.

The facts are presented should dispel any illusion that the public libraries have in the perhaps generally accepted belief that the public library of the city of Boston is adequately endowed and that it receives from the city sufficient money to permit it properly to function and to extend its manifold services to meet the ever-increasing demands made upon this great educational institution of Boston.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1925

At the Venture bookshop last night, Mr. Zoltan Harsanyi, formerly a journalist in Huda Pasha and now in charge of the Barton-Ticknor collections at the Boston Public Library, spoke on modern Hungarian literature. The next "venture" occurs on March 17, a candlelight supper followed by an hour of Irish poetry.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1925

BOSTON SCENES

Rusicka, Preissig, Horahy, Gallagher Join in Handsome Exhibition at the City Club

Seldom has a more attractive group of sketches and prints of Boston been shown than those now displayed at the Boston City Club, nearly every aspect of the city being presented. The personal quality enters to such a degree into the work that it gives fresh interest to familiar scenes. Rusicka is almost classical in the severity with which in colored etchings he traces Park Street Church from the Granary Burying Ground or Faneuil Hall over-shadowed by tall buildings. In copy square has been found a number of fine views, notably those done in aquatint by Voltech Preissig. Frederick Hall's remarkable etching of the Boston Public Library is likewise to be seen. Practically all of Gallagher's best work is shown and there is quite a group of water colors by Lester Horahy. His Public Garden scenes have a naive quality and much charm.

One feature of the present show is that it conforms well to the limitations of the gallery, creating a most harmonious and intimate effect.

ADULTS HAVE RIGHTS

More Space Needed For Them in the Reading Room at Jeffries Point in First Section

The Reading Room conducted at Jeffries Point in the First Section under the direction of the Boston Public Library authorities serves a very useful purpose. It is well patronized by the young people, and that is all very pleasing. But the grownups have just a little in the way of rights, and it does seem that they should be provided for also. What is needed is additional space whereby the elderly people might have an opportunity to browse among the books, and perchance sit down and read something that had arrested their attention.

Men and women cannot sit among children. They will be irritated by the blessed energy of the young ones, and they will depart leaving the space to them. So it would seem the part of wisdom in all the reading rooms of the districts to have enough space to permit a reservation for each class of readers.

Why not make a beginning at Jeffries Point?

Chris. Tracy Register
March 12, 1925

Distinction for Mr. Belden

Charles F. D. Belden, a well-known Unitarian, has just been nominated for the presidency of the American Library Association to serve during the sesquicentennial of the Association. This is a signal honor to Boston and Massachusetts inasmuch as no librarian of the Boston Public Library, while serving as head of that institution, has been thus honored since the first President of the Association, Justin Winsor, in 1876. The Association now has some 6,000 members composed of librarians and trustees scattered throughout the United States and Canada. The Association holds its annual meeting in the summer and in various parts of America. The semi-centennial celebration will probably be held in Philadelphia. Its first meeting place, The midwinter meetings are always held in Chicago.

The entire development of the great library system of America, which leads the world, has taken place during the past fifty years. The Boston Public Library was the first free public city library supported by taxation in the world, a library that for many years led in various forms of administration that have placed American libraries in the forefront. Boston can boast of the first branch library, and it was in this institution that work with children was developed in its now generally accepted form.

Prior to Mr. Belden's acceptance of the librarianship of the Boston institution he was for eight years librarian of the Massachusetts State Library. He was appointed by Governor Draper, in 1909, chairman of the Board of Free Public Libraries Commissioners of the Commonwealth, a position which he has held continuously since that time. The Library Commission established in 1890 was the first of the boards created to develop and extend library work throughout the State. The majority of the states have followed the example of Massachusetts, and their work has been a great factor in the establishment and development of public libraries throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Mr. Belden is enthusiastic over the latest movement of the National Association to further adult education through the public library, and is a member of a commission of seven to study and report on ways and means to further this far-reaching problem. Mr. Belden was for many years a resident of Cambridge, Mass., and is a member of the First Parish Church. At present he is a resident of Jamaica Plain, and attends the First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain. He is a member of the Unitarian Laymen's League, and is treasurer of the National Library Committee of The Christian Register.

THE LIBRARIAN

Recording an occasion so rare in the history of the Boston Public Library as to be worth noting here, even though somewhat belatedly, R. G. A. writes as follows in the current issue of Library Life: "The visit of Igor Stravinsky, the distinguished Russian composer, to this country and his appearance as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra led to an unusual event in the library—a photograph concert. Records have frequently been used in the course of lectures on the Symphony concerts, but rarely has this resource been employed to such an advantage as on a recent day when records of two of Stravinsky's suites, which had kindly been loaned by the Victor Company, were played, to the instruction and evident enjoyment of a large group of listeners. Earlier in the same week, Professor Hill, of Harvard, had given a masterly résumé of Stravinsky's position in contemporary music, and Mr. Appel's stereoscopic pictures only increased the curiosity to hear some examples of the composer's works. After a few explanatory remarks Mr. Appel let the music speak for itself, and, since the concert at which Stravinsky played, several persons have remarked on the way in which this introduction to his music had added to their enjoyment. The records gave forth good volume, and the characteristics of the different instruments were reproduced successfully. This experiment opens a vista upon a possible new field of activity for the library."

The exhibition of the "Fifty Books of 1924" opened in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library today. This is a selection of books issued last year under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, New York. It is the second collection which has been made under the same general title. The selection is based principally upon excellence of examples of book-making. The purpose is to encourage the best efforts of publishers and bookbinders and to stimulate a widespread interest on the part of the public in well made books. This new exhibit provides a "yardstick" whereby, each year, progress in the arts of the book can be measured or at least indicated.

Last evening, the Society of Printers, under whose auspices this exhibition is being held, examined the books in detail and a short analysis of the types used and the technical features of the books was given by Henry Lewis Johnson. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, described the important resources of the Boston Public Library in books relating to printing and allied subjects. He emphasized the desire of the library staff to provide all possible assistance to those seeking information relating to design, illustration, engraving and typography in connection with the Public Library.

The committee in immediate charge of the exhibition consists of Maurice A. Blackmur, Charles R. Capon and Henry Lewis Johnson. The exhibition is to continue until March 27. While the collection was made under the auspices of a national organization having its headquarters in New York city, it is of particular interest to note that of the fifty books, twenty-three of them were made in New England, and sixteen of them in Greater Boston. Twenty-seven were designed by resident or non-resident members of the Society of Printers. Two medals were awarded for particularly notable work in this collection. One went to Harvard University Press for a book designed by Bruce Rogers, and the other to Duffield & Co. for a book designed and printed by D. B. Updike.

Contrary to the view which might be entertained regarding such an important annual collection, most of the books are not sumptuous or special. Special attention was given to the selection of meritorious trade books and book catalogues of restricted production costs. This basis of selection is particularly pertinent to the widespread interest now evidenced in typography. The exhibition of these books in Boston is now particularly timely because of the series of largely attended meetings on composition being held this season under the auspices of the Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Boston Typographers and the Society of Printers. Standard types prevail in the books and the typography demonstrates the best practices in page proportions, margins, display, and particularly in leading and spacing which influence so largely the character of the printed page.

An important event is to occur next Sunday evening in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. An illustrated lecture is to be given by John C. Hurd, with the setting forth of the various typographic styles and achievements represented in this collection. The lecture will be at eight o'clock and the lecture hall entrance is on the Boylston street side of the Public Library. The books are grouped under publishers' imprints, alphabetically. There are two classifications, limited edition books and trade books, the former being indicated by an asterisk (*). The data regarding each book includes the title of the work, author, publisher, price, size, style of binding, designer, printer, and finally, the name of the type and the paper used.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1925

Published every day in the year at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, by Boston Publishing Co.

MANY HONEYMOONERS SEEK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Curious to Know What Home Paper Said of Their Wedding

What do the newly married couples who come to Boston on their honeymoon trips from the small cities and towns first visit? The Old South Meeting House? Historic Boston Common? Bunker Hill monument?

Nothing of the sort. They hie themselves as speedily as possible to the newspaper room of the Boston public library, where they ask for the paper from their home town, and eagerly devour the account of their own wedding.

"The young folks look in," said the attendant in charge of the room, "and ask somewhat bashfully for their home paper. Invariably they turn to the social columns, and it is easy to tell by the expression on their faces whether or not the write-up is satisfactory."

The months of June, July and October witness the greatest number of this kind of readers.

275 PAPERS ON FILE

There are a great many other kinds of readers, however, than those who wear the newly-acquired mantle of Hymen. The library subscribes to 275 newspapers, 76 of which come from foreign lands. This accounts for the large number of aliens who come in to read their paper printed in their native tongue and thus keep intact the slender thread which binds them to the "fatherland."

Quite a number of readers drift in every day to read their favorite paper. One man who hasn't been home for 20 years comes in daily to keep in touch with affairs taking place in his old home town.

A large number of readers, to judge by their appearance, are in straitened



circumstances. On the other hand, however, many possess independent incomes, and large by any means. Not large enough to permit them to live without working.

A regular list of visitors makes the library but one stop in a series of daily calls. They spend some time in the railroad stations, then they drop into the library; from there they go to the court house, to the Y. M. C. A. and to the offices of the chamber of commerce. And the court house, by the way, they consider to be better in some respects than the library, because they can smoke in the corridors.

On holidays they have to skip the library and the court house and are obliged to spend a little more time elsewhere. But they don't mind that; anything is better than working, or staying cooped up in a dingy room.

One table is reserved for women only. The women seem to read more carefully and more industriously than the men. In fact, to watch some of the men turning the pages in careless fashion, is only to confirm the suspicion that they really come in to get warm. The records prove the truth of this assertion, the attendance being considerably larger in winter than in summer.

But whether visitors come in to escape the winter blasts which sweep

across a cold square, or as seekers for information or entertainment, it makes little difference. The newspaper room is doing good work, and it shows means to be of service to man, it is indeed successful.

Its founder, William C. Todd, built better than he knew when he left \$50,000 in 1892 to provide a file of newspapers for the library.

This money is invested in one bond of the city of Boston, and as long as the city remains solvent its citizens will have one place, at least, where they can be sure of the freedom of the press.

Little Walks

About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch was a conspicuous figure in the early part of the last century. Born in Salem in 1773, he removed to Boston in 1823, and here he died. Mr. Auburn has his bronze statue by Ball Hughes, and his interesting face looks out from one of Stuart's charming unfinished portraits. His library is a conspicuous feature in our Boston Public Library, occupying large space in the Barton-Ticknor room.

Dr. Bowditch is, perhaps, best known to the general public by his "Practical Navigator," which came into general use. His mathematical achievements were important, and he made a careful study of comets, eclipses and occultations. But his translation of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" with its commentary upon it, was the crowning work of his life. Its publication, after his removal to Boston, extended over a period of 10 years.

Today, a special Nathaniel Bowditch exhibition opens in our public library. It will be on view for about two weeks, and has been timed with reference to the date of Dr. Bowditch's birth, which was March 28. Three bound volumes of the "Correspondence of Nathaniel Bowditch" are a worthwhile item of this exhibition.

Some of the letters contained in these volumes are of decided interest. One of them is from John Adams, acknowledging the receipt of a volume of "Mathematical Papers," and asking concerning the translation of the "Mécanique Céleste," which he had heard as soon to be ready. The library has four bound books containing the proof sheets of the translation.

Another of the letters is from the son of Laplace, in grateful recognition of the translation of his father's monumental work, no acknowledgment of the same ever having been made by Laplace himself. There are also letters from Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, Jacob Bigelow, President Kirkland of Harvard and from many others. The greater part of the letters are from Dr. Bowditch's own hand. Dr. Harsanyi has shown his usual zeal and enthusiasm in the arranging of this exhibition.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

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MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1925

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN LIBRARY

Waltham Girl Swallows Mercury Tablets in Reception Room at Copley Square and Is Sent to the City Hospital

Audrey Cotter, a Waltham girl who lives at 32 Hammond street, attempted suicide this morning in the reception room at the Boston Public Library by swallowing mercury tablets. Employees of the library and citizens went to her assistance and she was taken to the city hospital in a police ambulance. Her name was placed on the register list but she has an excellent chance for recovery. Miss Cotter is twenty-one years old.

BOSTON TRAVELER
MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1925

TAKES POISON IN HUB LIBRARY

Crippled Daughter of
Waltham Councilman
on Danger List

Audrey Potter, 21, daughter of City Councilman Clyde C. Potter of Waltham, whose home is at 32 Hammond street, that city, today took poison tablets in the crowded reception room of the Boston Public Library.

The girl, who is a student at the normal art school, has been a cripple for many years. She left home today as usual, but did not go to school. She went to the library and there took the tablets this noon.

Attendants who saw her act summoned the police, who ordered her removed to the City Hospital. Her name was placed on the danger list, but later in the day her mother was told that the girl was resting comfortably and might recover.

Mrs. Potter was at a loss to explain the act of her daughter and insisted that Audrey did not intentionally take poison.

"Audrey had a happy home here," said the girl's mother. "She has been a cripple for many years and has been troubled with severe headaches. She was in the habit of taking certain tablets, and I am firmly convinced that she took the other tablets by mistake. That is the only reason I can give for this awful thing."

The girl did not make any explanation to the authorities at the hospital, refusing to answer questions.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, MAR. 24, 1925

GIRL CRIPPLE TAKES POISON AT LIBRARY

Daughter of Waltham Councilman and Art School Student Recovering



AUDREY POTTER

Attendants who saw her swallow the tablets summoned the police and she was removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Potter is at a loss to explain the act of her daughter, insisting that the girl did not take the poison intentionally. She had a happy home life, the mother continued, and while she has been a cripple for many years, she seemed always contented.

Lately she has been troubled with severe headaches and has been taking tablets for relief. Mrs. Potter is sure she must have taken the poison by mistake.

The girl would give no explanation to hospital authorities and refused to answer questions.

THE BOSTON GLOBE -MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1925- GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Miss Audrey Cotter of Waltham in Serious Condition
After Taking Poison

Miss Audrey Cotter, 21, of 32 Hammond st., Waltham, is in a serious condition at the City Hospital, following an attempt at suicide early this afternoon in the reception room on the first

floor of the Public Library, in Copley sq. Officer Rosenfeldt, on special duty at the library, discovered the girl's condition and after applying first aid she was taken to the hospital, where it was found she had taken poison tablets.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

To support Charles F. D. Holden, director of the Boston Public Library, in the great new office as president of the American Library Association, which he will, no doubt, occupy for 1925-26, the A. L. A. announces the following nominations for the other important executive places: First vice president, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president, Indiana Public Library Commission; second vice president, Johnson Brigham, librarian, State Library, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, Theodore W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian, The John Jay Library, Chicago; trustee of the endowment fund, George Woodruff, vice chairman, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

It is announced that the program for the annual convention to be held in Seattle next July will include the following topics:

- 1.—The extension of library service to the 10,000,000 people of the United States who still have none.
- 2.—Adult education work of libraries.
- 3.—Education for librarianship.
- 4.—School libraries.

The annual award of the John Newberry medal for the year's most distinguished contribution to literature for children will be made at Seattle. The medal was awarded last year, posthumously, to Charles Boardman Hawes, for "The Dark Frigate."

The wisdom shown by the trustees of the Boston Public Library in deciding to appoint Mr. Holden as president of the A. L. A. becomes clearer and clearer. The idea that a man of large caliber, runs any risk of performing a less useful service in his principal task through acceptance of some unimportant outside work is a fallacy. Only small minds will ever entertain it. For an able bank president to become thoroughly informed of the progress of banking methods and banking problems the nation over is for him inevitably to become a better president of his local bank. For the principal of a high school in Brooklyn to understand the high schools of Boston is for him to become a better principal of his Brooklyn school. So also the time spent by Mr. Holden in the service of the American Library Association will make him a better servant of the Boston Public Library.

Of course there are limits to all this. No man can wisely undertake more opportunities of expansion than he has capacity of expansion. But nevertheless it is only the large man who fears growth and who by nothing it grows.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925

TO PLAY PSALTERY AND HARP

C. N. Lanphere to Lecture on the Timbrel and Loud-Sounding Cymbals

On Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, Charles N. Lanphere will lecture in the auditorium of the Boston Public Library on "The Musical Instruments of Antiquity and the Music of the Bible."

Mr. Lanphere has reproduced upwards of forty of the ancient musical instruments of Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria and Palestine, including the nineteen supposititious instruments of the Bible. Several of these

instruments, particularly such as are of Egyptian origin, are models of originals which Mr. Lanphere has examined in the archaeological collections of Europe; the others, with two or three exceptions, were reproduced from designs found in rock-sculpture and in fresco tomb-paintings.

During his lecture Mr. Lanphere plays on all the instruments, and in most instances he plays the traditional airs of the ancient nations, featuring the music of the Hebrews (the music of the Bible).

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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AUGUST, 1925

THE BRIDGE

MASSACHUSETTS EARLY INTERESTED IN THE CREDIT UNION MOVEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Boston Public Library is undoubtedly always throwing new light on many subjects for those who delve among the treasures on its shelves. We wonder if it can ever produce for credit union people in this country a more interesting pamphlet than the little age-yellowed one we found the other day. This pamphlet was published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston in 1870, and is entitled "The People's Banks of Germany."

Extracts from a Recent Report of H. Schulze-Delisch, Secretary of the German Society Union.

Mr. S. M. Quincy of the Suffolk Bar, who was the translator, says in his preface that this report was laid before "the present legislature" in support of a petition by the Hon. Josiah Quincy and others for an act of incorporation of a general law on this subject.

How interesting it is for us to read that these translations were laid before the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Massachusetts Legislature some time between the passage of the German Law in 1868 and the printing of these translations in 1870.

In his preface, Mr. Quincy, regretting the fact that the tendency of modern industry is very unfavorable "to the prosperity of the independent artisan," long feeling that the march of events is inevitable, nevertheless believes that "the larger the proportion among the working classes of those independent of the success or failure of great enterprises, the more we may hope for a continuance of those sturdy republican virtues on which our system of self-government rests."

In the field of credit Mr. Quincy goes on to advocate the adoption of the system of "Associationship," which has solved the problem for the laboring man in Germany. He says: "The underlying principle upon which the whole association system rests is expressed in the words 'Self assistance' and stresses the invaluable lesson taught by the adoption of this principle."

The translation gives an abstract of the North German Association law of 1868 as well as some extracts from a contemporary report by Mr. Schulze-Delisch bearing on the nature and objects of the "People's

Banks as well as a model of the constitution of an association under the German law.

The translator goes on to say: "Should the present public mind succeed in attracting the attention of the classes most interested in the subject, and thus help to bring about a thorough examination thereof by those most competent to judge, the translator cannot but think that the question of adapting the German system to our institutions will be seriously considered. Should the same be eventually adopted in America, and show itself as fruitful a blessing to our working classes as it seems to have done in Germany, it would be a matter of regret if Massachusetts should be compelled to follow instead of leading the movement."

It is particularly appropriate in this special Massachusetts number of The BRIDGE that we should honor these early thinkers along credit union lines. Massachusetts was indeed pioneering in thought at that early date when even the German development was still comparatively young, and The BRIDGE is glad to record the work of these forward-looking men so that it may not be entirely lost to posterity.

It was thirty-nine years after S. M. Quincy made his translation of the German Society's Report that the first of Massachusetts law was passed by the State Legislature in 1909, and the men of that date, among whom were Mr. Filene and Mr. Pierre Jay, cooperated directly with Monsieur Desjardins of Levis, Quebec, who in 1900 had organized the first credit union in North America, at Levis.

So far as the development in the United States is concerned, Massachusetts has "led" the movement, as Mr. Quincy hoped would be the case.

See also Pages 2, 3, and 6.

for Massachusetts Credit Union News.



MASSACHUSETTS CREDIT UNION LEAGUE AT AUGUST MEETING

Quintus (1700), Simon Stevin's "Mathematical Tracts" (1740), Wallis' "Algebra" (1685). There are seven volumes by Legendre and an almost complete collection of Laplace's works. The German mathematicians are well represented, together with rare and valuable contemporary English, French and German pamphlets.

BOSTON
MONDAY
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Walth
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Audrey P. Councilman, whom, who street, that let in the the Boston. The girl, a mal art, sch many years usual, but went to the tablets this attendant moved the moved to it was placed in the day. The girl was recovered. Mrs. Potter the act or that Audrey poison. "Audrey I said the girl cripple for troubled with was in the 7 let, and I a took the oth is the only awful thing. The girl di to the auth fusing to an.

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AUDREY POT

tendants who tablets summon was removed to Mrs. Potter is the act of her the girl did not tionally. She in the mother con has been a cripple seemed always e. Lately she ha severe headaches tablets for relief she must have taken the poison. The girl would give no explanation to hospital authorities and refused to answer questions.

PRACTICE NOT THEORY

By A. N. F.

State Credit Union Laws.

Massachusetts	Louisiana
New Hampshire	Kentucky
Rhode Island	New Jersey
New York	Tennessee
Virginia	Indiana
North Carolina	Wisconsin
South Carolina	Texas
Mississippi	Oregon
Nebraska	Utah

Iowa enacted April, 1925.
Minnesota enacted April, 1925.
West Virginia enacted May, 1925.
Michigan enacted May, 1925.
Illinois enacted June, 1925.

"Law in need of amendment to make possible typical credit union organization and operation.

SOME CREDIT UNION STANDARDS.

Many letterheads with long lists in the left-hand margin, usually names of directors or committees, have come to our attention, but one of the most interesting left-hand margins we have ever seen is that of the statement of principles on the Credit Union, Central Falls (Rhode Island), letterhead. Here is how it reads:

"The Success of a Credit Union Depends upon the Following Principles:

1. Organize on co-operative lines. Treat the borrowers and the lenders with equal fairness.
2. Make the association one of men, not of shares. Limit each member's shares. Allow each member only one vote.
3. Rigidly exclude thriftless and improvident borrowing.
4. Admit to membership only men and women of honesty and industry.
5. Restrict operation to small communities and groups.
6. Make par value of shares small, payable in installments. Make small loans with frequent partial repayments.
7. Character and industry should be the basis of credit.
8. Prompt payment of obligation the fundamental rule for success."

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

From the July issue of the "Christian Science Monitor" comes the following concerning the development of co-operative credit societies in India:

"Co-operation in India, which it only did not exist thirty years ago, is rapidly becoming a social factor of considerable importance, especially in so-called 'British' India. In general, the Indian co-operative societies differ from those commonly known in England and the United States, in that they concern themselves primarily with credit.

"There are, of course, a few societies which have been formed to market the wares of their members to the best advantage, but the vast majority exist solely to lend and to borrow money. The members pool their reputation for honesty, and on this joint security raise the funds to pay for digging new wells, and to finance their purchases of live stock and agricultural implements and the other simple needs of a village community. Last, but not least, the funds are used to pay off old debts to the village 'banyas' or money lender.

"In most countries the co-operative movement has been a spontaneous growth, due to the initiative of the workers themselves. In India, on the other hand, the workers had gently to be led along the path to co-operation by the hand of the Government.

"The ball was started by Sir Frederick Nicholson in 1898 after previous measures to improve the lot of the peasant had proved a failure. On his advice the Government of India passed a Co-operative Credit Societies Act and, having selected a number of the more energetic civil servants, sent them out into the countryside with the terse instruction, 'found unlimited liability village credit societies.'

"The figure of 50,344 co-operative societies, which is the latest available total for British India, is 1,500 more than the previous year, and the figures for the Indian states thirty-nine more. The total membership is over 1,600,000 for British India, with a further 100,000 for the Indian states. The capital of the societies is now nearly 175 rupees per member, while the average membership per society is thirty-eight. The small membership is not accident but design, as it is necessary to be absolutely certain that every member knows every other. The societies will be encouraged to grow later on."

THE END OF A PERFECT DAY?

(Continued from page 20)

ion) Moyer (Progressive Workmen's) and Luby (Brooklyn); Adams (Peoples and Boston Post Office Employees) and Epstein (Progressive Workmen's); Suominen (Workers of Fitchburg) and Watt (Waltham); Dunlap (Guest) and Kofman (Blue Hill Neighborhood); Barry and Barry (both of Brooklyn Postal Employees); Polansky and Polansky (Labor Circle and Salem) and Campana and Pilano (Social Service). After elimination contests the prizes went to the team of Suominen and Watt. That team Suominen from Fitchburg is a one sport!

This completed the Sports Program and the picture man announced he was ready to "shoot" so all got ready to "smile" and the result you will see on another page.

Dinner was then announced and it was dinner, too!

During the dinner music was furnished by the Jazz Orchestra at Waltham, and a fine vocal selection, program was rendered by our well known Miss Aida Joyce, Miss Gertrude Seligman and Miss Eva Cohen, and our always-delightful to hear "Joe" Campana who sang better than ever.

Some fine voices were heard blending nicely in the community singing.

Mr. David Scott, Chairman of the Outing Committee, was Toastmaster and introduced the speakers. First a few words from our genial president, Mr. Harvey; then Representative Shaw, a member of the Reverse Credit Union, whose words of advice were greatly appreciated; followed by Mr. Bergengren of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, whom we are always glad to listen to.

When the speaking was over the dancing began, and it seemed that everyone liked to dance. Dancing continued until closing time.

Altogether it seemed to me the best Outing the League ever held.

We had a great crowd present and credit unions from Springfield, Fitchburg, Brockton, Malden, Lynn, Salem and many from Boston were represented, with the usual full quota from the Progressive Workmen's in Malden. What would we do without them?

Judging from the sketches on page 3 it would seem that "a good time was had by all."

Next time, come and see for yourself.

MEMORABILIA OF BOWDITCH SHOWN AT BOSTON LIBRARY

In honor of Nathaniel Bowditch, early American astronomer and mathematician, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of his manuscripts and works and letters to him from famous men of his time. In a bulletin telling of the exhibition which will continue through next week the library announces:

One of the foremost mathematicians of his time was Nathaniel Bowditch, author of the "New American Practical Navigator" and translator and expounder of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste." Hardly any American scholar has enjoyed wider reputation at home or abroad than this most modest of men, Nathaniel Bowditch.

The Bowditch collection is one of the library's most valuable special collections. To scholars it is of extreme interest, not only because it contains a large number of rare items but especially because it covers the whole field of mathematical and astronomical publications of that time. As the library of an American scholar in the early nineteenth century, the Bowditch collection is unique in its richness and comprehensiveness. It is no wonder that there are frequent inquiries concerning it on the part of interested institutions.

Lending Library Started

The heirs of Nathaniel Bowditch decided to preserve his collection of 2500 volumes as a semi-public library, lending books to responsible scholars and readers. But when the house was pulled down, his sons gave the entire collection to the Boston Public Library. The collection has been steadily increased; J. Ingersoll Bowditch, son of Nathaniel, having first given annually \$500, bequeathed to the library in 1889 a fund of \$10,000, the income of which has been used ever since for the purchase of mathematical and astronomical books of permanent value. This fund has enabled the library to buy many valuable additions, and the collection now numbers over 8500 volumes. The whole is kept together in the Barton Gallery.

"Letters to or by Nathaniel Bowditch" is the inscription on the front page of three large albums now in the show-case in the Barton Room. There are nearly 300 autograph letters in these volumes, ranging in date from 1798 to 1838. A large portion of them refers to his translation of the "Mécanique Céleste." Others are on personal or public matters, those asking his advice in college affairs are quite numerous. We find letters by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, J. C. Calhoun, Josiah

Quincy, George Ticknor; and among the foreign celebrities, Sylvester F. Lacroix, Adrien M. Legendre, Sir John Herschel, Mary Somerville, Marquis De Laplace and others. "I have received with pride and pleasure a Volume of Mathematical Papers from A Fellow Citizen and Native of Massachusetts who already ranks among the greatest Masters of the Sublimest Sciences which Human Understanding is capable of comprehending—" reads a letter by John Adams. (Quincy, April 4, 1818.)

Letter of Thomas Jefferson

In a long letter (three solid pages) Jefferson describes the plan for the foundation of "a central college about a mile from the village of Charlottesville." This letter is a real document on the origin and development of our educational institutions. It is well known that Jefferson regarded his share in the foundation of University of Virginia as one of his most important achievements.

Two large showcases are filled with the manuscripts and works of Bowditch. The first edition of the "New American Practical Navigator" (printed at Newburyport, 1802, by Edward M. Blunt) is one of the most interesting items. The book contains a folded chart and a number of plates and diagrams. Revised from time to time by different naval officers on duty at the Hydrographic Office, a new edition is published every year.

The four volumes of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste," with page proofs of part of Vol. 4, follow in the showcase. Bowditch was engaged on this monumental work between 1814 and 1817. He not merely translated, but also elucidated Laplace's theory. "Whenever I meet in Laplace with the words 'thus it plainly appears,' I am sure that hours and perhaps days of hard study will alone enable me to discover how it plainly appears," he used to say. And the enthusiastic reception of his commentaries on the part of scholars all over the world showed that his work was by no means superfluous.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925

TO SHOW BOWDITCH'S BOOKS

Exhibition of Rare Manuscripts and Letters on View at Public Library in Honor of Mathematician's Birth

In honor of the 152d anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Bowditch, author of "The New American Practical Navigator," translator of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" and one of the foremost mathematicians of his time, an exhibition of books from his library, together with his own works and manuscripts, has been arranged in the Exhibition Room and the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library.

The Bowditch collection is one of the library's most valuable special collections, as it covers the whole field of mathematical and astronomical publications of that time. At the death of Nathaniel Bowditch the collection numbered over 2500 volumes, but has been steadily increased until it now numbers over 8500 volumes.

There are nearly 300 autograph letters in these volumes, ranging in date from 1798 to 1838. A large portion of them refer to his translation of the "Mécanique Céleste." Others are on personal or public matters. We find letters by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, J. C. Calhoun, Josiah Quincy, George Ticknor; and from Europe, Sylvester F. Lacroix, Adrien M. Legendre, Sir John Herschel, Mary Somerville, Marquis De Laplace and others.

"I have received with pride and pleasure a Volume of Mathematical Papers from A Fellow Citizen and Native of Massachusetts who already ranks among the greatest Masters of the Sublimest Sciences which Human Understanding is capable of comprehending—" reads a letter by John Adams. (Quincy, April 4, 1818.)

The letters of Lacroix, Legendre, Herschel, etc., all reflect the high esteem which they had toward their American colleague. The London Royal Society, the Imperial Academy of Russia, the Royal Academy of Berlin, the Academy of Palermo are among the dozen learned societies who conferred membership on him. The albums contain his membership certificates.

His Own Works

Two large showcases are filled with the manuscripts and works of Bowditch, among which is the first edition of the "New American Practical Navigator" (printed at Newburyport, 1802, by Edward M. Blunt). There are two imprints of this first edition, one made for C. Bingham, Boston, the other for Cushing & Appleton, Salem. This was the work which first established Bowditch's reputation.

The four volumes of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste," with page proofs of part of vol. iv, follow in the showcase. Bowditch was engaged on this work between 1814 and 1817. He not merely translated, but also elucidated Laplace's theory. "Whenever I meet in Laplace with the words 'Thus it plainly appears,' I am sure that hours and perhaps days of hard study will alone enable me to discover how it plainly appears," he used to say. "The Motion of a Pendulum," "Mathematical Papers" (a collection of essays), "Modern Astronomy," "Methods of Computing the Orbit of a Comet or a Planet" are also here.

There are twenty-nine manuscript volumes in the showcases. The first was written on navigation, in 1786, when he was only thirteen years old. The second, in 1788, he first began the study of algebra in this year. Several other volumes contain the journals of his voyages between 1795 and 1804. There are then his manuscript records of observations and computations of eclipses between 1806 and 1811. His first commonplace book bears the date of 1791, Salem. There are nineteen of these, in quarto and folio form, relating to general mathematical subjects.

Books in His Library

Among the books belonging to his own collection is a small Latin edition (London, 1666) of Euclid's Geometry. There is a quarto edition of Archimedes' "Opera," printed in 1675, in London, and items like Newton's "Principia" (1714), Hugenius' works (1728), Euler's "Summa Mechanica" (1736), Poisson's "Leçons" (1742), Halley's "Tables" (1729), Theodosius' "Spherica" (1675), Simpson's "Mathematical Tracts" (1740), Wallis' "Algebra" (1685). There are seven volumes by Legendre and an almost complete collection of Laplace's works. The German mathematicians are well represented, together with rare and valuable contemporary English, French and German pamphlets.

Charles Belden on Way to Oc-
cupy Seat of President Amer-
ican Library Association.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston, Mass., public library, a former Niagara Falls resident and a graduate of the Niagara Falls high school, has been nominated president of the American Library association. The nomination carries with it a majority of election because there are no other candidates. When the American association meets next July in Seattle, Wash., Mr. Belden will be duly elected to the high office. The city of Buffalo has come to a library worker in America.

The Boston Evening Transcript of recent date contains an account of Mr. Belden's life and works. In 1857, when Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse and came to Niagara Falls with his parents when he was five years old. He attended the public schools here and in Buffalo and attended between the city and Buffalo. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1885, and at once began the study of law in the Harvard law school. He was appointed to the law school bar examinations being admitted to the New York state bar. His first library work was in connection with the law library at Harvard. He has an remarkable exact and complete catalogue of the Harvard law library.

Mr. Belden was connected with the Harvard library for seven years. He was appointed librarian of the Boston public library in 1893. He later was made director and holds that position today.

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
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MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1925

LIBRARY STUDENTS HERE

Pupils of New York School Arrive for
Inspection Trip

Armed with pencils and notebooks, thirty-five students of the New York Library School, on their annual inspection trip, attacked the Boston Public Library this morning. Escorted by Charles F. D. Belden, the librarian, they went from bookstacks to boiler room, and when they left at noon they seemed "to have the situation well in hand."

The students, under the direction of Miss Alice G. Higgins and Miss Polly Fenton, are divided into groups, each of which has some particular problem in method to study and compare during the week's trip to more than twenty institutions. Their three-day visit here follows the inspection of the New York State Library at Albany and the public libraries at Albany and Springfield.

This afternoon the students visited Harvard College Library, and tomorrow will inspect the Boston Athenaeum and the Massachusetts State Library in the morning; in the afternoon they will be divided into groups for trips to Brookline, Somerville, the Social Service and Massachusetts Historical Society libraries, the Children's Museum, the Merrymount Press and the bookstores.

*Music of Biblical Times
to Be Played at Library*

*Charles N. Lanphere, in Illustrating Lecture With
Authenticated Melodies, Will Use Instruments
Reproduced From Ancient Tablets*

Ancient, authenticated melodies of the early races of civilization will be sung and played by Charles N. Lanphere, formerly lecturer on the history of music at James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., during the course of his lecture tomorrow in the auditorium at the Boston Public Library at 3:30 on "The Musical Instruments of Antiquity and the Music of the Bible."

Mr. Lanphere has made his own collection of 35 or more instruments of the Semite races, reproducing them from such rock sculptures, fresco tomb paintings and archaeological collections as are found in the museums of Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Lanphere began his research at James Milliken University, with a profound interest in the music of Biblical times and of the early races. Subsequently his study of original instruments in the museums of Paris, London and Berlin and other cities and his copying and use of them has established his standing as an authority on the subject.

He has been able, for instance, to make reproductions of such instruments as the Khalil or Hebrew pipe upon which it was the custom to play the traditional "Blessing of the Priests" and the melody which

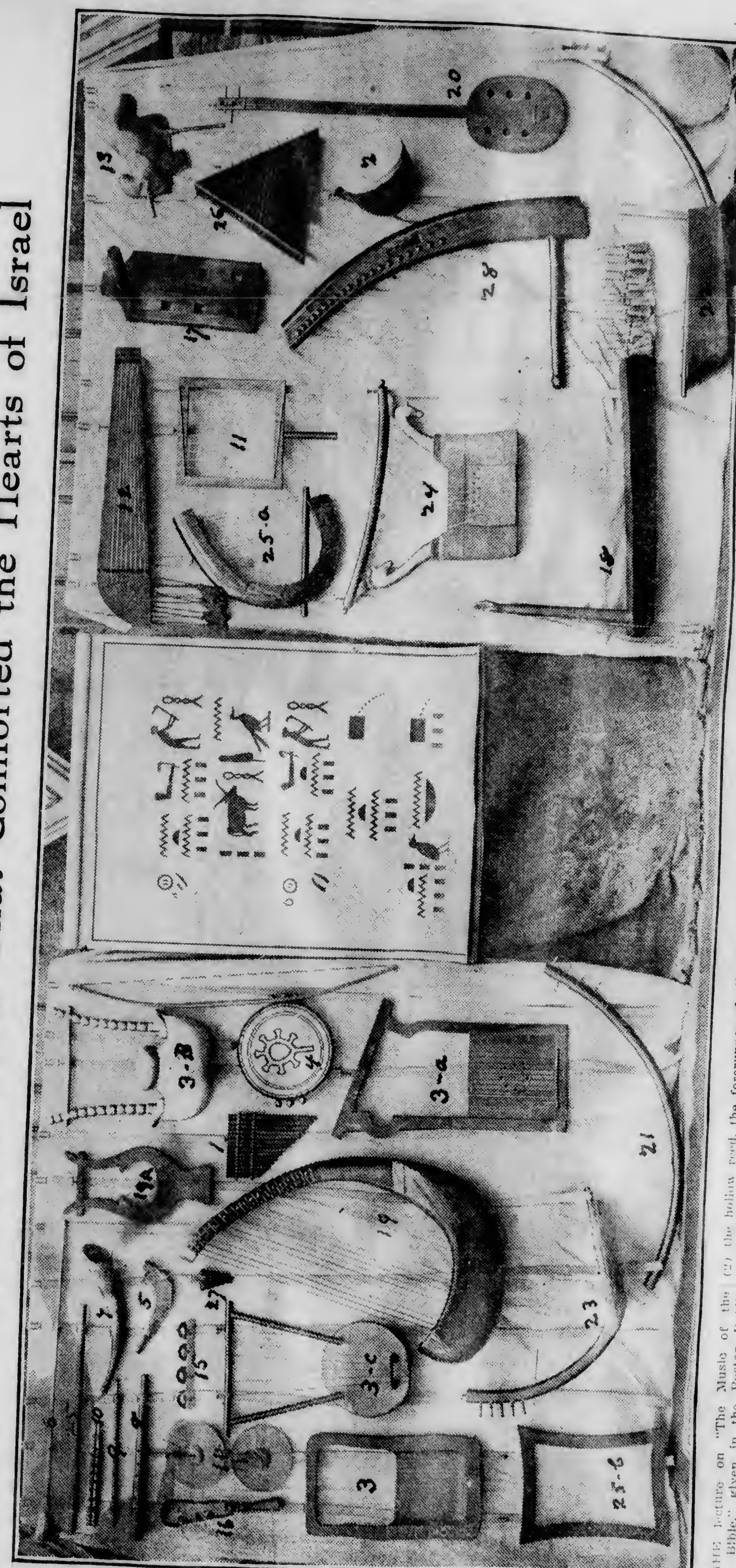
Miriam sang at the great deliverance of the Israelites in their passage across the Red Sea.

Mr. Lanphere's Kinnor harp he reproduced from the face of a coin in the British Museum in London. During his lecture Mr. Lanphere plays on all the instruments in his collection, in most instances playing the historic and beautiful airs of the ancient nations from which they have come, placing particular emphasis upon the music of the Bible.

Mr. Lanphere, who was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, and was for some time a lecturer upon his subject at the Virgil School in Chicago, is believed to be the first person to undertake the reproduction of such musical instruments as these of the early races, descriptions of which have depended in many instances wholly upon their meager picturization on ancient tablets and bas-reliefs.

There are nineteen suppositional instruments of the Bible as well as many instruments of Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria and Palestine and Mr. Lanphere's task, not only of reproducing them, but of learning to play upon them, has been an interesting and notable contribution to the history of music.

They Made Music That Comforted the Hearts of Israel

[illegible]

THE BOSTON HERALD

Don't Miss "Home Magic,"
By the Great Houdini,
on Pages 7, 8, 9, 10

MAGAZINE SECTION

All Wives Should Read
Nina Wilcox Putnam
on Page 6 Today

BOSTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1925
(Copyright, 1925, by Boston Publishing Co.)

'Around Boston Town by Haydon Jones



Newspaper Room at Public Library---What's Going on in the Old Home Town

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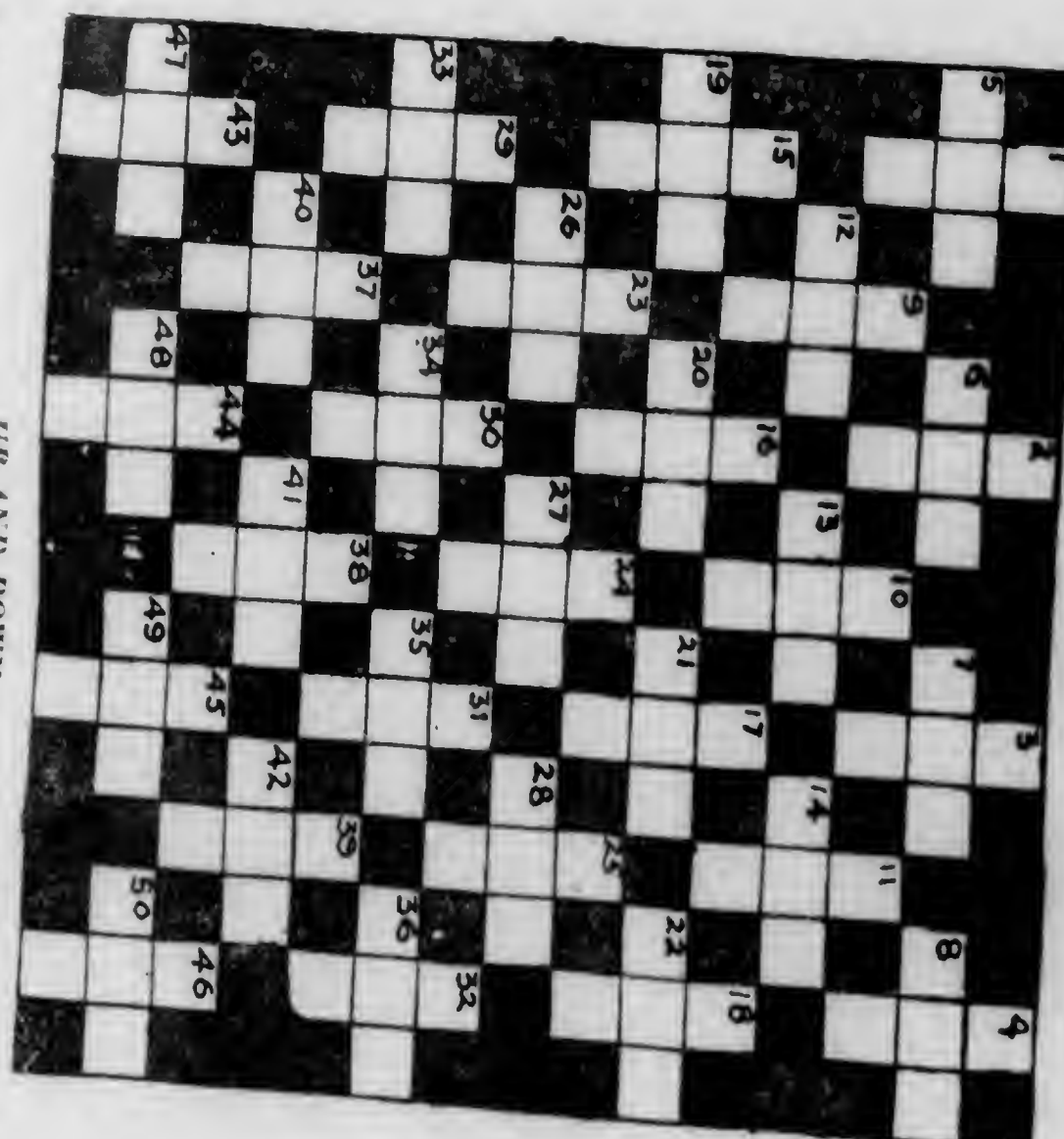
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be the first to

U I V E R S I T Y

- 1 The largest of the Mariana Islands
2 The unit of work or energy in the C. G. S. system
3 A prepositional particle
4 For example
5 A prefix meaning "threefold"
6 A casual mark, as an underlining
7 The mountain laurel (Saxifraga) (S.)
8 (verb) enmeshes (trans.)
- 1 Likely
2 Used in baseball
3 Verb in baseball
4 Part of the week
5 A kind of cooking
6 A kind of meat
7 To shake
8 To tap up
9 Angry
- 1 A number of tennis games
2 To stick
3 Each (abbr.)
4 To study carefully
5 An exclamation
6 A preposition
7 A preterite
8 A Sumerian god
9 To flow back
10 A frozen dessert
11 Nickel (symbol)
12 Twisting
13 A male descendant
14 A beverage
15 An insect
16 To hit
17 A tavern
18 To pierce
19 A first in France
20 Persons opposed to a party
21 A movement (island)
22 A small wine of rich taste and aroma
23 The series of network into which a portion of the earth is divided in a trigonometric survey



Junior Cross-Word Puzzle

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE

- 1 Used in baseball
2 Part of the week
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22 A small wine of rich taste and aroma
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SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S JUNIOR PUZZLE

- 1 Used in baseball
2 Part of the week
3 A kind of cooking
4 A kind of meat
5 To shake
6 To tap up
7 Angry
8 To pierce
9 A first in France
10 Persons opposed to a party
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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

The terrors of the earthquake now seem remote, but when they are revived with such rocking, rollicking jollity as the spirit which marks M. E. P.'s contribution to the newest issue of The Boston Public Library staff journal, "Library Life," the horrors of "The Great Shake" become once more fresh and vivid indeed. M. E. P. calls her article "Tremolo." Its vibrations have been:

On the evening of the last day of February, the Boston Public Library suffered a distinct shock. At first it was believed that a volume of Casanova's Memoirs had fallen from its shelf in the Reserve Collection. It was about nine-fifteen when Mr. William Hickey, who was sitting in the elevator reading "The Pastor Pado," by Giovanni Guarini (the Amsterdam edition of 1678) felt the entire building quiver.

"What was that?" The astonished voice of Mr. Parker Kennedy floated down the elevator shaft.

"That," explained Mr. Hickey, looking up from the page, "was an earthquake. It originated in a sub-strata rock movement in the extreme northeastern part of the United States or in eastern Canada."

Meanwhile, in the music department, terrified readers surged about the desk of Miss Jennie Smithers, who was engaged in memorizing the Adagio of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Miss Smithers soothed them instantly by explaining that the earth tremor was caused by a slip of rock in a great fracture known as the Fundan Fault, which lies deep in the Atlantic bed off the Maine coast.

An old lady tottered forward and seized Miss Smithers' hand. "I'm glad to hear you say that," she gasped. "I was afraid, maybe, that someone in the library was playing that horrid jazz you hear about."

Within a few moments after the shock, the entire Back Bay rushed into the information office for advice and comfort.

Now this department will gladly assist you to figure your income tax; select a school for your child; map out a trip abroad for your maiden aunt; or supply you with the circulation of a daily paper in Dahlgren, Io., but—when it comes to explaining why the pictures in a Beacon street house should oscillate on the wall, and the solid furniture slide about the room, the information office was obliged to hang its head and retire in confusion behind a file of the Congressional Record.

"I thought surely the library would know what had happened," cried an exasperated lady. "Can't you call up Back Bay Information and find out?"

The assistant-in-charge was obliged to confess that the library switchboard ceased functioning at nine o'clock.

"Has there been an explosion somewhere?"

"Why are the fire engines out?"

"What has happened?"

The erstwhile infallible Information Service could only shake a dumbfounded head.

"I should think," a haughty dowager paused in the doorway to remark, "that the Boston Public Library would install a radio in this department."

There's an idea! Add to worthy charities; a radio for the information office. Maybe we'll have one before the next earthquake.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925

Boston An Open Book

Plans are in the making by which Boston undoubtedly will become the first city in the country to maintain free public information centers on activities within its boundaries. The Extension Service Committee, which is doing the work, has organized commissions in seven different fields—education, recreation, religion, engineering, art, music and everyday English. The members of these commissions, some thirty or forty in all, are securing and tabulating information concerning their special field, such as churches, schools, recreation centers and art exhibitions. They meet whenever convenient to put their findings in shape, and when those have assumed definite enough form they are to be listed and disseminated in printed key-sheets sent to libraries throughout the country. So far the education commission is the only one to issue its sheet; a second one is in preparation on engineering.

The whole work is purely voluntary. Although the key-sheets will be circulated through libraries and the Boston Public Library gives the use of its staff rooms for meetings, the movement has no official connection with libraries. Even the printing of the key-sheets will be financed by gifts from persons who realize the value of such work.

The information to be gathered consists of all conceivable data, chiefly sources from which to get further information. By five years from now the committee hopes to have its findings so complete that a Boston chess-player who wants to develop his hobby further can call up any public library and find the location of a chess club; a girl in Kankakee can discover what Boston school gives free instruction in commercial art, and a theosophist coming here for the first time can find where others of his belief may be reached. Information so disseminated not only will be invaluable to strangers but will show Bostonians hundreds of resources in the city of which they are completely ignorant now. It will open greater fields of usefulness to hundreds of free schools, art collections, recreation centers and the like, and will do much to combat the present crime wave, in the opinion of one member, Mrs. Allen Chamberlain of Boston, by informing boys and girls of scores of ways to keep out of mischief.

Mrs. Chamberlain need to post a bulletin of free exhibits, such as flower shows, in the Public Library daily, and this was always surrounded by boys and girls. The committee hopes to revive this service.

The founders of the movement, which already has taken four years to get under way, so vast is the field to be charted, are Winthrop Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster, the founder of the whole idea; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; James A. Moyer of the State division of university extension; Miss Laura R. Gibbs of the "Toll-Free" Company, and Mrs. Chamberlain. The present chairman is Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian at the Public Library.

Chairmen, or sponsors, of the commissions are: Art, Mrs. Chamberlain; engineering, Mr. Lee; recreation, H. S. Upham of the Field and Forest Club; music, M. S. W. A. Fisher, chairman of Boston's Music Week this year and last; religion, Rev. George L. Paine of the Boston Federation of Churches; William R. Lacey and Louis Hurvitch; and everyday English, Mr. Lee, Dr. Francis K. Ball of Gunn & Co., and Miss Katharine Ross of the Boston Clerical School, a unit of the city public school system for

training in secretarial work. One of the members of the commission on religion is Mrs. J. M. Longyear, donor of the Zion Research Library in Brookline, who is collecting and filing church calendars and bulletins from all parts of Greater Boston. Other workers in the various fields are teachers, business people and librarians. About a third of the thirty or so persons present at yesterday's meeting were in the last-named profession.

Among the most novel of the fields is that of everyday English. The commission on this subject is formulating a source of help will create a distinctive Bostonian style. The commission is composed of representatives of eight Greater Boston colleges, the Chamber of Commerce, business colleges, several professional associations, two or three institutions specializing in correct English, and the university extension division. Its members vary from the conservative who believe English can be pure at the same time as snappy, to those who favor changing "Mrs." when neither "Miss" nor "Mrs." is indicated, in hopes the recipient will think it a stenographic error. It will decide such questions as the correct use of "Dear Friend" in a recent circular from the Literary Digest.

The findings of the commission on engineering are based on the duplicate of a card catalogue compiled for Stone & Webster by Mr. Lee. This includes a list of firms who subscribe to little-used technical periodicals. In time the commission hopes to have only one firm in the city subscribe to the least-used, while others change to journals which now are not available here at all.

The art commission hopes to tabulate such things as stained glass which is worth seeing, while the music commission through the truly vast amount of data gathered this year and last by Mrs. Fisher will have information on everything from student orchestras to church organs. Mrs. Fisher stated that the Music Week committee spent \$1000 last year getting such information as this commission will compile, and will have to spend several hundred more this year. In connection with the work of the education commission, the next city directory will include a list of college alumni clubs in Boston, never before listed.

The committee holds meetings open to the public, generally whenever a month has a fifth Tuesday. This year's coming open meetings will be Sept. 29 and Dec. 23. The public also is welcome to the meetings of the various commissions, which, on the average, meet once a month. "We are ready now to have the public call on us for information," Mr. Chase said. "Our next need is to make it aware of our existence. No definite date can be fixed for the publication of the rest of the key-sheets, but they should be forthcoming without much delay."

Rev. Lyman Rutledge of Meetinghouse Hill Unitarian Church, Dorchester, who is taking an active interest in the whole project, stated that the Chicago Public Library has already issued a key-sheet modelled on the educational commission's, but he believes that Boston undoubtedly will be the first to issue city-wide information.

THE BOSTON HERALD
SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1925.

LIBRARY FINES \$15,000 IN ONE YEAR

Money Is Used to Offset
Losses by Defacing
and Mutilation

By EDWARD ROSS

If all the money that has been paid in library fines on overdue books in Massachusetts during the last 10 years had been put in a bank and allowed to accumulate at 5 per cent. compound interest, it would now amount to more than \$1,000,000. And it was all, every dollar of it, collected in pennies, handed in as fines by those who kept books and magazines overtime, even as you and I.

A pretty price to pay for carelessness and neglectfulness by patrons



C. F. D. BELDEN
Director of Boston Public Library
(Photo copyright by Barnbach)

who, week after week, suffer the time limit to elapse and then, with a fatuous jest upon their lips, hand over anything from 2 cents to \$2 to the attendant and straightway forget all about it—until the next time. Some moralists may shake their heads and comment on the fact as another evidence of the waste and extravagance of the times. Other people may regard the whole thing as a stupendous joke. It all depends on the disposition of the mind and the point of view. Draw your own inferences.

Used as "Painless Tax" to Buy Real Estate

The town of East Cleveland, O., a small place 19 years ago, began the practice of laying aside at interest, year by year, its "library fine money," as a real estate fund and, in consequence, has just been able to purchase a new building for \$18,000. It was a good scheme, and it worked well as a sort of "painless tax," for the expenditure never got into the budget or the assessment list.

Now the annual report of the Boston Public Library shows that in the fiscal year 1924-25 there were collected in fines, at the main library and its branches, \$15,917.47. The annual average for the last 10 years is about \$15,000.

Had the East Cleveland plan been followed, the library would now have on hand approximately \$200,000, a tidy little nest egg, which might be devoted to a variety of uses.

It happens, however, that the money collected in fines, with all other income of a similar nature, such as sales of catalogues and waste paper, payments for lost books and the like, must be turned back to the city of Boston and automatically finds its way back into the municipal treasury.

It is six to one to half a dozen of the others," remarked Director C. F. D. Belden to a Herald reporter, who questioned him regarding the matter. "If we kept that money, they would remember the fact when they came to make the annual appropriation and would probably deduct it from the amount."

"GET STUNG" REGULARLY
"Yes, people are careless in that particular in Boston just as they are everywhere else. It is no peculiar phenomenon with us."

Not every patron, of course, forgets the dates on which the books come due and in consequence incurs the two-cent-a-day fine. Some, of a methodical habit of mind, never transgress. Others "get stung," as they themselves express it, as regularly as Saturday night comes around and a party, or a dance, or a show prevents their going to the library; and so the "seven day books" allotted period expires, or even the "month books," with four weeks in which to finish reading them, become subject to penalty.

Sometimes books are forgotten; sometimes they are mislaid about the house; sometimes they are taken to school and left there; sometimes they are "borrowed" by neighbors, who fail to return them—and seldom or never pay the fines. There are plenty of reasons.

NOT MUCH TO PAY

"I have often had to pay fines on overdue books," remarked the reporter, and Mr. Belden said, "Well, even if you paid two cents a day you were getting your money's worth. The old circulating libraries used to charge two cents a day from the beginning. At the free libraries you have at least a week's use of a book for nothing, and for all except the most recent and certain volumes which are in constant demand you generally get a month's time, with renewal privileges, at that."

But he hadn't computed what it all came to, at compound interest, when all the delinquents in Massachusetts were accounted for. A million dollars is a whole lot of money, even in these free spending days.

The fines are needed, moreover, by the libraries. They offset the losses caused by stealing, marking, defacing and otherwise injuring books and other publications, still one of the chief bane of the librarian.

"Two hundred and fifty books missing from the shelves of Bates Hall last year," said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian. "With 200 or 400 people using the department and only five or six attendants, it is a physical impos-

sibility to watch them all, and books disappear with disheartening regularity. "I have learned by bitter experience what I may put out with some reasonable certainty of finding them there when we close up for the night, and what are almost sure to be taken sooner or later."

"What sort of books are taken?" asked The Herald man. "Technical books, books of reference, books that would be of special value to a student or worker, are the ones that go. There are some which have to be replaced again and again."

"What about mutilations? Do you have much trouble from that?"

"Plenty. It's going on all the time. Some people seemingly cannot help marking up a book. We have found books with whole pages underlined in pencil. This class of readers likes to write comments on the margins. "They are fond of clipping passages which strike them. Pictures are especially in demand. Since the schools began to encourage the making of scrap-books the children have been fairly devastating."

WHOLE ARTICLE CUT OUT

"About the time of the passage of the Volstead act some one mutilated our copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica by tearing out the whole of the article on 'Spirits.' We replaced the missing portion with a photostat copy, and it was not interfered with again."

"Later we obtained a new edition of the same encyclopaedia and again, promptly, the article on 'Spirits' was removed. Once more a photostat copy of the lost pages was put in the volume, and that has not been troubled. Evidently there is one person in Boston who wants to keep abreast of the latest information in regard to the manufacture of alcohols and takes this as the best means of obtaining it."

"But it is not this department alone that suffers. The fine arts, the musical, technical and other branches are victimized. It compels us to keep all books of any special value under lock and key."

Another official, discussing the subject, confirmed Mr. Chase's assertion. A recent instance was the surreptitious removal of a series of beautiful colored plates, representing crests and other heraldic designs, from brand new books by Fairbairn and Fox-Davies on that subject.

One of the librarians, however, had an experience that was positively novel the other day. He caught a man in the very act of marking up a book, using his pencil freely.

The official taxed him with the mutilation and demanded that he pay for the damage. It was a gorgeous opportunity for a lecture on the property rights of the public and the official took full advantage of it.

The man listened calmly for a while and then proceeded to hurl a monkey-wrench into the machinery by remarking, "But it's my own book!"

Such proved to be the case. The librarian was naturally flabbergasted and tried to make some sort of an apology.

"He was very nice about it," said the official. "But the case is probably unique."

SHADES OF MARK TWAIN

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—The other day while in the Boston Library, I had occasion to ask an attendant there, where, on the shelves, could be found "Tom Sawyer." Imagine my surprise when she answered, "Who is it by?" And this in Boston, too!
BEDGEE.

Boston Transcript
April 11, 1925.

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

Display of Prize-Winning "Humane" Posters at Public Library Will Be Held as Part of Observance in Boston

Be Kind to Animals Week will be celebrated in Boston and Massachusetts beginning Monday and continuing through Humane Sunday, April 19.

In accordance with Governor Fuller's proclamation that the attention of children be directed to increased thoughtfulness and care for animals, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will award 500 bronze medals for the best humane posters made in the public and private schools of Massachusetts.

Approximately 4000 posters have been made in nearly 300 different schools. A committee, consisting of Vesper L. George of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Alfred J. Burke, art director in the Cambridge schools, and William E. Putnam, Boston architect, have been judging the posters this week at the headquarters of the society, 180 Longwood avenue, and winning posters will be on exhibition at the Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library, Copley Square, for one week, beginning Sunday.

Friday will be generally observed as Humane Day in schools. To help teachers in conducting exercises in this connection, the S. P. C. A. issued an eight-page pamphlet which contains selections for recitations, a short play and other helpful suggestions. More than 10,000 copies have been printed and distributed.

Several hundred lantern slides, reading "This Is National Be Kind to Animals Week—Be Kind to Animals Every Week in the Year," have been distributed for use in moving picture houses throughout the country, and several thousand large posters, bearing pictures of horses and dogs, carrying the same message, have been sent out for public display.

Among the public addresses to be given will be an illustrated lecture on animals and birds by Guy Richardson, editor of Our Dumb Animals, under the auspices of the Animal Welfare Workers, at the High School Hall in Taunton, this afternoon. On Wednesday Miss Ella A. Maryott, Band of Mercy organizer, will speak in the Washington-Alston School, in Brighton, and on Friday afternoon before the Mothers' Club at the Merrill School, Cambridge.

On Wednesday there will be a mass meeting in New Bedford, at which the film, "The Bell of Atri" will be exhibited. On Friday afternoon Mr. Richardson will give an illustrated lecture in the auditorium of the Malden High School. On Saturday forenoon President Francis H. Rowley of the S. P. C. A. will give a brief address at an entertainment under the auspices of the Newton Junior Humane Society at the Community Theater, where the film, "The Bell of Atri" and other pictures will be shown. Mayor Chittas will preside. On Sunday evening, April 26, there will be a special humane service at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Belmont.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1925

DINOSAUR OR DEER

Many School Children in Humane Poster Contest Are Represented in Exhibit at Boston Public Library

The Calico Cat, partner of Eugene Field's Gingham Dog, has had her portrait painted and hung in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library. She is one of the 2883 prize-winning posters sent in by the pupils of more than 250 parochial and grammar schools of Massachusetts for the humane poster contest under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The rules of the contest were largely concerned with the age of the contestants and the size of the posters, leaving their makers wide latitude in the use of color and design, of which they have made full use. Considering the age of the artists, from six to thirteen years, the collection is surprisingly good. If there occasionally appears an animal more like a dinosaur than a deer, or if "your friend, the horse," has been unfortunate in his legs, many other designs are both original and effective. One poster which attracts attention represents the black silhouette of a fox, with one foot caught in a trap, against the bright yellow of a full moon. Underneath the slogan is painted "Fifty Lives for One Fox Hunt." There is a remarkably well-drawn girl's head, drawn in crayon by a pupil of the fourth grade.

Posters are drawn in black and white or crayon, painted in colors or cut out from paper of different colors. Usually they represent some animal. In addition to the common beasts and birds, the deer, the elephant and the parrot are favorite subjects. The cross-word puzzle has given the motif and "Don't Use Cross Words to Your Pets" has been the slogan. A small Japanese pupil contributed a green, blue and pink water and flower scene with a tiny Japanese manner of drawing.

The poster exhibit will continue at the library for the rest of the week.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1925

Appropriate that the Boston Public Library should be earliest in memorial display of materials relating to John Singer Sargent's life and work.

Christian Science Monitor
April 11, 1925

OFFICERS NAMED BY LIBRARIANS

C. F. D. Belden of Boston
Nominated for President
of American Association

With Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, unanimously nominated for the presidency of the American Library Association, the nominating committee of that organization has made its report on nominees to be voted on at the annual meeting in Seattle, Wash., July 7 to 9.

The other nominees are as follows: first vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president Indiana Public Library Commission, Muncie, Ind.; second vice-president (one to be elected), Johnson Brigham, librarian, State Library, Des Moines, Ia.; and Theodore W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian, the John C. Trarar Library, Chicago; trustee of endowment fund, George Woodruff, vice-chairman, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

Members of the executive board (two to be elected), Franklin F. Hopper, chief, circulation department, Public Library of New York City, Willis H. Kerr, librarian, Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas, Everett R. Perry, librarian, public library, Los Angeles, Edith Tobitt, librarian, public library, Omaha, Neb.; members of the council (five to be elected), W. X. C. Carlton, Williams College, of Williamstown, Mass.; Theresa Hitchler, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clara Hunt, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Paul M. Palm, Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.; Samuel H. Runkel, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.; Henry N. Sanborn, Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sula Wagner, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Youngstown, O.

Jubilee in 1926
In the summer of 1926 the American Library Association will celebrate its jubilee. The conference, which probably will be held in Philadelphia, will coincide in date with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and will in many ways be a notable one. That Mr. Belden is to be the presiding officer on that occasion is a matter of pride in Boston as well as evident satisfaction to the A. L. A., for the uncontented nomination of Mr. Belden practically assures his election.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library formally have expressed their approval of his acceptance and given assurance of their interest and support in the work that it will bring to him.

"Office Seeks the Man"
Twice before the nomination has come to Mr. Belden, only to be refused. This time the offer came in a form which demanded acceptance. It is of interest that the first president of the A. L. A., in 1876, was Justin Winsor, a noted scholar, who was then at the head of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Belden is today the outstanding librarian of New England where the library movement had its rise and its first large development. More and more in national library affairs Mr. Belden's name is being sought. His career began as a student at the Harvard Law School, he entered the Harvard Law School Library, an undertaking of large proportions. His reputation as his most conspicuous bibliographical work.

His services in the administration of the Massachusetts State Library during a critical period and in the Boston Public Library, together with his work as chairman of the board of public library commissioners of Massachusetts, have shown great courage and received steadily growing recognition.

TRAVELER - Apr. 13 - 1925

LIBRARY LECTURES FOR BUSINESS MEN

A course in the subject of psychology and health will be conducted by the division of university extension, Massachusetts department of education, beginning this evening at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, at 7:30. The course will be of special interest to business men and women.

Boston Transcript, Apr. 29, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

A paragraph from "News Notes" in the latest issue of Library Life, staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is here offered for the delight of the Librarian's readers:

"Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, chief of the statistical department, has come forward nobly and admitted his responsibility for the recent earthquake. It appears that Mr. Wheeler had borrowed the famous Hope diamond for the week-end, in order to compare it with his own magnificent collection. During a lull in the evening's work he removed the jewel from his pocket. Instantly the building shook to its foundation and a file of the U. S. Census Reports fell to the floor with a terrific crash. Mr. Wheeler had presence of mind enough to fling the gem into the waste basket, and the earthquake ceased. This is the latest of a long series of catastrophes which has followed the possessors of the fatal blue Hope diamond."

Botanists all over the country will mourn the destruction of the courtyard trees. The long controversy as to what kind of trees they were now comes to an end. Some insisted they were acanthus trees; other called them sumach. No one really knew, except the trees themselves; and sometimes even they looked a little uncertain. Their secret died with them. [From Library Life, Boston Public Library]

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1925

SARGENT'S TRIUMPH OF RELIGION

Rev. H. H. Saunderson, D. D., to Lecture on Murals, with Lantern Illustrations, at Public Library Thursday Afternoon

The service which Sargent, the painter, has rendered to religion by his mural decorations in the Boston Public Library is to be portrayed Thursday at 4 P. M. in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, with a set of stereopticon slides of the decorations, in a lecture entitled, "An Interpretation of Sargent's 'Triumph of Religion,'" by Rev. Henry Hallman Saunderson, D. D., editor of the Wayside Pulpit.

Up to the present time the work has been regarded as incomplete, and 'corrections' have made allowance for what might yet be expected from the hands of the painter. But Sargent's work is now done forever, and is to be appraised for its real achievement.

"Back of the visible in these paintings," says Dr. Saunderson, "is the spiritual purpose of the painter; and the time has come for a more complete and frank appreciation of what that purpose was. One large rectangle is still blank, and would have contained a significant work if the great artist had lived to complete it. But the work he has done must give the evidence of his final intention, and reveal his vision of the goal toward which these existing mural decorations moved."

The entrance is on Boylston street and the lecture is free to the public. After the lecture there will be an opportunity for a guided group to see the mural decorations and the special exhibit of Sargent's works now in the exhibition room.

DR. SAUNDERSON TALKS ON WORKS OF SARGENT

The spiritual as well as the artistic phase of the work of John Singer Sargent was emphasized by Dr. Henry Hallman Saunderson, editor of the Wayside Pulpit, in an address on "An Interpretation of Sargent's 'Triumph of Religion,'" yesterday afternoon, at the Boston Public Library.

Boston Globe, May 8, 1925

DISCUSSES SARGENT'S WONDERFUL APPEAL

Dr. H. H. Saunderson Tells of Triumph of Religion

Marvelous Interpretation of Spiritual Development

That John S. Sargent has succeeded in interpreting in a marvelous way the various phases of spiritual development in Jewish history through the faces and figures of the prophets was asserted by Dr. Henry H. Saunderson in his lecture "An Interpretation of Sargent's 'Triumph of Religion'" in the Public Library yesterday afternoon, before a large audience. The lantern slides helped amazingly in making clear his points.

In the making of these great religious mural paintings in the library, Sargent had behind him a wealth of knowledge from his studies in portrait painting—a knowledge of the effect of thought of any kind in the faces of mankind. In addition to that Dr. Saunderson said:

"Sargent made a very profound and sympathetic study of the life, circumstances and utterances of the prophets, and expressed vividly their personalities and spiritual qualities. These pictures are like portraits in being animated and illuminating."

Religious Thought

He pointed out that Sargent, in these mural decorations, traced the historical development of the stream of religious thought which began in the paganism of Egypt and the surrounding countries, and affected the religion of Israel until it all emerged, through the Jews, in the Christian faith.

"In all this work," said Dr. Saunderson, "Sargent shows himself not only the consummate artist but a profound student of religious history. Anyone who penetrates beneath the surface of this highly artistic work and seeks the spiritual inspirations of it, must be greatly impressed by Sargent's scholarship and research."

Dr. Saunderson wondered what Sargent had in mind for a final picture in the empty panel as a fitting climax of the monumental work.

"Nowhere in these paintings," he said, "does the Bible appear in Sargent's paintings. There are 15 pictures that are related to prayer but not one about the supreme book of the world."

A Real Service

"Did the great artist, who surely was of spiritual mind, reserve this for his climactic picture? The title of the whole series, 'The Triumph of Religion,' suggests that the climax might have been reached in the fulfillment of the Redeemer's command, 'Go into all the world.' But Sargent's work is now done forever. However, to have encouraged to us this unanswered question of the climactic picture, is a real service, for it sends us to spiritual measurements as well as to artistic judgment. And the answer which any man makes to this question will reveal, in some measure, the man."

Boston Post, May 9, 1925

WILL LECTURE ON SARGENT'S MURALS

The mural decorations by John Singer Sargent in the Boston Public Library will be described in a stereopticon lecture by Dr. Henry Hallman Saunderson, editor of the Wayside Pulpit, in the library lecture hall, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Saunderson's talk will be "An Interpretation of 'The Triumph of Religion.'" The lecture will be free.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1925

LOWELL ESTATE GOES TO FRIEND

Mrs. A. D. Russell Named Poet's Beneficiary

Left Income of \$100,000 Trust Fund and "Sevenels"

Harvard to Get Books and Bookcases

DEDHAM, May 15.—Amy Lowell's beautiful Brookline estate, "Sevenels," together with the income from a trust fund of \$100,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Ada Dwyer Russell, companion and friend of the famous poet, under the provisions of Miss Lowell's will, filed for probate late this afternoon in the Norfolk County Probate Court.

"Sevenels" is to remain in the care of Mrs. Russell during her life, but upon her death will revert to the Amy Lowell estate. The income from the \$100,000 trust fund will be paid to Mrs. Russell in semiannual payments during her life, and she is given full power to dispose of the entire fund in her will as she sees fit.

Literary Executor

Mrs. Russell also is named as literary executor of the estate, and to her is given the right to decide whether any of the unpublished manuscripts of Miss Lowell shall be printed. If she should decide to publish any of the manuscripts, Mrs. Russell is directed to take 10 percent of the trust fund and use it to finance the publication.

Proceeds from the sale of any of the works, the will specifies, are to go toward establishing the "Amy Lowell Poetry Traveling Scholarship," to be awarded annually to an American poet and to be given by him to study art and poetry abroad.

The will states that the scholarship shall amount to \$200 and shall be awarded annually by a committee consisting of one member of the English department at Harvard University and two American poets of recognized standing.

The recipient of the scholarship must spend a year in study abroad and, at the end of that time must submit to the scholarship committee three poems. If the committee is satisfied with the results attained, the scholarship may be awarded to the same recipient for a second year.

The works submitted to the committee by the poet who receives the scholarship will be published and the proceeds from their sale will be added to the fund from which the scholarship is financed.

Harvard to Get Books

To the president and fellows of Harvard University, Miss Lowell leaves her bookcase and books, and the pictures and other interior decorations of her library. The will also specifies that the residue of the estate be used to purchase books to complete this library before it is presented to Harvard.

In the event that Harvard does not accept the offer of the library, the will states that it shall go to the Boston Public Library, where it shall be known as the "Amy Lowell Collection of Books and Manuscripts."

Boston Post, May 12, 1925

Reproduce Sargent's Works at the Library



"ROSE LILY, LILY ROSE," BY JOHN SINGER SARGENT

A beautiful reproduction of the noted painting by the late artist and which is included in the extensive exhibition of photographs of his work at the Boston Public Library.

In commemoration of the achievements of the late John Singer Sargent, the Boston Public Library is holding a special exhibition of material pertaining to his work and life. The greater part of the collection is composed of photographs and reproductions of his famous and important canvases. It affords one the opportunity to realize and appreciate the great diversity of this famous artist's paintings. There are photographs of his most noted portraits, including those of former President Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller, Robert Louis Stevenson and many other distinguished persons. Also many large reproductions of the murals in the Library, the Museum of Fine Arts and Harvard College are to be seen. Fine reproductions of his very beautiful "Rose Lily, Lily Rose" painting and his "Armstrongs" are in colors.

Many portraits of Mr. Sargent by other artists as well as caricatures and sketches clipped from contemporary magazines and newspapers of America and Europe give an insight into the more personal side of Mr. Sargent. A group of very fine portrait photographs of the late master, that were but recently taken, complete this most comprehensive exhibition.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1925

JOHN ELLIOTT DIES IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Artist Was Son-in-Law of Julia Ward Howe

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26 (By A. P.)—News was received here today of the death at Charleston, S. C., of John Elliott, artist, and husband of Maud Howe Elliott of this city, who is a daughter of Julia Ward Howe. Mr. Elliott went South last winter for his health and friends here were informed recently that he had undergone an operation. He was 67 years old.

As an artist he was known chiefly by his portraits and murals, the outstanding examples of his work in the latter category being found in the Boston Public Library, the National Museum at Washington and the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago.

Representative paintings by Mr. Elliott are also included in the collection at the Old State House, Boston, and the collection owned by the Dowager Queen of Italy. Some of the more notable of his works in America are "The Vintager," fresco and ceiling in the home of Mrs. Palmer; "The Triumph of Time," ceiling decoration in the Boston Public Library; and "Diana of the Tides," mural painting in the National Museum, Washington.

Mr. Elliott was born in England and studied painting in Paris and Rome. He married Maud, daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe and Julia (Ward) Howe, in 1887, and they have made their home at Newport. Mrs. Elliott is well known as an author and lecturer.

Mr. Elliott served with the American Red Cross Association relief expedition on the cruise of the steamship Bayern in aid of the sufferers in the Messina earthquake in 1908, and was architect of villages built by the naval relief expedition in Sicily and Calabria in 1909. He was awarded honors by the American, Italian and Spanish Red Cross organizations and the Italian King and government. In 1917 and 1918 he was awarded the People's prize at the annual exhibition of the Art Association of Newport.

"BOOKS FOR SEAMEN" DRIVE WAS SUCCESS

More Than 51,000 Volumes Received for Merchant Marine Libraries

Officers of the Boston branch, American Merchant Marine Library Association, announced yesterday that the recent appeal to the people of Massachusetts for "books for seamen" had been most successful.

More than 51,000 volumes were received in Boston from about 150 communities and, under direction of Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and chairman of the Boston branch of the association, are being carefully examined and assembled for use in libraries aboard vessels of the American merchant marine.

Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the drive, voiced the thanks of that organization to the public and to the local committees and librarians throughout the state.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

COALS of colored fire are heaped upon the Librarian's head, and the heaping has been done to the music of the brass band of the circus, the prancing of many ponies, and the delighted shouting of countless children. The Librarian had the gall a fortnight ago to suggest that it would be well for the Boston Public Library, in preparation for circus week, to prepare a special bibliography of some of the books so numerous published in recent years by, of, for and about the circus and the stars of the circus. And now the truth develops that when the Librarian wrote these words of advice, the Boston Public Library had long since formulated a like idea on its own account. Indeed it had substantially completed the preparation of a special book list for circus week, and had done so on a scale, and with thoughtful care, far outstriking the standard of achievement which the Librarian had in mind.

The printed evidence of the excellence of the work done under Mr. Belden's direction in glorification and in glossary of the literature of the circus has just come to hand. The circus book list made in Copley square is a pamphlet of eleven close-set pages. It is an extraordinarily thorough and well compiled list, comprising 102 titles, under the following subdivisions: (1) General; (2) Circus People—managers, performers, trainers, etc.; (3) Animals—capture, training, etc., menageries, jumbos; (4) Business, transportation, etc.; (5) Fiction; (6) Verse; (7) Plays; (8) Amateur Circus.

French, German, Italian and English sources are drawn upon. In addition to all the best known works about the circus as an institution, many unusual and delightful books and magazine articles having special reference to this or that phase of the circus are recalled from oblivion and neatly and winningly arranged here in a sequence which makes the reader wish that all these delightful volumes might pass before him in as visible and concretely alluring review as does the circus parade on the morning of the big show.

Nor is this all the Boston Public Library has done in sporting preparation for Circus Week. In the display window of the branch library at Andrew Square in South Boston there has been set a most tempting array of stuffed circus animals in miniature. All this is worth doing. It assures youthful readers that canvas-topped tents do not have a monopoly upon all of human life's best circuses. There is fun to be had in the library reading and learning about circuses, and—what is more—in preparing oneself there, through reading other attractive books, how to be a good performer in the more serious drama of man's loves and labors.

The recent appeal to the people of Massachusetts for "Books for Seamen" has been most successful. Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the committee directing this drive, aided by local committees in most of the cities and towns, created great interest in the work. The librarians throughout the State were most enthusiastic and helped much by collecting, packing and shipping the books to Boston. From about 150 points more than 51,000 books were received at Boston. Under the direction of Mr. C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who is chairman of the Boston committee of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, these books are carefully examined and assembled for use in boxes to be placed aboard vessels of the American Merchant Marine.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

Any Book You Want

Can you imagine a public library, having only a few books, which nevertheless guarantees to supply you—fiction excluded—any book whatsoever you need? The thing seems inconceivable. Yet such a library exists, and is already providing the service described. The new institution has come to our notice this week through the presence in Boston of two distinguished visitors from abroad, who have been warmly received and acclaimed by the director of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden. The two guests are Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and Mr. Robert Burns, secretary of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, who soon will be director of education for the city of Glasgow. Although the excellent work which Mr. Burns has done in attainment of Andrew Carnegie's purpose to ennoble and comfort the life of all citizens of his native town richly deserves discussion, the administration of Great Britain's remarkable new type of circulating library is in the hands of Colonel Mitchell on behalf of the United Kingdom Trust, and to this undertaking the present picture of necessity be limited.

In Great Britain as in the United States, obviously it is impossible for even a very good public library in a city of moderate-sized population to carry on its shelves every book of thoughtful or scholarly value which any citizen may at any time need. The expense of building up a vast stock of volumes, commensurate to such a task, would be far beyond the burden which the taxpayers of any city of less than a million population could even begin to bear. Yet clearly an inhabitant of a city of 40,000 persons, or of a small town of 400, may have as great and vital need for some special book or books for study and reference—in chemistry or philosophy, in medicine or music, in engineering or in history—as any citizen of a large metropolis. "Very well, you may say, 'in Great Britain there is the British Museum, which owns a copy of nearly every printed book on earth. Why not let the applicant seek out the British Museum?'" The answer is that the British Museum is in no wise a circulating library. It allows no books to go beyond its doors. The Londoner may use it without incidental expense, but your man from the provinces may have ten or fifteen pounds sterling to spend in travel to and from London, and for hotel expense there, if he wishes to make use of the museum's facilities. Yet the man from the country pays as much as the Londoner in taxes for the museum's support.

It was to remove this injustice that the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust decided to found the world's most novel and unusual public library. It began with no books at all. And not a book did it buy until some applicant, unable to secure a needed volume from his local library, sent in a card of application to the headquarters established by the Trust for the receipt of such requests. Then, upon simple proof that the applicant had a legitimate need, immediately the book in question was bought, and lent to the applicant. All its store of books has thus been gathered, each volume to meet a known need. Thousands of books, many of them of rare character, have thus been acquired, and sent forth on their errands of service. And incidentally a great quantity of useful bibliographical advice has been issued to applicants who know better what they wished to learn than they did what books could provide them, the learning desired.

Surely this undertaking by the United Kingdom Trust is at once one of the most lofty and the most democratic uses to which any of Mr. Carnegie's numerous benevolent trusts and innumerable benevolent millions of dollars has ever been devoted. It will be a fortunate day when a comparable library service is created here in the United States. The Library of Congress offers some special privileges of circulation,

but these are very limited and probably ought always to remain so. A single institution cannot easily be made on the one hand a secure safe-deposit vault for books and on the other hand a free distributor of its vaulted treasures. Yet there is a need to bring the unusual man into touch with the unusual book whether he labors at a student's desk in Hanover, or reads as did Abraham Lincoln by firelight in some obscure country cabin. And it will be well when some large new endowment or some development of American inter-library loan service accomplishes this contact for every worthy citizen of the United States.

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YOUNG ISRAEL

Vol xvii, No. 9

May 1925



A NEW FRIEND

FANNY GOLDSTEIN

By Fannie Barnett Linsky

The Bennett Kindergarten Mothers' Club



Brighton

May 13, 1925

position of librarian in charge of what is known as the West End Branch Library. This is the largest branch library in the Boston system, and is situated in the very heart of the Jewish district of the city. It is housed in an historic old church, which I should like to tell you more about if I had the time, and the readers who come to this branch are, for the most

part, the Jewish residents of the district. The children's department, is, of course, only one division of the whole branch library, but when I tell you that the children's department alone serves on an average of five hundred children every day, and distributes no less than seventy-five thousand books to children in the course of a year, you will get some sort of an idea as to how large the West End Branch of the Public Library really is.

And our new friend, the "book-lady" is in charge here, with a large staff of trained librarians working under her supervision. Miss Goldstein, who has spent practically all her life in Boston, is the first Jewish person to become head of a Branch Library in the City of Boston; and, as nearly as we can find out, is the only Jewish Librarian in the whole state of Massachusetts. Just because of these facts, I feel sure that we have found exactly the right person to guide and advise the boys and girls of YOUNG ISRAEL about their reading.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

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French, German, Italian and English sources are drawn upon. In addition to all the best known works about the circus as an institution, many unusual and delightful books and magazine articles having special reference to this or that phase of the circus are recalled from oblivion and neatly and winningly arranged here in a sequence which makes the reader wish that all these delightful volumes might pass before him in as visible and concretely alluring review as does the circus parade on the morning of the big show.

Nor is this all the Boston Public Library has done in sporting preparation for Circus Week. In the display window of the branch library at Andrew Square in South Boston there has been set a most tempting array of stuffed circus animals in miniature. All this is worth doing. It assures youthful readers that canvas-topped tents do not have a monopoly upon all of human life's best circuses. There is fun to be had in the library reading and learning about circus, and what is more—in preparing oneself there, through reading other attractive books, how to be a good performer in the more serious drama of man's loves and labors.

The recent appeal to the people of Massachusetts for "Books for Seamen" has been most successful. Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the committee directing this drive, aided by local committees in most of the cities and towns, created great interest in the work. The librarians throughout the State were most enthusiastic and helped much by collecting, packing and shipping the books to Boston. From about 150 points more than 51,000 books were received at Boston. Under the direction of Mr. C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who is chairman of the Boston committee of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, these books are carefully examined and assembled for use in boxes to be placed aboard vessels of the American Merchant Marine.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

Any Book You Want

Can you imagine a public library, having only a few books, which nevertheless guarantees to supply you—fiction excluded—any book whatsoever you need? The thing seems inconceivable. Yet such a library exists, and is already providing the service described. The new institution has come to our notice this week through the presence in Boston of two distinguished visitors from abroad, who have been warmly received and acclaimed by the director of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden. The two guests are Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and Mr. Robert Burns, secretary of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, who soon will be director of education for the city of Glasgow. Although the excellent work which Mr. Burns has done in attainment of Andrew Carnegie's purpose to ennoble and comfort the life of all citizens of his native town richly deserves discussion, the administration of Great Britain's remarkable new type of circulating library is in the hands of Colonel Mitchell on behalf of the United Kingdom Trust, and to this under the present picture of necessity be.

In Great Britain as in the United States, obviously it is impossible for even good public library in a city of its size to carry on its every book of thoughtful or scholarly which any citizen may at any time. The expense of building up a vast volume, commensurate to such a population could even begin to be far beyond the burden of taxpayers of any city of less than 100,000 persons, or of a small town of 10,000. Yet clearly an inhabitant of a city of 100,000 persons, or of a small town of 10,000, has as great and vital need for a book or books for study and in chemistry or philosophy, in music, in engineering or in his any citizen of a large metropolis, well, you may say, "In Great Britain the British Museum, which owns nearly every printed book on earth, not let the applicant seek out the Museum?" The answer is that the Museum is in no wise a circulating library. It allows no books to go beyond its walls. The Londoner may use it without expense, but your man from the country may have ten or fifteen pounds to spend in travel to and from London for hotel expense there. If he make use of the museum's facilities the man from the country pays as the Londoner in taxes for the support.

It was to remove this injustice the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust found the world's most novel and public library. It began with no all. And not a book did it buy or applicant, unable to secure a volume from his local library, a card of application to the head established by the Trust for the of such requests. Then, upon sim that the applicant had a legitimate need, immediately the book in question was bought, and lent to the applicant. All its store of books has thus been gathered, each volume to meet a known need. Thousands of books, many of them of rare character, have thus been acquired, and sent forth on their errands of service. And incidentally a great quantity of useful bibliographical advice has been issued to applicants who knew better what they wished to learn than they did what books could provide them, the learning desired.

Surely this undertaking by the United Kingdom Trust is at once one of the most lofty and the most democratic uses to which any of Mr. Carnegie's numerous benevolent trusts and innumerable benevolent millions of dollars has ever been devoted. It will be a fortunate day when a comparable library service is created here in the United States. The Library of Congress offers some special privileges of circulation,

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*Books are life-long friends
whom we come to love and
know as we do our children.
—Boardman*



A NEW FRIEND

FANNY GOLDSTEIN

By Fannie Barnett Linsky

OUR LIBRARY AND WHAT IT OFFERS

To Parents
To Children

Miss Brackett

A STORY

Mrs. Cronan
Miss Daugherty

HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY

The Brighton Branch
The Central Library

Miss Brackett

position of librarian in charge of what is known as the West End Branch Library. This is the largest branch library in the Boston system, and is situated in the very heart of the Jewish district of the city. It is housed in an historic old church, which I should like to tell you more about if I had the time, and the readers who come to this branch are, for the most

part, the Jewish residents of the district. The children's department, is, of course, only one division of the whole branch library, but when I tell you that the children's department alone serves on an average of five hundred children every day, and distributes no less than seventy-five thousand books to children in the course of a year, you will get some sort of an idea as to how large the West End Branch of the Public Library really is.

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It was to remove this impediment that the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust found the world's most novel public library. It began with all. And not a book did it applicant, unable to see volume from his local library of application to the established by the Trust of such requests. Then, up that the applicant had a letter immediately the book in question was bought, and lent to the applicant. All its store of books has thus been gathered, each volume to meet a known need. Thousands of books, many of them of rare character, have thus been acquired, and sent forth on their errands of service. And incidentally a great quantity of useful bibliographical advice has been issued to applicants who know better what they wished to learn than they did what books could provide them, the learning desired. Surely this undertaking by the United Kingdom Trust is at once one of the most lofty and the most democratic uses to which any of Mr. Carnegie's numerous benevolent trusts and innumerable benevolent millions of dollars has ever been devoted. It will be a fortunate day when a comparable library service is created here in the United States. The Library of Congress offers some special privileges of circulation,

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POEMS FOR CHILDREN

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Through the Farmyard Gate | Emily Poulsson |
| Child's Garden of Verses | Robert Louis Stevenson |
| Child-Life Poems | Whitmer |
| The Posy Ring | K. D. Wiggin and N. A. Smith |
| The Pied Piper | Browning |

STORIES FOR CHILDREN

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|------------------------------|-------------------|
| New Stories to Tell Children | Sara C. Bryant |
| In the Animal World | Carolyn S. Bailey |
| Firelight Stories | Carolyn S. Bailey |
| Mother Stories | Maude Lindsay |
| Just-So Stories | Rudyard Kipling |

BOOKS FOR MOTHERS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| From Infancy to Childhood | Richard M. Smith, M. D. |
| Child Training | Angelo Patri |
| The Mother Craft Manual | Mary L. Reed |
| Talks to Mothers | Lucy Wheelock |



A NEW FRIEND

FANNY GOLDSTEIN

By Fannie Barnett Linsky

BOYS AND girls—and all the folk who read YOUNG ISRAEL—this month I am going to tell you about a lady who, I know, will soon become one of your very best friends. So gather round, everyone, I want you to meet Miss Fanny Goldstein of Boston, Massachusetts.

Are you wondering already? Are you asking yourselves who this Miss Goldstein is and what she is going to do for YOUNG ISRAEL?

Miss Goldstein is going to be our "book-lady" from now on. She is going to tell us each month about new books (and some old ones, too), which she thinks will give us pleasure to read. Don't you think



MISS GOLDSTEIN AND "JIMMIE DOOKS"

this is a fine new idea for our magazine? For who doesn't enjoy a good book!

Miss Fanny Goldstein is a librarian. She is connected with the Boston Public Library, holding the position of librarian in charge of what is known as the West End Branch Library. This is the largest branch library in the Boston system, and is situated in the very heart of the Jewish district of the city. It is housed in an historic old church, which I should like to tell you more about if I had the time, and the readers who come to this branch are, for the most

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WEDNESDAY

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the pointer. It is called the Hand because its lower end is the shape of a hand with the index finger extended. It is used by the reader of the Scroll to point to the words he reads. The writing on the parchment is without punctuation. There is very little space between one word and the next, and there is neither mark nor spacing to indicate the end of one sentence and the beginning of another. So, to read the Scroll smoothly, the reader must use a pointer. The Silver Hand is not merely a decoration. It is also a useful instrument.

The second ornament suspended from the Tree of Life is the *Breastplate*. It is a large silver plate covering the greater part of the body of the scroll. There is a double meaning conveyed by the breastplate. It means, in the first place, that God and His Teaching are an armor of protection to all who worship Him in faith. Armored by faith in God we fear no evil. "For a sun and a shield is the everlasting God; He giveth grace and honor, and withholdeth no good from them that walk in uprightness" (Ps. LXXXIV, 12).

The silver shield means, in the second place, that we, the sons of Israel, are ever ready to shield the honor of the Law, and to guard the Torah from all the forces of wrong and darkness. The designs embossed upon the breastplate carry out both of these ideas. They usually represent the two tablets of the Ten Commandments guarded by two powerful lions.

When the crowns and the pointer and the breastplate have been reverently removed and laid away, the Rabbi proceeds to draw off the *Mantle* in which the scroll is clothed. The Mantle is a garment of silk or velvet. On Sabbath days, the scroll wears a mantle of blue or red, but on the Confirmation Festival the Mantle is of the purest white. It is embroidered in gold thread, the design being either the Shield of David or the Menorah or some other pattern of Jewish tradition.

All that remains now to make the scroll ready for the reader is to untie the silken *girdle* which binds the two rollers together. The Scroll is opened to the Book of Exodus and the confirmants are called upon to read the story of the Ten Commandments.

All the decorations of the Torah are called by the general name, the Sacred Vessels, for they resemble very much the ornaments which were worn by the

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

YOUNG ISRAEL



ORNAMENTS OF THE TORAH

High Priest in the Temple of old and which bore that name.

When the Ten Commandments have been read, and the scroll resumes its garb of splendor, the Rabbi raises it again in all its glory before the devout congregation.

Now let each Confirmant gaze upon the Majesty of the Torah and determine to guard it and to let it guard him, to crown his Faith with service and devotion and to let his Faith crown him with joy and inspiration.

SHABUOTH GREENS

(Concluded from page 4)

us, and that we could see with our own eyes the beautiful Ruth gleanings in the fields.

How powerful, how effective were the impressions after reading this ancient idyl! A plainly-told tale, in plain ordinary words; yet how splendid and how charming this story of Ruth was!

Shabuoth is the most beautiful of the festivals of the Jews. It is a day of rest and meditation. It takes us back thousands of years to the wonderful days when we were independent and living close to nature; it recalls to our memory the idyllic days of Ruth, and also those great historic moments in our history when the Jews gathered at Mount Sinai to receive the Torah, the Torah which is deeper than the sea, greater than the earth and more brilliant than the sun.

Shabuoth is the real spring festival of the Jewish people.

Greens for Shabuoth!

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YOUNG ISRAEL

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Our "book-lady" friend is also called upon frequently to lecture to student classes at the various library schools of the city, and so, you see, she really is a very busy person. But not content to be busy just as a librarian, this new friend of yours also finds time to be a teacher, for she is in charge of two classes in the religious schools conducted by Temple Israel in Boston.

There is a little group of people connected with Temple Israel, who call themselves "The Booklovers." This group, meeting fortnightly, discuss new books as they appear, which have a particular interest for Jewish people, and they are privileged to have Miss Goldstein give at each meeting a short review of the books, either written by Jews or telling about Jews, which she thinks would appeal to the members of the Club.

This is the little message which Miss Goldstein gave me for the readers of YOUNG ISRAEL:

"My advice to you boys and girls, is to develop a love for good books while you are still young, and to trust to your parents and librarians to give you the kind of books which you ought to read. Since the librarian usually examines all new books as they are published, it is only natural that he or she is better able to select the things that are worth-while reading. As you continue to read good books you will find that you won't want to read any other kind. Read first for education—then for recreation, and soon you will find that you have cultivated a useful habit that will serve you well throughout your lives. No boy or girl can hope to become a useful, intelligent, well-informed man or woman without the aid of good books.

"Some people read as a matter of habit. Some read for pleasure. Some read because they must—but all people *should* read. Every Jewish boy and girl should have a knowledge of the history of the Jewish people, so that he may take pride in his people, and be a better Jew. For by being a better Jew, he must of necessity be a better American."

As to the "Book Corner" for the readers of YOUNG ISRAEL, it is Miss Goldstein's intention to talk over four books each time. One—a book for boys—one book for girls—one book of poetry—and one book for the very young readers. And in addition to this, our "book-lady" will recommend new books, especially those of Jewish interest as they appear.

I am very sure that under the guidance of our new friend, those of us who are just beginning to know books cannot help but learn to love them, and those of us who already know some books, and love them, will find that we are getting to know more good books and to love them even better.

Although Miss Goldstein did not tell me so, I am very sure that she will be happy indeed to hear from any of the boys and girls of YOUNG ISRAEL if at any



WEST END BRANCH LIBRARY, BOSTON

time they wish to write to her. She will be glad to know if you like the books she tells you about, and I am sure that she will be interested to hear what you are reading, and to give you any advice you may wish about books. So watch out for the Book Column from now on!

THE SCHOLAR'S FESTIVAL

By Leon Fram

On the thirty-third day between Passover and Shabuoth comes the Scholars' Festival. It is known as Lag B'Omer, which is the Hebrew word for thirty-three.

An epidemic disease had broken out among the students of the great Rabbi Akiba, one of the Makers of the Talmud or teachers of the Jewish religion. One by one the students in the school of the leading teacher in Israel fell sick and died. One death or more occurred every day. It seemed as though there would be no one left to study the Torah.

But upon the thirty-third day after Passover the plague ceased. There was no death that day and none of the days following.

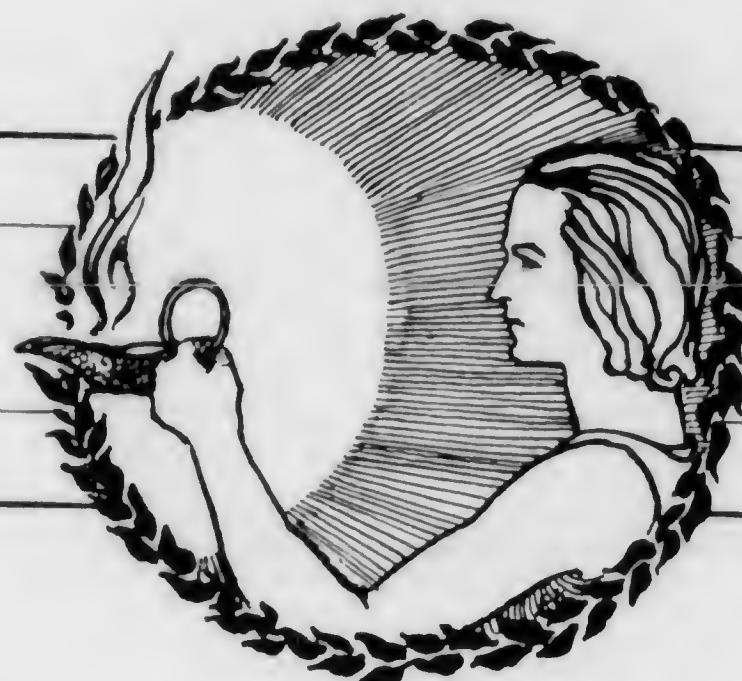
Therefore the students of Rabbi Akiba declared the day a holiday. They celebrated it with all kinds of merriment year by year. To this day, in many parts of the world, students of the Talmud observe this day as a holiday. On this day also little boys go out with bows and arrows to play in the woods. The bow represents the rainbow. The rainbow, as you remember from the story of Noah, represents God's love of his children—the people of the earth. God showed His love of his children in the cessation of the plague. In memory of the kindness of God made manifest to the students of Rabbi Akiba on Lag B'Omer, this day is celebrated as an occasion of happiness and thanksgiving.

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SCIENCE

PAUL EHRLICH

By Mayer Lipman

ONCE UPON a time, in a town called Strehlen, there lived a little Jewish boy who just wouldn't study his lessons. He used to play truant and run away to visit his grandfather. "Grossvater" Ehrlich was a very old man, who was continually experimenting with plants and seeds and chemicals. Little Paul Ehrlich would help in the laboratory, and forget all about school and supper and everything else.

How little Paul ever got through "gymnasium" (that's the German for "high-school")—is a mystery. His marks were—well, just terrible. But he finally passed. Then he entered the University at Breslau.

—COURTESY MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE
PAUL EHRLICH

to study medicine. From here he went to the University of Strassburg, and then to Freiburg. And from Freiburg he moved on to the University of Leipzig. At the end of five years, he couldn't pass his examinations—and no wonder! He rarely attended classes; and when he did, he never listened to his professors. He was always dreaming—except when he was in some laboratory performing experiments.

There was one instructor at Leipzig, however, who really understood this young man. "He is an unusual kind of student," he said. "This young Ehrlich has an independent mind. He cannot learn in classes—but there is something wonderful about him, just the same. I think he has the spark of a genius in his soul!" So the professor told him to stop attending classes, and spend all his time in the laboratory. He was permitted to do absolutely as he pleased, and nobody was allowed to bother him. And at the end of a year, the faculty of the University got the surprise of their lives!

Before the year was out, young Ehrlich had begun to make discoveries so original, so astonishing, and so important, that the professors voted to give him his diploma!

And thus began the astounding career of the young Jewish boy who turned the science of medicine into a new channel. Just for example, a single medicine which he invented, arsphenamine, has saved a quarter of a million lives a year for the last fifteen years!

While he was yet a student, young Ehrlich discovered a tremendous thing. He was experimenting with chemical dyes, and combining them in odd ways. He used to take thin slices of meat from the bodies of animals, color them with his dyes, and examine them under the microscope. He soon found that different parts of the body took the dyes differently. Thus tissue from the kidneys preferred a certain dye, tissue from the muscles another dye, and so on. He also found that baking the substances in an oven fixed the dye so that it could not be washed out.

lorry and the most democratic uses to which any of Mr. Carnegie's numerous benevolent trusts and innumerable benevolent millions of dollars has ever been devoted. It will be a fortunate day when a comparable library service is created here in the United States. The Library of Congress offers some special privileges of circulation,

Books
for
Our Readers

Gollomb, Joseph

THAT YEAR AT LINCOLN HIGH
N. Y. Macmillan. 1924. \$1.50
FOOTBALL. BASEBALL!

ATHLETIC MEETS!

A rousing good story of High School life. Jim Smolett and Izzy Smolensky, both heroes in their way, meet, and first fight it out in the school gymnasium with a teacher who knows boys, for Umpire. The events which follow this fight, and the splendid spirit of the Abraham Lincoln High, are vividly told—until—

"The game was tied! Six to six. In an explosion of dust something slid over the home plate—Pickering.

"Safe!" yelled the umpire.

"Whe-e-e-e!" shrieked Lincoln.

A thud, a blow on his back jarred Jim. It was the ball in the catcher's hand.

"Batter out!" the umpire yelled. But eager hands were helping Jim back to the bench.

"You brought 'em home! You brought 'em home!" screamed Izzy, jumping up and down crazily. "Jimmy, you've won the game! A homer it'd be if you'd run! Seven-six our favor!"

Jim and Izzy—do they become friends? Boys interested in athletics read the book and see who it is that wins.

Bonser, Edna M.

HOW THE EARLY HEBREWS
LIVED AND LEARNED
N. Y. Macmillan. 1924. \$2.00

An interesting and dramatic re-telling of some Bible stories. The book treats of the progress which the Hebrew people made in agriculture, industry, literature and religion, in the 1500 years after Abraham. It has many illustrations, maps and photographs.

Older children will enjoy it. Parents and religious school teachers may find it useful.

Snedeker, Caroline Dale

THERAS AND HIS TOWN

N. Y. Doubleday Page. 1924. \$1.75

Theras is a little Athenian boy in the days of long ago. Each chapter sweeps you away with the glory and beauty of interesting athletic adventures. It is a fairly accurate picture of the life of those days in Athens and in Sparta, and

got ready as if all the things could happen to any little boy today.

On your mark! Ready! Set! Go! Theras races. He kept his eyes on the goal. At the end of the day, "Oh, Mother, I ran a race!" and, "I think I'll go to bed," he said. "I'm not exactly sleepy, but I must be up at five o'clock to go to school."

School—at five o'clock—just imagine!

Trinity Church Calendar

May 31 - June 7, 1925

Exhibit of Prayer Books

Mr. Gibbs sends me the following interesting note:

Beginning Friday, June 5, in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library, there will be shown specimens of the Book of Common Prayer, both English and American. These books are in part from the unique collection of the late Josiah H. Benton, formerly Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Library. To the courtesy of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the Director, and to the co-operation and careful arrangement of Mr. Zoltan Haraszti, the public is indebted for the showing. The exhibition includes two original copies of the first book of 1549, and copies of the books of 1552, 1559, 1604, and 1662; and of American Edition, a copy of the Book of 1786, and edition from 1790 and 1892.

On Whitsunday, June 9, 1549 the First Prayer Book was authorized for use in the Church of England. This fact makes the exhibit of special interest now.

H. K. S.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1925

LIBRARY TO EXHIBIT OLD PRAYER BOOKS

In commemoration of the 276th anniversary of the first use of the common Prayer Book in the churches of England, which falls on Tuesday, the Boston Public Library will exhibit a large number of historical editions. These are from the collection of the late Josiah Henry Benton, presented to the library in 1917, and include about 100 editions.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

ADAMS MANUSCRIPTS ARE GIVEN TO LIBRARY

Miss Abbie F. Brown Donates Valuable Unpublished Works

Announcement is made by the trustees of the Boston Public Library of the receipt of manuscripts of Oscar Fay Adams, noted Boston author and lecturer, who died in 1919. The gift was made by Miss Abbie Parwell Brown, Adams' literary executor. The manuscript of notes, written for William Morris's "Summer" (second part of "The Earthly Paradise") is the most valuable among the papers.

Some two dozen short stories, cut from magazines and pasted on slips of paper, are collected in a large envelope. Rewritten in places, with words changed and printer's errors corrected, they seem to have been prepared for the publisher. Another interesting work of the author is "American Women of Yesterday." The author, much criticized once for his "impolite" book, "The Presumption of Sex," here pays tribute to the great women of the American past. "Men of Yesterday" is the counterpart of this group of papers. "Pan on Boston Common" is another work that would furnish material for a bulky volume.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

BOXER INDEMNITY MAY AID LIBRARIES

American Association Would Develop Chinese System

Development of public libraries in China supported by a portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund amounting to \$5,000,000 and interest for 20 years, which was recently released to China by the United States Government, is the object of a movement undertaken by the American Library Association which has given immediate charge of the work to an acting committee of which Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, is chairman.

China has been directed to use this money "to develop the educational and other cultural activities" of the country. Passage of the bill was promoted by the exact information given personally to 500 congressmen by Miss M. E. Wood, librarian of Boone University, Wuchang, formerly librarian at Batavia, N. Y., who came to the United States for that purpose, being encouraged to do so by eminent Chinese people, it is announced.

"The Chinese educational system has been largely formed upon that of the United States, but without any

thought of that necessary adjunct, the public library," Mr. Belden explained this morning in an interview.

"There is also another movement being promoted at the present time which is to lift up and enlighten the laboring classes. Evening schools are being founded for the working people."

On the advice of prominent Chinese that an American librarian of high reputation go to China to survey that field and make recommendations to the joint board of Chinese and Americans already appointed to administer the fund; and also to promote the formation of a Chinese Library Association to correspond to the American Library Association, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library was sent to China.

Mr. Belden and his committee is now engaged in raising the sum of \$10,000, which will be required to defray expenses and to form a Chinese Library Association to carry on the work until it is established.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

GIVEN ADAMS MANUSCRIPTS

Boston Public Library Receives Valuable Literary Works of Oscar Fay Adams, Author and Lecturer

Manuscripts of Oscar Fay Adams, Boston author and lecturer, who died in 1919, were recently given to the Boston Public Library by Miss Abbie Parwell Brown, his literary executor.

The manuscript of Notes, written for William Morris's "Summer" (second part of "The Earthly Paradise") is the most valuable among the papers. In co-operation with William J. Rolfe, Adams had already published in 1888 selections from "The Earthly Paradise"—such as "Atlanta's Race," "The Proud King," "The Writing of the Image," etc.—giving elucidations for the wants of various grades of students. The present manuscript is a continuation of the former, published volume. Portions of it are exceptionally interesting; Adams corresponded with Morris on the subject of the Tales, and Morris furnished him with exact explanations concerning certain descriptive parts. "The scenery of this poem," so Mr. Morris writes us, "is a recurrent phrase among the Notes. The copy is the result of much labor, and published in one form or another would prove of actual profit to many an admirer of Morris's poetry. It was given by the author to Miss Abbie Parwell Brown in 1918, not long before his death.

Some two dozen short stories, cut from magazines and pasted on slips of paper, are collected in a large envelope. Rewritten in places, with words changed and printer's errors corrected, they seem to have been prepared for the publisher.

"American Women of Yesterday," reads the title-page of a collection of printed matter—eighteen essays, from Hannah Adams and Susanna Rowson to Anna Warner and Amelia Welby. The author, much criticized once for his "impolite" book, "The Presumption of Sex" (with such chapter headings as "The Ruthless Sex," "The Mannerless Sex," etc.) here pays tribute to the great women of the American past. "I have been many times assured by women . . . that I had said nothing but what was true; that they had often seen with regret the things I had adversely commented upon, and that they wished to thank me for uttering my protest," he wrote in the introduction of his book. And the finely appreciative essays of the "American Women of Yesterday" may easily convince everybody that the author was anything but a "misogynist disturbed" with the only intention to make an "attack upon womanhood."

"Men of Yesterday" is the counterpart of this group of papers. There are essays on Captain John Smith, John Cotton, Nathaniel Ward, Michael Wigglesworth, etc.—long and substantial studies, some of them unpublished.

"Pan on Boston Common," together with some thirty short essays, stories and literary sketches, would furnish material for another bulky volume. They were written in the course of the last quarter of the past century.

Both as author and editor Adams lived an industrious life. The list of his works is an imposing one. The giving of his manuscripts to the library is a matter of interest.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925

The Past in Cambridge Streets Future

In the striking new vista of elvish promise which now opens westward from Court street along Cambridge street as recently widened, the eye meets one sight which is peculiarly pleasant. It is the tower of the West Parish Church, now the West End branch of the Boston Public Library. For years and years no Bostonian has ever had a chance to see this fine old monument from such a distance, and to observe what a good effect it gives in a long and graded perspective. The structure has been so hemmed in, and shut about, by the other buildings which crowded close upon it at Cambridge and Lynde streets before the widening, that in the past one could only come upon it unawares, in a sudden and very much foreshortened view. Now the tower may be seen all the way from Court street, almost as soon as one has left Scollay square. And in all the busy modern construction and destruction which is now going on in Cambridge street, the West Church rises with peculiar beauty of permanence and flavor of contrasting style.

Possibly, indeed probably, as more new buildings are erected along the broadened thoroughfare, the distant view of the church will once again become unattainable. The tower will hide once more behind taller structures. But always the church will stand as an important feature of the new Cambridge street. Indeed, it will hereafter be more important than ever, even as the street itself is bound to become much more extensively used in the future, and more significant among Boston's highways. Among all the modern business buildings which will arise there, the preservation of this one distinctive and beautiful bit of old Boston will be of great value both to the eye and to the mind.

Very essential to preservation of the best charm of the church will be the protection, in the best manner possible, of its setting and immediate surroundings. Two of the fine trees which now grace the lawn in front of the old building are certainly doomed by the widening operations now in process. They stand far in the foreground and when the Public Works Department begins, perhaps next week, to shave some twenty feet from the Cambridge-street front at this point, these two trees, as is explained in the "Librarian" on today's book-pages, must inevitably go. Four other lindens, farther back in "Lowell square," as the lawn is called, are as certainly safe and out of harm's way. But a fifth, which is the largest and finest of all, stands just on the border line of danger. Whatever effort is needed to save it, certainly should be made. Even if this tree turns out to be so located that it cuts into the sidewalk, or "breaks" the fine old iron fence which is to be moved back to the new frontage line, allowance should be made readily for this, and the tree preserved at all costs.

In the busy and prosperous Cambridge street of the future this pleasant oasis of antiquity—the West Church and its grounds—can be, and should be, a delightful contrasting feature. Only a thoughtful regard for the best possible preservation of its trees and general setting will capitalize it, however, at its best worth. Commissioner Bourke, on behalf of the Public Works Department, shows a sympathetic appreciation of this need, and it is much to be hoped that he will provide for it.

Boston Transcript June 16, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

ACROSS the pleasant green of the grass before the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library is drawn a sinister furrow. It looks as if it were the heaving seat of a freshly laid water pipe, but it is far more than that. It is, first of all, the line which marks the extent of the widening of Cambridge street and shows that within the next month or two—perhaps within the next few weeks, for nobody seems to know the definite date—about twenty feet of green will be chopped off the library's graceful allotment. Down, then, will come at least two of the beautiful trees which for so long have given shade and peace to the little court. Two trees only stand within the section that is doomed, but a third, largest of all, rests perilously close to the line; and to the uninitiated eye it seems as if the excavation might well damage the roots and cause a third abominable tragedy. All this is lamentable, of course, because these trees have for many years furnished the outstanding greenness of the western slope of the Hill.

But the furrow on the grass means, figuratively, much more than the loss of grass and leaves. It typifies as well an encroachment upon the outstanding success of the West End branch, so high among

every month in circulation, ranging anywhere from seven to twelve hundred books every month. Already, Miss Goldstein estimates, there is a loss of four thousand over last year.

But in all this there is no cause for despair. The West End branch still does more work than many a large city library and will continue to do so. It merely means increased work on the part of the librarian and her assistants. The new group of children and for the first time there must be strict discipline. There must be increased reaching out into the families, closer work with the schools, more publicity, general speeding up of effort in order to make the new inhabitants take the place of the old. There is no fear in the Librarian's mind that it will not be done. But it will take a long time.

The time draws close for the opening of the regional library conference at Swampscott. Next week—June 21, to be precise—will be the opening date and will hear the address of welcome made by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and next president of the American Library Association. Indeed, the fact that the A. L. A. convention will be held this summer in a spot so far away as Seattle is the reason d'être of the regional conference. All the State library associations of New England are cooperating and representatives of the library clubs of New



The West End "Library Church"

A Final Glimpse Before the Old Lawn is Shaved by the Cambridge Street Widening

Boston's libraries. Not that the West End branch is falling. Heavens forbid! It is much too strongly founded and too efficiently managed for that. But there are facts which should be faced, though not for one moment do they reflect upon the directorate.

The West End branch caters, obviously, to the back of Beacon Hill and to the western flats beyond, drawing most of its patronage from the foreign element which lives in the districts on either side of Cambridge street. The top of the hill it scarcely touches at all, for the old régime of Mt. Vernon street has its Athenaeum, and the "polite" group cares for little but the newest fiction, which is not the branch library's forte. Its best supports have been the thrifty, busy people, mostly of Jewish blood, who kept the little Cambridge street shops and whose children went far in the higher schools. They were clever, eager for good reading, and their children were clean and orderly. Miss Fanny Goldstein, present librarian of the West End branch, was amazed at the lack of disciplinary needs when she came to the district from another part of town. She laid it to the atmosphere of the handsome some slight of the whole interior as seen from the children's balcony. But now she is not so sure.

When after years of muttering, the widening of Cambridge street was actually begun, and, as a preliminary

York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be present.

The topic of discussion for the first session is "Revolution Through Research," and this is to be treated from three angles: Professor Vannevar Bush of Massachusetts Institute of Technology presenting the possibilities of research in industry; H. Nathaniel Dawsey, of the Denison Manufacturing Company, in business; and Edward Dana, general manager Boston Elevated Railway, in public utilities.

At the Thursday evening session Talcott Williams, first director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, will address the association on the subject of "Journalism and the Library."

A session of unusual interest will be a joint meeting of the Special Library Association and the State associations at which a discussion of "Everyday English" will be led by Professor Roy Davis, assistant dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, and Dr. Pamela K. Ball, of Ginn & Co. Both Professor Davis and Dr. Ball are members of the Committee on Everyday English in Boston, which organization purposes to decide matters of correct usage. Professor Davis represents the progressive point of view and Dr. Ball the conservative.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

THE moment the valuable regional conference of librarians now being held at Swampscott is over, it will be Westward Ho in good earnest for a considerable group of New England librarians who plan to attend the national convention of the American Library Association shortly to be held in Seattle. No less than forty-five persons are in the group specially styled "The New England Party," which will make the long shift from conference meetings on the Atlantic seashore at Swampscott to conference rooms on the Pacific seaboard at Seattle. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and uncontested nominee for the presidency of the A. L. A. for 1925-26, will be a leading member of the Boston party.

Under the much valued guidance of Mr. F. W. Faxon, who has been the traveling manager for all American Library Association conventions these many years, the New England group will leave the South Station next Monday, June 29, at 2:10 P. M. Their westward itinerary includes a day at Minneapolis and St. Paul as guests of the librarians of the Twin Cities, and also a two-day trip through the Glacier National Park, on July 3 and 4. Arrival in Seattle is scheduled for Monday, July 6, just in time for the opening of the convention. From Chicago there will be a special train of seventeen cars, including two from New England.

The registrations for the group, which will be known as the New England party, although it includes a few Westerners now at Swampscott, show the following members:

OPEN FOR SEATTLE

Miss Edith L. Barber, Public Library, Burlington, Mass.
Miss Sarah R. Bartlett, Public Library, Concord, Mass.
Mrs. S. Ripley Bartlett, Concord, Mass.
Mr. C. F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Elmer T. Bond, Public Library, Bangor, Me.
Miss Bertha L. Brown, Public Library, Reading, Mass.
Miss Alexina P. Burgess, Public Library, Newton, Mass.
Miss Mildred F. Chase, Public Library, Providence, R. I.
Miss Fanny H. Childs, Public Library, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Edith H. Cobb, Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Annette D. Dien, Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.

Miss Mary P. Colvin, Public Library, Gillingham, Mass.
Miss Ruth V. Cook, School of Architecture Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss May E. Day, J. V. Fletcher Library, Westford, Mass.
Miss Ruth C. Dudley, City Library, Manchester, N. H.
Miss Barbara Duncan, Shiley Musical Library, University of Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Augusta C. Faxon, Boston, Mass.
Frederick W. Faxon, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. F. W. Faxon, Boston, Mass.
Miss Florence A. Ferguson, Public Library, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. S. T. Filson, Hudson, Mass.
Mr. J. Gaylord, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. H. J. Gaylord, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. George S. Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Elsie L. Haight, Public Library, Utica, N. Y.
Mr. George L. Hinkley, Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.
Miss Mary E. Holland, City Library, Manchester, N. H.
Miss Gella M. Houghton, Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. Herbert F. Jenkins, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.
Mrs. H. F. Jenkins, Boston.
Miss Caroline Lauman, Public Library, Tarentum, Pa.
Miss Gertrude E. Marsh, Public Library, Danbury, Conn.
Miss Sigrid E. Olson, Public Library, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ida C. Parich, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Sara Patterson, Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Prince, Lewiston, Maine.
Miss Cora A. Quinn, Public Library, Winchester, Mass.
Miss Mabel A. Singleton, Public Library, Newton, Mass.
Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding, Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Isaac Stevens, Yawman & Erbe Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. Sumner V. Wheeler, Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. S. Y. Wheeler, Salem, Mass.
Miss Catharine M. Yerxa, Public Library, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. P. A. Yerxa, Watertown, Mass.

Mr. Belden, for one, will make the long journey quite strictly as a "business trip," having chiefly in mind the duties which now fall upon him on behalf of the American Library Association, a service which contributes greatly to the prestige of Boston as a library center. He will return from Seattle immediately after the convention, taking the Canadian National route home, and making two or three stop-overs at scenic points along the way. Twenty-three fortunate members of the New England party will extend their tour by the special trip to Alaska which Mr. Faxon has arranged this year for librarians who attend the Seattle convention. The first section of the Alaskan explorers—consisting of 124 members—will sail from Seattle on July 11. The second and third contingents, consisting of 64 and 38 members respectively will sail on July 13 and 15.

Christian Science Monitor, June 10, 1925

RARE PRAYER BOOK EDITIONS
EXHIBITED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Valuable Display, Commemorating 376th Anniversary of Their First Use in Churches of England, Traces History of Publications Since 16th Century

To commemorate the three hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the first use of the Book of Common Prayer in the churches of England, which falls on June 3, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of a large number of editions taken from the collection given to the library in 1917 by Josiah H. Benton.

The first edition of the book is represented by two copies in the exhibition. One was printed by Edward Whitchurch (dated May 7, 1549) and is of the greatest rarity. The copy once belonged to Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the time of Charles II. "This is so great a Curiosity I apprehend ye value of it to be at least Ten Guineas," reads a remark on the fly-leaf, written in an old eighteenth century handwriting. The book was thoroughly examined and described by the Vicar of Allington, England; the first sixteen pages are wanting, otherwise the book is in fine condition.

The second copy of the first edition, printed by Richard Grafton, is also very rare. There are two copies of it in the British Museum, but both are imperfect, one wanting the first 10 leaves, the other the first 18 and the last two. The copy of the Public Library is completely bound in olive morocco by Charles Lewis. It is sound and clean throughout. The royal order printed on the last page commands that "No manner of person shall sell this present Booke unbound, above the price of two shillings and two pence"; the book realizes large sums today.

The edition of 1559 by John Wierbecke is another rare treasure. The revised edition of 1552, the "Second Prayer Book of Edward VI," follows next in the case. The volume owned by the library is one of the rarest of all the issues of the Second Prayer Book.

During the reign of Mary I, the use of the Book of Common Prayer was proscribed, but soon after the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, the Book was restored "into full force and effect." From the time of Elizabeth three different editions are on view; the first is dated 1562, the second 1581, the third a year or two later (date uncertain).

No revision of the Prayer Book was made by Parliament during the reign of King James, but as a result of the Hampton Court Conference, "some small things" become "explained rather than changed." The Book was printed by Robert Barker in 1605. The Library possesses copies

of this edition as well as of the subsequent editions of the same version.

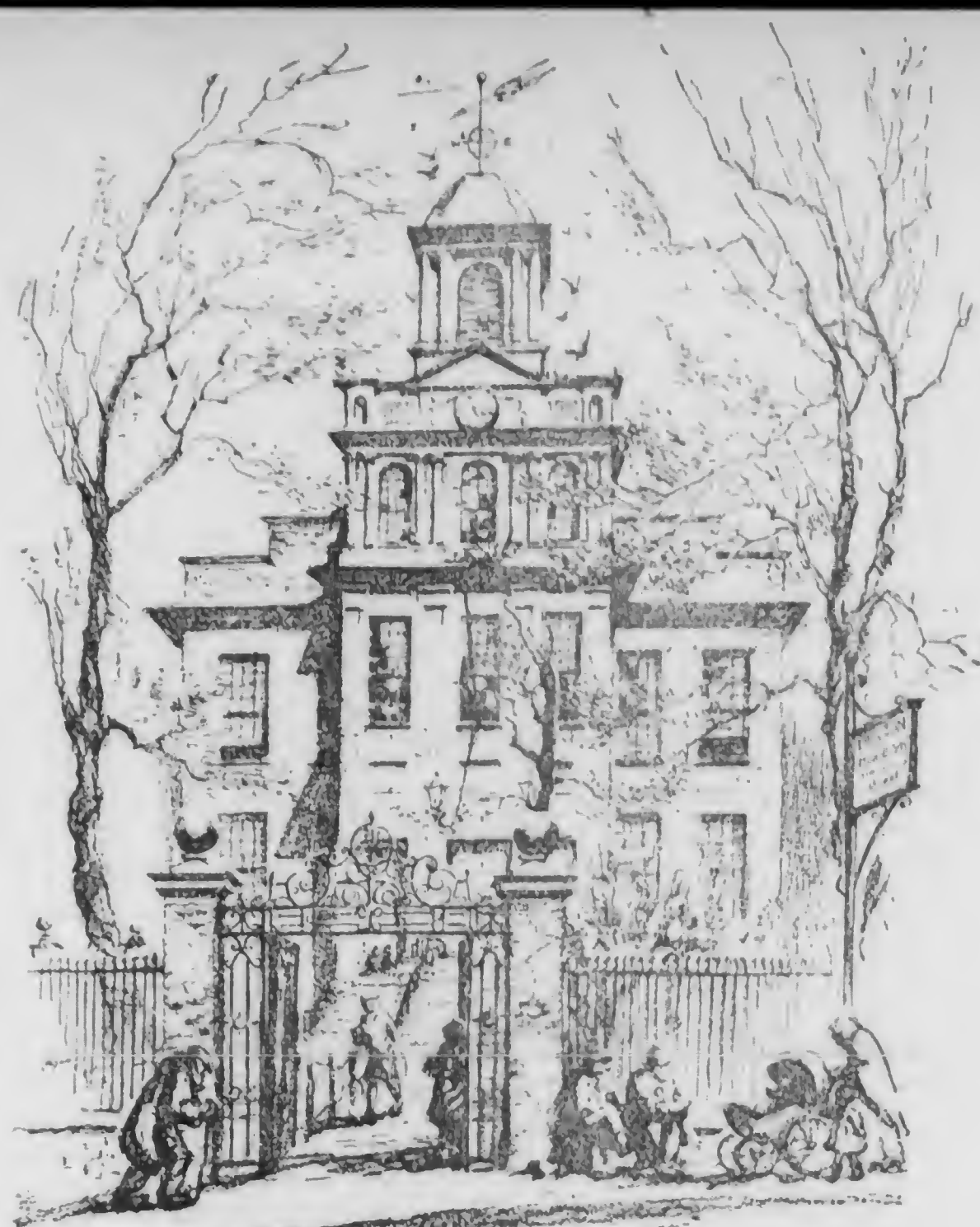
The "Directory" of the Commonwealth, which became established in 1644 to take the place of the abolished Prayer Book, is another interesting item. "A Directory for the publique Worship of God, throughout the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with an Ordinance of Parliament for taking away of the Book of Common Prayer," etc., reads the title-page. Two copies, one of 1644, the other of 1645, are on view.

The Savoy Conference Documents, collected by Thomas Case, one of the Presbyterian Commissioners, contain the accounts and proceedings of the royal commission which prepared the revised Prayer-Book, accepted by Parliament in 1662. It is interesting to note that no original Prayer-Book of Edward VI could then be found, and therefore the Book actually used by Parliament was one printed in 1604.

From the different editions during the eighteenth century nearly 20 items are shown. The edition of 1706 contains the portrait of Queen Anne, and 55 copper-plate engravings by John Sturt, after the drawings of Bernard Lens. The 1717 edition, a large paper copy, bound in English blue morocco, contains the movable center of the "Circular table to find all the moveable Sundays," which is missing in most of the extant copies of this edition. There are 188 copper-plates by John Knart.

The library possesses seven copies of the four different issues by John Baskerville. The first standard prayer book for the Episcopal Church in the United States adopted by the General Convention of 1789 (which included representatives from all the states) was printed by Hall & Sellers, Philadelphia, in 1790. In the following year the book was brought out in a two-volume edition.

The list of translations represented in the collection of the library includes some 80 languages, ranging from the Alim tongue to the Malagasy, and from the Molauk Indian to the Sesuthen dialect. The remotest races of the Far East, Australia and the Pacific Ocean have the Prayer Book translated into their idioms.



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Roston's libraries. Not that the West End branch is falling. Heavens forbid! It is much too strongly founded and too efficiently managed for that. But there are facts which should be faced, though not for one moment do they reflect upon the directorate.

The West End branch caters, obviously, to the back of Beacon Hill and to the western flats beyond, drawing most of its patronage from the foreign element which lives in the districts on either side of Cambridge street. The top of the hill it scarcely touches at all, for the old régime of Mr. Vernon street has its Athenaeum, and the "hohenlied" group cares for little but the newest fiction, which is not the branch library's forte. Its best supporters have been the thrifty, busy people, mostly of Jewish blood, who kept the little Cambridge street shops and whose children went far in the higher schools. They were clever folk, eager for good reading, and their children were clean and orderly. Miss Fanny Goldstein, present librarian of the West End branch, was amazed at the lack of disciplinary needs when she came to the district from another part of town. She laid it to the atmosphere of the handsome old library building and the rather awesome sight of the whole interior as seen from the children's balcony. But now she is not so sure.

When after years of muttering, the widening of Cambridge street was actually begun, and, as a preliminary step, leases were cancelled on the south side of the street, nearly four hundred families—the best families of the district from the library's point of view—packed up their belongings and moved. "There commenced," says Miss Goldstein, "a dramatic cycle of moving—a shifting of population and races such as hits a given locality about once in twenty-five years—of extreme interest to social service workers and to the library, in as much as it is necessary for it to keep its finger on the pulse of its public."

Naturally the library could not help but feel the change. It did not come at once, but in the fall, when the schools opened, things began to happen. Families of lower standard and lower mentality moved into the district and scholarship standards dropped in the school.

Ever since the West End branch was established in 1836, there had been a steady growth of circulation, and of late years it had been growing at the rate of one thousand books per month. But now, since the shift in population and the entrance of type of foreigner, there has been a steady decline. Figures show it clearly. In the year ending January, 1923, 143,002 books were circulated. In the year ending January, 1924, 150,343, an excellent gain. But with a total of 160,264, the gain was scarcely a quarter of the previous period. And since January there has been a steady loss

York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be present.

The topic of discussion for the first session is "Revolution Through Research," and this is to be treated from three angles: Professor Vannevar Bush of Massachusetts Institute of Technology presenting the possibilities of research in industry; H. Nathaniel Dows, of the Denison Manufacturing Company, in business; and Edward Dana, general manager Boston Elevated Railway, in public utilities.

At the Thursday evening session Tadott Williams, first director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, will address the association on the subject of "Journalism and the Library."

A session of unusual interest will be a joint meeting of the Special Library Association and the State associations at which a discussion of "Everyday English" will be led by Professor Roy Davis, assistant dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, and Dr. Francis K. Ball, of Glinn & Co. Both Professor Davis and Dr. Ball are members of the Committee on Everyday English in Boston, which organization purposes to decide matters of correct usage. Professor Davis represents the progressive point of view and Dr. Ball the conservative.

New England group will leave the South Station next Monday, June 25, at 2:10 P. M. Their westward itinerary includes a day at Minneapolis and St. Paul as guests of the librarians of the Twin Cities, and also a two-day trip through the Glacier National Park, on July 3 and 4. Arrival in Seattle is scheduled for Monday, July 6, just in time for the opening of the convention. From Chicago there will be a special train of seventeen cars, including two from New England.

The registrations for the group, which will be known as the New England party, although it includes a few Westerners now at Swampscott, show the following members:

OFF FOR SEATTLE

Miss Judith L. Barber, Public Library, Dorchester, Mass.
Miss Sarah R. Bartlett, Public Library, Concord, Mass.
Miss S. Ripley Bartlett, Concord, Mass.
Mr. C. F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Elmer T. Best, Public Library, Bangor, Me.
Miss Bertha L. Brown, Public Library, Reading, Mass.
Miss Alcega P. Burgess, Public Library, Newton, Mass.
Miss Mildred F. Chase, Public Library, Providence, R. I.
Miss Emily R. Childs, Public Library, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Ruth H. Cobb, Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Amanda Dion, Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.

Miss Carl A. Quintus, Public Library, Winchester, Mass.
Miss Mabel A. Sinsleton, Public Library, Newton, Mass.
Mr. Forrest D. Spaulding, Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Isaac Stevens, Yawman & Erbe Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. Sumner V. Wheeler, Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. S. V. Wheeler, Salem, Mass.
Miss Catharine M. Yerrin, Public Library, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. P. A. Yerrin, Watertown, Mass.

Mr. Belden, for one, will make the long journey quite strictly as a "business trip," having chiefly in mind the duties which now fall upon him on behalf of the American Library Association, a service which contributes greatly to the prestige of Boston as a library centre. He will return from Seattle immediately after the convention, taking the Canadian National route home, and making two or three stop-overs at scenic points along the way. Twenty-three fortunate members of the New England party will extend their tour by the special trip to Alaska which Mr. Faxon has arranged this year for librarians who attend the Seattle convention. The first section of the Alaskan explorers—consisting of 124 members—will sail from Seattle on July 11. The second and third contingents, consisting of 64 and 38 members respectively, will sail on July 13 and 15.

a curiosity I apprehend ye value of it to be at least Ten Guineas," reads a remark on the fly-leaf, written in an old, eighteenth century handwriting. The book was thoroughly examined and described by the Vicar of Abbeham, England; the first six-teen pages are wanting, otherwise the book is in fine condition.

The second copy of the first edition, printed by Richard Grafton, is also very rare. There are two copies of it in the British Museum, but both are imperfect, one wanting the first 14 leaves, the other the first 18 and the last two. The copy of the Public Library is completely bound in olive morocco by Charles Lewis, it is sound and clean throughout. The royal order printed on the last page commands that "No manner of por-some shall sell this present Booke unbounde, above the price of two shillings and two pence"; the book realises large sums today.

The edition of 1550 by John Wierbecke is another rare treasure. The revised edition of 1552, the "Second Prayer Book of Edward VI," follows next in the case. The volume owned by the library is one of the rarest of all the issues of the Second Prayer Book.

During the reign of May 1, the use of the Book of Common Prayer was proscribed, but soon after the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, the Book was restored "into full force and effect." From the time of Elizabeth three different editions are on view; the first is dated 1562, the second 1581, the third a year or two later (date uncertain).

No revision of the Prayer Book was made by Parliament during the reign of King James, but as a result of the Hampton Court Conference, "some small things" became "explained rather than changed." The Book was printed by Robert Barker in 1665. The Library possesses copies

contain the accounts and proceedings of the royal commission which prepared the revised Prayer-Book, accepted by Parliament in 1662. It is interesting to note that no original Prayer-Book of Edward VI could then be found, and therefore the Book actually used by Parliament was one printed in 1604.

From the different editions during the eighteenth century nearly 20 items are shown. The edition of 1706 contains the portrait of Queen Anne, and 55 copper-plate engravings by John Sturt, after the drawings of Bernard Lens. The 1717 edition, a large paper copy, bound in English blue morocco, contains the movable center of the "Circular table to find all the moveable Sundays," which is missing in most of the extant copies of this edition. There are 188 copper-plates by John Sturt.

The Library possesses seven copies of the four different issues by John Baskerville. The first standard prayer book for the Episcopal Church in the United States adopted by the General Convention of 1789 (which included representatives from all the states) was printed by Hall & Sellers, Philadelphia, in 1790. In the following year the book was brought out in a two-volume edition.

The list of translations represented in the collection of the library includes some 80 languages, ranging from the Ann tongue to the Malagasy, and from the Mohawk Indian to the Senhém dialect. The remotest races of the Far East, Australia and the Pacific Ocean have the Prayer Book translated into their idioms.

June 14, 1925
We walked a ways and he explained why he couldn't pay me, but that I'd get a lot of money later if I'd trust him for my model's fee. He said he could write side that was against us, but a kindly one, and now attached.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921

Librarians

LIBRARIANS JOIN FORCES

General Session of Two Distinct Organizations

Public and Special Libraries Plan Co-operation

Charles F. D. Belden the Principal Speaker

A. L. A. Registration Still Growing Today

For the first time in the history of the two organizations, the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association met in a joint session today, when the meetings of the A. L. A. convention were resumed at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. There are many problems, it was said, which need smoothing out between the two organizations in a friendly way.

On one hand, speakers suggested, the ever increasing number and importance of special libraries, established to provide services of up-to-the-minute information and reference material for industrial concerns, banks, engineering firms and other commercial and scientific purposes—there are now 1300 of them in the United States—have been forcing the old-established public libraries throughout the country to watch more and more closely the special libraries, their methods of operation and the technical skill of their staffs in providing information by which business-men can solve the problems of today and forecast the truth of tomorrow. On the other hand, the special libraries, as they extended their collections, have also been forced to turn to the public libraries for many occasions, for particular reference material and for researches requiring careful historical survey.

In all this there has developed a more or less keen competition, a spirit of rivalry, between the two types of libraries. But of late the realization has become more and more clear that the need of co-operation is much greater than any intimate cause of rivalry between the two systems. It is for this reason that today's joint meeting was called. The Special Libraries Association—which has long been affiliated with the A. L. A., but which is not a part of it—met with the public librarians to talk things over.

Possible Points of Union

of Little, Brown & Co., and Frederic G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Belden's speech delivered today:

Mr. Belden's Address

"It is not so very long ago," said Mr. Belden in opening his address, "that the public and even some librarians were not only asking what 'special libraries' were but were also seeking knowledge as to their 'why and wherefore.' The old-timers quickly became accustomed to the new-timers, and special libraries exist today as a matter of course, and their present importance in the commercial world is unquestioned."

"These libraries arose out of the immediate call of business for certain facts and specific information quite often not readily available in public libraries. The truth of it is that these special libraries are mainly an outgrowth of commercial methods of indexing and filing and the other details of a progressive office, and have little in common with a regular library composed almost wholly of books, pamphlets and periodicals."

Different Objects in View

"So different, in fact, are the objectives of these special and public libraries that probably the latter have been done great injustice because they cannot and do not provide for highly specialized demands."

Guardian of Boston's Books



(Photograph by Bachrach)

Charles F. D. Belden

As Librarian of the Boston Public Library and Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, Mr. Belden Has Had Much to Do With the Success of the Swampscott Convention.

less the growth of one or more departments is sacrificed for the improvement of one or a few.

"The special (commercial) library is not unlike a shop where only one kind of ware is sold; lamps, carpets, boots and shoes. The larger establishment, whether library or department store, has an unlimited field and a limited supply of goods apportioned throughout its various divisions. The smaller establishment, whether special library or shop for one sort of goods has a limited field and for this reason can keep a larger variety of special wares. To serve all and each with equal success is a contradiction of terms."

"There is no reason then why the larger and less perfect and the smaller and more perfect should not move along harmoniously in parallel but never actually converging lines."

Opportunities of Co-operation

"Public and special libraries in large municipalities have exceptional opportunities to work together to their mutual advantage. Collections can be made to supplement each other; a not too technical union list of rare or unusual material on a given industry (the term 'material' is used in its most comprehensive sense) will add to the result of business knowledge. In placing the result of successful firms or individuals at the instant command of those ready to profit therefrom, interested and aggressive efforts of specialists—locally known as 'sponsors for knowledge'—will place unexpected resources of information at the call of the public."

"In smaller centres a group of business men, unconnected officially with the public library, with proper enthusiasm, can direct the business service of a library, and, if results can be even reasonably assured, foot the bill. It is a practical proposition since it would save duplication of effort in both material and service."

Private vs. Public Enterprise

"As the matter stands at present it would seem that the best way to proceed is for these two sorts of libraries to get together, not with critical hostility in mind, but with a desire to see what can be done. An impression is abroad that our public libraries have not kept pace with the times and have not met new demands with enthusiasm. Institutions move slowly and have to be shown, but that they might go a little faster and a little further in some directions is probably true, but how far they may go is a question to be determined by cautious as well as by enthusiastic minds."

"The special librarians on the other hand will do well to recognize that their own functions differ from those of the public librarians, which minister in a more or less effective way to every intellectual want of a complex civil life. The special library is after all an adjunct to business, and has a limited sphere for its activities. It is part of a money-producing enterprise and the question arises as to how far an institution supported by the public should be directly committed to such a purpose except by rendering any help as is properly rendered to all branches of our educational and industrial systems."

Joint Session a Good Omen

"It is an opportune time to offer to public librarians a suggestion that should have general application. Consider every special librarian as a born business friend, an assistant to you in your library work, a specialist with particular information available for your use; give to the special librarian from your knowledge, forward such publications as may be of value from your institutions, grant special privileges in the use of books, consult him in reference to items of high cost and rarity, in the knowledge that the special librarian will be of help to you in the procuring of material that you cannot purchase and of information that your own employees are unqualified to give."

"It is not an unfounded expectation that this first joint session of the public and special librarians will strengthen the bonds of a better understanding and give encouragement that may be mutually helpful."

BOOK-WAGONS FOR PERU

Americans in Lima, A. L. A. Hears, Have Decided to Endow Travelling Libraries There

The American Library Association received a telegram today from Forest B. Spaulding of Lima, Peru, that the American colony, through the American Society of Peru, has voted to give the Peruvian government a national system of travelling libraries in commemoration of the centenary of Peruvian independence.

Training of Staffs Differs

"The library for business men, the vital collection needed by a live, progressive firm, corporation, or institution, must not only be planned for practical use, but must be in charge of a skilled staff. The best

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1925

N. E. LIBRARIANS WILL MEET AT SWAMPSCOTT



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Ex-Senator Beveridge Speaker at Opening of Regional Congress

As the American Library Association will this year hold its convention on the Pacific coast at Seattle, a regional library conference is planned for New England. The initiative in organizing this all-New England meeting, which is to be held at the New Ocean House in Swampscott during the week of June 22 to 27, was taken by Edward H. Redstone, president of the Massachusetts Library Club and librarian of the State Library at Boston. The other five New England library clubs have voted to co-operate and each state is to have charge of a special program. Members of the library clubs of several other northeastern states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—will also be represented at the Swampscott convention.

Meetings of the New England School Library Association, the New England Library Commission, workers and the New England College Librarians will be held on Friday.

An invitation has been accepted by the Special Libraries Association, an organization composed of business libraries whose problems differ somewhat from those of public libraries, to hold its annual convention at Swampscott at the same time as the all New England conference. This meeting, however, will be compressed into only three days, from June 24 through June 26, which is a departure from the former practice of a full week of sessions.

COMPOSED OF FIVE GROUPS

The Special Libraries Association is composed of five groups: Advertising, commercial-industrial group, with Frederick A. Mooney, librarian, Dennison Manufacturing Company, chairman; financial, Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, chairman; insurance, Miss Florence Bradley, librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, chairman; newspaper, Joseph F. Kwapi, librarian, Public Ledger, Philadelphia, chairman; technology, Francis E. Cady, Sela Research Laboratory, Cleveland, chairman. There will be five general sessions of the Special Libraries Association, the other meetings being group conferences, at which each section takes up its individual problems.

The president of the Special Libraries Association this year is Daniel N. Hand, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston. There is in Boston a local affiliated association, the Special Library Association of Boston, of which Mrs. Ruth Mott Lane, Vail librarian at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is president.

The address of welcome at the opening meeting on June 24 will be made by Miss Rebecca E. Rankin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and the response of the Municipal Reference Library and former president of the Special Libraries Association. The topic of discussion for the evening session is "Revolution Through Research," and this will be treated from three angles, Prof. Vannevar Bush of Massachusetts Institute of Technology presenting the possibilities of research in industry; H. Nathaniel Dowse of the Denison Manufacturing Company, in business, and Edward Dana, general manager, Boston Elevated railway, in public utilities.

At the Thursday evening session, Talbot Williams, first director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, will address the association on the subject of "Journalism and the Library."

SESSION OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

A session of unusual interest will be a joint meeting of the Special Libraries Association and the state associations, at which a discussion of "Everyday English" will be held by Prof. Roy Davis, assistant dean of the college of business administration, Boston University, and Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ginn & Co. Both Prof. Davis and Dr. Ball are members of the committee on everyday English in Boston, which organization purposes to decide matters of correct usage. Prof. Davis represents the progressive point of view, and Dr. Ball the conservative.

The principal speaker at the opening meeting of the New England conference on the evening of June 22 will be Albert J. Beveridge, author and former United States senator from Indiana, whose topic is "The Making of a Book." The greetings of Massachusetts will be extended by Frederick W. Cook, secretary of state, and the response will be made by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., formerly of Boston and now of Swampscott, N. H. Mr. Coolidge, who is an architect, will speak again on the subject of "Building the Small Library for Beauty and Convenience," at the Wednesday afternoon session when the program is in charge of the New Hampshire Library Association. Another feature of the New Hampshire meeting will be an address on the current interest in biography by Ambrose White Vermont, professor of biography at Dartmouth College.

The Vermont Library Association will furnish the program on Tuesday morning, the Connecticut association on Wednesday morning, the Rhode Island association on Wednesday evening, the Maine association on Thursday morning and the Massachusetts Library Club on Friday morning.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925

LIBRARIANS IN CONFERENCE

All New England Meeting at Swampscott to Continue Through Week

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 22 (Special)—Practical problems in the administration of a library will form the basis of discussion at the All New England Library Conference opening at the New Ocean House here today. The discussions will be supplemented by talks and addresses on allied subjects by speakers of note, inspection of libraries, art galleries, museums, and places of historic interest in and near Boston is another feature of the program having distinct bearing on the service to be rendered by a library.

The conference will open formally tonight with a dinner, to be presided over by Edward H. Redstone, president of the Massachusetts Library Club and librarian of the Massachusetts State Library. This will be followed by an address on "The Making of a Book," by Albert J. Beveridge, author and former member of the United States Senate.

Miss Ethel Dana Roberts, librarian at Wellesley College, is to give a talk on Tuesday afternoon on a visit to European libraries during a sabbatical year. The following day Hamilton Holt, formerly editor of The Independent, is to talk on editing a magazine. J. Randolph Coolidge of Swamp Lake, N. H., will talk on building the small library for beauty and convenience.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe and herself a writer of note, will be the speaker on Wednesday evening. Her subject has not been announced. Prof. William H. Harnishorn of Bates College is to speak the next morning on the value of novel reading. He is to be followed by an informal talk on Kate Douglas Wiggin as a summer neighbor, to be given by A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce.

Still another interesting feature is a discussion of everyday English to take place Friday evening. It will be led by Prof. Roy E. Davis of Boston University College of Business Administration, and Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ginn & Co.

Subjects bearing more directly on library technique to be discussed include: "An Experiment in Co-Operative Book Buying," to be related by Mrs. H. Roy Allen, librarian at North Hero, Vt.; "The Small Town With the Book Wagon," by Miss Mildred C. Cook, secretary of the Vermont Public Library Department; "Discussion of Libraries in Institutions as Administered by the Institution and as Administered From the Public Library," "The Cataloguer's Product," "Work With Children by Means of Clubs," "Reading for Credit," "Publicity Methods and Utilization of Books," "Circulation Desk Problems," and so on.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925

BEVERIDGE TALKS TO LIBRARY BODY

Difficulties of a Biographer Theme of Ex-Senator

The difficulties which confront the biographer who undertakes his task sincerely were outlined by Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator from Indiana, in a talk on "The Making of a Book," at the first session of the All New England Library Conference, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, last night.

Senator Beveridge won biographical fame by his four-volume life of John Marshall. He is now engaged on a life of Abraham Lincoln.

He was introduced by Edward H. Redstone, state librarian and chairman of the conference. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook had welcomed the delegates on behalf of Gov. Fuller and library and the state free public library commission had replied.

"One thing," Mr. Beveridge said, "still remains distinctly personal in this age of organization and system, and that is the making of a book. This is a work which cannot be delegated to an assistant."

"I feel satisfied with our progress along literary lines. If we are not keeping quite up with the rest of the world we are doing very well. Europe, with the exception of England, does not surpass us. England, however, justly holds the lead with women writers in the fore as over here."

He named Edith Wharton, Joseph Hergesheimer, Sinclair Lewis and Booth Tarkington as among this country's greatest novelists, but he said his list was by no means complete. "He said high tribute to the poetry of the late Amy Lowell and to President Lowell's work on public opinion."

The preparation of a biography, he said, required the painstaking gathering of facts big and little and the arranging of them in logical order.

"When an author sets himself up as an 'interpreter' of history or biography," he said, "it means that he pretends a few facts and then makes a guess as to motives and line times out of 10 guesses wrong. The only thing to do is to dig up all the facts, present them accurately and they will 'interpret' themselves."

He said he had rewritten his biography of Marshall at least eight or nine times before he had even a completed first draft.



(Photograph by Bachrach)

Charles F. D. Belden

As Librarian of the Boston Public Library and Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, Mr. Belden Has Had Much to Do With the Success of the Swampscott Convention.

cerns, banks, engineering firms and other commercial and scientific purposes—there are now 1300 of them in the United States—have been forcing the old-established public libraries throughout the country to watch more and more closely the special libraries, their methods of operation and the technical skill of their staffs in providing information by which business-men can solve the problems of today and forecast the truth of tomorrow. On the other hand, the special libraries, as they extended their collections, have also been forced to turn to the public libraries on many occasions for particular reference material and for researches requiring careful historical survey.

In all this there has developed a more or less keen competition, a spirit of rivalry, between the two types of libraries. But of late the realization has become more and more clear that the need of cooperation is much greater than any legitimate cause of rivalry between the two systems. It is for this reason that today's joint meeting was called. The Special Libraries Association—which has long been affiliated with the A. L. A., but which is not a part of it—met with the public librarians to talk things over.

Possible Points of Union

"Cooperation between Public and Special Libraries" was the exclusive theme of the session. The principal speaker was Charles F. D. Belden, chief of the Boston Public Library. In a broad-minded address, he defined the several functions of the public library and the special library. By indicating where these differed in certain fundamental purposes, he showed that in these, at least, there was no ground for any ill-will, because the two institutions were not even trying to parallel one another, having each a distinct objective. He then dwelt with enthusiasm upon the many ways in which special and public libraries could work together, supplementing the services each of the other and bettering the quality of both institutions.

"The Public Library," said Mr. Belden, "may be compared to the modern department store, carrying a good line of all commodities. The special library may be compared to the specialty shop, developing one line intensively. And there is no fundamental reason why these two should not be mutually complementary, serving different ends, but not cashing with each other."

In the absence of R. R. Bowker, of New York city, publisher of the Library Journal and one of the founders of the A. L. A., who has been prevented by illness from attending the Swampscott convention, his tending the Swampscott and public libraries paper on the special and public libraries question was read from manuscript. Miss June R. Donnelly, director of the library school of Simmons College then addressed the audience, before the subject was thrown open for general discussion.

New Members Still Arriving

At the business session, preceding the addresses, the by-laws of the new constitution were further considered, and progress made toward final agreement concerning them.

As a striking manifestation of the interest aroused in the Swampscott convention, it was said at headquarters this morning that new arrivals were constantly being recorded at the registration desk. Fifty-five additional members registered yesterday. The total attendance begins to look more like 2000 than 1800.

Special section and affiliated society meetings will continue actively in progress tonight and tomorrow. For the final general session held tomorrow night at 8 P. M., on the subject, "Today's Tendencies in Book Publishing and Distribution," former Senator Albert J. Beveridge has just been announced as a speaker in addition to Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine; Alfred Harcourt of Harcourt, Brace & Co.; Herbert F. Jenkins

Their assistants, while trained in regular library routine, seem far from expert in the knowledge and use of the tools required by practical men of affairs, who do not fully understand the limitations of institutions which have far different and much larger functions than their own.

"And yet, perhaps, matters are not wholly bad in this respect. One of the most highly developed electrical companies in Boston recently wanted to make a full inventory of its business as a going concern. The man who conducted this inventory was a thoroughly trained accountant. He naturally had recourse to the company's library, but failed to find in it certain books on accounting and allied subjects. In almost every instance the books he could not find in his own company's collection were available at the public library, although on purely detailed and special subjects, and he was as much surprised as delighted to find them ready for use.

Training of Staffs Differs

"The library for business men, the vital collection needed by a live, progressive firm, corporation, or institution, must not only be planned for practical use, but must be in charge of a skilled staff. The best librarians of special libraries today are really reference engineers and information experts. The fact that they command salaries equalled only by a score or so of the librarians of the country, measures either the significance of their work or the utter lack of appreciation of skilled public servants on the part of our municipalities.

"The feeling has not infrequently found expression that the desired fraternal relations between the librarians of public libraries and special libraries in professional matters have not come to pass as fully as they ought. Public librarians may once have felt that librarians of special libraries were in a sense usurpers trying out their hands at a profession for which by training and experience they were unqualified. Special librarians may have felt that public librarians, as professional men and women, failed to measure up to their possibilities when their institutions were unable to furnish that specific information which to the special librarian often seemed elementary, and failed to meet the call in matters of interest to the everyday business world.

Doors to Public Library Progress

"As is usually the case, much could be said by an unprejudiced person on both sides. Public libraries for the most part failed of the opportunity to lead, failed to sense the need for development in new lines, among them the use of properly arranged ephemeral matter, tables and statistics, charts and selected contents of documents, pamphlets and books, available at low cost by the use of a photostat, compiled specialized data, summaries, extracts and bibliographies of business subjects prepared in a business manner. The public libraries for the most part lacked foresight by not gauging the value on their staffs of trained business experts.

"Naturally, in answer, it might be claimed that the public library has its limitations—limitations measured principally by the amount of appropriations for buying necessary books and the suitable housing thereof, and for the hire of capable assistants. Admitting this fact, still had the library but pioneered in this comparative new field of business, it is reasonably certain that funds would have been forthcoming. A few libraries proudly attest the truth, while they modestly and regretfully admit that even today they are but at the portal of opportunity and usefulness.

City Library a Department Store

"The present general situation may perhaps be stated as follows: a public library is not unlike a great department store, although no apology can be pressed too closely; it keeps in stock something for everyone; since all wants must be served, but they can only be served in a measure; all of its departments will be reasonably good, but none of them can be perfect, un-

together, not with a single exception, but with a single exception, but with a single exception. An impression is abroad that our public libraries have not kept pace with the times and have not met new demands with enthusiasm. Institutions move slowly and have to be shown, but that they might go a little faster and a little farther in some directions is probably true, but how far they may go is a question to be determined by cautious as well as by enthusiastic public.

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Joint Session a Good Omen

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"It is not an unfounded expectation that this first joint session of the public and special librarians will strengthen the bonds of a better understanding and give encouragement that may be mutually helpful."

BOOK-WAGONS FOR PERU

Americans in Lima, A. L. A. Hears, Have Decided to Endow Travelling Libraries There

The American Library Association received a cablegram today from Forest B. Spaulding of Lima, Peru, that the American colony, through the American Society of Peru, has voted to give the Peruvian Government a national system of travelling libraries in commemoration of the centenary of Peruvian independence.

England meeting, which is to be held at the New Ocean House in Swampscott during the week of June 22 to 27, was taken by Edward H. Redstone, president of the Massachusetts Library Club and librarian of the State Library at Boston. The other five New England library clubs have voted to co-operate and each state is to have charge of a special program. Members of the library clubs of several other northeastern states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—will also be represented at the Swampscott convention.

Meetings of the New England School Library Association, the New England Library Commission, workers and the New England College Librarians will be held on Friday.

An invitation has been accepted by the Special Libraries Association an organization composed of business librarians whose problems differ somewhat from those of public libraries, to hold its annual convention at Swampscott at the same time as the all New England conference. This meeting, however, will be compressed into only three days, from June 24 through June 26, which is a departure from the former practice of a full week of sessions.

members of the committee on a worldwide English in Boston, which organization purposes to decide matters of common usage. Prof. Davis represents the progressive point of view, and Dr. Ball the conservative.

The principal speaker at the opening meeting of the New England conference on the evening of June 22 will be Albert J. Beveridge, author and former United States senator from Indiana, whose topic is "The Making of a Book." The greetings of Massachusetts will be extended by Frederick W. Cook, secretary of state, and the response will be made by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., formerly of Boston and now of Spaulding, N. H. Mr. Coolidge, who is an architect, will speak again on the subject of "Building the Small Library for Reality and Convenience" at the Wednesday afternoon session when the program is in charge of the New Hampshire Library Association. Another feature of the New Hampshire meeting will be an address on the current interest in biography by Ambrose White, Vermont professor of biography at Dartmouth College.

The Vermont Library Association will furnish the program on Tuesday morning, the Connecticut Association on Wednesday morning, the Rhode Island Association on Wednesday evening, the Maine Association on Thursday morning and the Massachusetts Library Club on Friday morning.

followed by an informal talk on Kate Douglas Wiggin as a summer neighbor, to be given by A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce.

Still another interesting feature is a discussion of everyday English to take place Friday evening. It will be led by Prof. Roy E. Davis of Boston University College of Business Administration, and Dr. Francis K. Ball of Glun & Co.

Subjects bearing more directly on library technique to be discussed include: "An Experiment in Co-Operative Book Buying," to be related by Mrs. H. Roy Allen, librarian at North Hero, Va.; "The Small Town With the Book Wagon," by Miss Mildred C. Cook, secretary of the Vermont Public Library Department; "Discussion of Libraries in Institutions as Administered by the Institution and as Administered From the Public Library," "The Cataloguer's Product," "Work With Children by Means of Clubs," "Reading for Credit," "Publicity Methods and Multitasking of Books," "Circulation Desk Problems," and so on.

sent them up all the facts, prepared them accurately and they will 'interpret' themselves."

He said he had rewritten his biography of Marshall at least eight or nine times before he had even a completed first draft.

"Which Patti Do You Mean—Adelina or Oyster?"—Funny Things That Happen at the Boston Library—Troubles of the Librarians

When the youngster asked the librarian for the book "about the kid that was raised by de monks," he didn't mean what you think he did. Cataloging is an art, but finding out what people mean is one of the toughest and most interesting jobs at the Boston Public Library.

Here are some very human and very amusing stories of how people classify books they want mentally—and what startling ingenuity it takes to find out what they really want.

"Alexander," said the reference librarians, "had a snap undoing the Gordian knot."

BY DON BARBOUR

If you want a book in the public library, do you know how to look it up?

And if you do look it up the way you know how, do you find it?

Sometimes, and sometimes not is the usual answer.

For instance, a young woman walked into the Boston Public Library the other day, searched diligently through the catalogues and finally complained that she could not find a book she had written herself. She was asked her name.

"My name is Mrs. H—."

"Did you write the book while you were Mrs. H—?"

"No, I wrote the book when I was Miss B—."

"Have you written a book since you became Mrs. H—?"

"No."

"Then you will find the index card filed under Miss B— and when you write a book while you are Mrs. H— all the cards will be changed and filed under Mrs. H—."

So, to the poor searcher of works in a library, even the marriage of an author sometimes causes troubles.

Within the last few weeks a general discussion among the heads of American libraries has been going on, a discussion concerning the many and intricate problems of cataloging and card indexing books. There are two more or less standard systems today, the Library of Congress system and the "A. L. A." system.

"Nothing particularly new concerning cataloging has been developed recently," Samuel Chevalier, head of the cataloging department of the Boston Public Library, told me. "The tendency today is to file cards under general headings that are more or less popular. That is, 'plant life' instead of 'botany,' 'birds' instead of 'ornithology.' This is done as often as possible.

Too Much About Clemens

"Obviously it is impossible to file books under every possible heading. If that was done you would have a library full of catalogues and scarcely any room for books. The average book has three cards, one under the author's name, one under the title of the book and one under a general heading. Some books have a great deal more."

The author's name is often a hughbear to the general reader and sometimes a lane to the librarian.

Recently a young college student came in and asked the reference librarian for a biography of Mark Twain. It was given him and when he returned it a few days later the librarian asked him how he liked it.

"It was pretty good," remarked the youth, "only most of the stuff in it was about a man named Clemens."

There was a time at the Boston library when no books were catalogued under the author's pseudonyms. If one wanted a book of George Eliot's he had to look under Marion Evans Cross and if he didn't know the lady's real name he was out of luck.

Adelaide and Oysters

But the cataloguer has troubles of his own, especially with cross filings and reference indices. Imagine the astounded seeker of books reading a card that says:

Patil, Adelaide, opera singer.
Patil, oyster, see French pastry.

And so on ad infinitum.

"We use the dictionary method of cataloguing," said Mr. Chevalier, "but one has to remain within sane limits. And if one doesn't know how to look up a book there is always someone here to assist him. It is impossible to please everyone and to file a book so that it can't be missed by any library user."

One of the reference librarians told how the catalogue often proves inadequate to some people.

"I have had people come up to me and say, 'I don't know the name of the book I want or the author's name, but the book is about this long,' (holding their hands eight inches apart) and

about this wide and this thick.' Others ask you if you have a certain book that is red or blue. The great book of knowledge, the Encyclopedia Britannica, I found in the general dictionary—Bible tree—see Betula (Botany Index). I hastened to Betula with great eagerness, and there I found—Betula—see Birch Tree. That was all, and this was pretty encouraging."

Amusing Examples

Another curiosity brought out in cross-reference is the linking together of seemingly non-related things. One of the most amusing examples of strangely expressed relationships is the index to an English law book, Hawkins' "History of the Crown." Some of the entries are:

"Murder, see Son."
"Murder, see Homicide."
"Murder, see Clergy."
"Murder, see Appeal."
"Murder, see Treason."
"Murder, see Burglary."
"Murder, see Bail."

Tale About a Cockatoo

Index makers make no cross-references, but enter the same subject under all its possible heads. This often results in unnecessary duplications, of which perhaps one of the most curious examples is to be found in a library of St. George Mivart on the "History of Human Reason," where a story of a cockatoo appears no less than 15 times, as follows:

"Tale about a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Cockatoo, absurd one, about a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Balloons and a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Cockatoo, absurd tale concerning one, p. 136."
"Discourse held with a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Incredibly absurd tale of a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Tale about a Cockatoo, absurd tale about, p. 136."
"Mr. R. and tale about a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Preposterous tale about a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Questions answered by a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"R. Mr. and tale about a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"National Cockatoo, as asserted, p. 136."
"Tale about a national Cockatoo, as asserted, p. 136."
"Very absurd tale about a Cockatoo, p. 136."
"Wonderfully foolish tale about a Cockatoo, p. 136."

But indices come in handy both to subscriber and librarian when such questions come in from advertisers as "What kind of birds are there down at Palm Beach?" or "Is there any new information about South American

Confusion in Old Days

Here comes the value of the index of a book.

The index of a book is generally the object of more popular condemnation than any part of its actual contents. Not only does the index usually fail to disclose the information sought, but it seems to list everything which is not wanted, according to the complaints of readers. This view is upheld by librarians and bibliographers, especially as regards works of the past, but it is generally thought that the work of index making has made considerable progress toward the goal of perfection and that today many books are published containing excellent indexes.

Cross-references in indexes are a frequent source of confusion. William Cobbett, the English political writer and agriculturist, who died in 1835, complained in his "Woodlands": "Many

years ago I wished to know whether I could raise birch trees from the seed. I then looked into the great book of knowledge, the Encyclopedia Britannica, I found in the general dictionary—Bible tree—see Betula (Botany Index). I hastened to Betula with great eagerness, and there I found—Betula—see Birch Tree. That was all, and this was pretty encouraging."

head hunters?" (New information discovered that a certain tribe can reduce an enemy's head to such a small size that it can be used for a watch charm, or "Give me several descriptions of wigwags?" The latter question came from a tea company.

A short while ago a young woman entered the library and asked in a decided manner: "Have you a 'Who's Who'?"

"Yes," she was told.

"The very latest 'Who's Who'?"

"Yes, Can I help you look up some one?"

"Yes, please. I want to look up the biology of animals."

The children's department is often given stickers to answer and card indices, book indices, all the cataloguing in the world would not help. Ingenuity and a little knowledge of the child mind will sometimes untie the Gordian knot.

Raised by Monks

"Say, Librarian Teacher, I want dat book about de kid what was raised by de monks," a washable but not washed urchin demanded, poking his nose over the edge of the desk in the Children's Room. The "Librarian Teacher" smiling, suggested "Clister and Henth." The urchin, however, persisted. After several puzzled attempts an enthusiastic "Yip, dat's it!" burst out of the youngster. He was handed "Tarzan of the Apes."

"Sometimes we are approached by a subscriber who has a card in his hand. He proffers the card and says: 'I'd like this book.' A reference librarian of the Boston Public Library was telling the story. "We look at the card with dawning horror. The subscriber has pulled it out of the catalogue drawer, in spite of the steel rod that holds it in. Only today a man came up to me with a catalogue drawer, pulling at one of the cards. 'I can't seem to get this out,' he said.

"He was hastily told the system of writing down the number he found on the card on another slip of paper."

The curiosity of the general reader is enormous. It wiggles itself into everything and often by strange and inexplicable manoeuvres. But practically every librarian appreciates the value of this curiosity and goes as far as it is humanly possible to satisfy it.

What Curiosity Did for Him

Some dozen years ago a boy named Jacob was sweeping the floor of a furniture factory in Michigan. It was his daily job. One day his curiosity was aroused by finding the word "Jacobson" on a chair. What had that to do with him? Why was his name tagged to furniture?

He asked the foreman and the latter told him that he didn't know anything about it, all he had to know about was a broom and elbow grease.

"Knowing the names of chairs won't help you get none," said his boss.

But Jacob had an itching curiosity and finally landed at his city's public library. He asked his question.

"What are you going to do Labor Day?" the reference librarian, an elderly man, asked him.

"Nothin'," said the youngster.

"Well, come on a canoe trip with me and I'll tell you all I know about Jacobean chairs and furniture."

The boy went and listened with rapt attention. He was finding a new world and he lost himself in it. Today Jacob is one of the foremost designers of furniture in the country and one of the many proteges of Samuel Rancie, the librarian at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Edon Prince of Boston, representing the Aviation Service and the and, and Lieutenant M. C. to faculty of St. Mark's, both friends of the boy, marched beside the boy, Sted as pallbearers. After given stickers to answer and card indices, book indices, all the cataloguing in the world would not help. Ingenuity and a little knowledge of the child mind will sometimes untie the Gordian knot.

KING'S GUESTS BUCKINGHAM PALACE

24—Officials of the International Rotary Clubs were Buckingham Palace today. Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, who were guests of the party, were given them at Hampton Court.

RCENY, FORGERY, S GIVEN PROBATION

ACCUSED OF STEAL-
ROM BRADLEY FERTIL-
ANY, HAS MADE RESTI-

P. Brown of the Superior Court today placed on probation Edwin H. Elliott, who was charged in twenty-two counts of forgery, larceny and larceny of sums totalling \$45,322.56 from the Bradley Fertilizer Company in which firm Elliott was bookkeeper.

When arraigned today, Elliott pleaded guilty to two counts of forgery and larceny of \$807.70, which is said to have been the first theft and which was committed on Oct. 30, 1915. The forgeries and larcenies continued until May 21 last, when his wrongdoing was discovered.

Guy Ham represented Elliott. A lawyer representing Peter B. Bradley of the Bradley Fertilizer Company was in court. There was a conference at the judge's bench. It was understood that Elliott has made full restitution and that Mr. Bradley was therefore not desirous of pressing the case against his former employee.

STORM INDICATED FOR NORTHWEST CARIBBEAN SEA

Washington, June 24—An advisory warning that another storm appeared to be forming in the northwestern Caribbean Sea in the vicinity of Swan Island was issued by the Weather Bureau. Strong and shifting winds marked the early hours of today.

LOSS OF SILESIA

Suspect Hostile Ruling by Allies

It in Ousting of Chancellor Wirth

Berlin Urges Teuton Armed Bands Be Quiet

Hamburg Expecting a Shipping Boom

By S. B. Conger

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Berlin, June 24—The Government has either a tip or a hunch that the Upper Silesian issue is apt to be settled in Germany's disfavor, at least as far as the great part of the industrial region is concerned, and an anxious discussion is in progress in the cabinet and political circles about its possible effect upon the existence of the Wirth Ministry, which came into power largely on the platform that acceptance of the reparations ultimatum was necessary and justified in order to save Upper Silesia for Germany.

The Reichstag session will be pushed to an early summer adjournment, so as to lessen the chances of a parliamentary upheaval when the Entente decision is promulgated. The sources of the Government's inside information are not revealed, but surface straws are furnished by despatches reporting that Italy has swung away from the British standpoint and is advocating a settlement more in accordance with the French and Polish views, which assign that district with important cities to Poland.

Realizing that the opinion of the Entente statesmen would be affected by obstreperous German self-defence organizations, the Government will despatch a mixed committee of Cabinet and Reichstag representatives to Upper Silesia, ostensibly to investigate the situation, but really to tell the self-defence bands to be good and to obey the orders of the International Commission regarding the evacuation of advanced positions and demobilization.

The maintenance of self-defence forces has suddenly revealed itself in declarations of Upper Silesian leaders and their supporters as a problem of unemployment. It is asserted that the forces are largely composed of idle workmen which cannot be dissolved unless jobs are found for the combatants. A delegation of Upper Silesian employers and labor leaders has come to Berlin to ask the Government to furnish contracts, so that Upper Silesian industry can meet that difficulty, and the ministers of labor and economics have given them contracts.

The internment camp near Kottbus, in unoccupied Germany, in which several hundred Polish Upper Silesians are confined under unsatisfactory conditions, to the great embitterment of the Polish side, is about to be broken up. A parliamentary commission visited the camp, and confirmed the Polish report that hostages have been beaten and maltreated. One man died as a result of ill-treatment.

Germans After Steerage Business

The steerage traffic in German steamships—the service which made the Ham-

BEVERIDGE TALKS TO LIBRARY BODY

Difficulties of a Biographer Theme of Ex-Senator

The difficulties which confront the biographer who undertakes his task sincerely were outlined by Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator from Indiana, in a talk on "The Making of a Book" at the first session of the All New England Library Conference, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, last night.

Senator Beveridge won biographical fame by his four-volume life of John Marshall. He is now engaged on a life of Abraham Lincoln.

He was introduced by Edward H. Redstone, state librarian and chairman of the conference. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook had welcomed the delegates on behalf of Gov. Fuller and H. C. Wellman of the Springfield public library and the state free public library commission had replied.

"One thing," Mr. Beveridge said, "still remains distinctly personal in this age of organization and system, and that is the making of a book. This is a work which cannot be delegated to an assistant.

"I feel satisfied with our progress along literary lines. If we are not keeping quite up with the rest of the world we are doing very well. Europe, with the exception of England, does not surpass us. England, however, easily holds the lead with women writers to the fore as over here."

He named Edith Wharton, Joseph Hergesheimer, Sinclair Lewis and Booth Tarkington as among this country's greatest novelists, but he said his list was by no means complete. "He paid high tribute to the poetry of the late Amy Lowell and to President Lowell's work on public opinion."

The preparation of a biography, he said, required the painstaking gathering of facts big and little and the arranging of them in logical order.

"When an author sets himself up as an interpreter of history or biography," he said, "it means that he presents a few facts and then makes a guess as to motives and nine times out of 10 guesses wrong. The only thing to do is to dig up all the facts, present them accurately and they will 'interpret' themselves."

He said he had rewritten his biography of Marshall at least eight or nine times before he had even a completed first draft.

Maine Librarians Hear Bates Professor on Value of Novels

Automobile Trips of All New England Conference Are
Postponed to Friday—Hamilton Holt a Speaker
on the "Editing of a Magazine"

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 24 (Special)—Prof. William H. Bates of Bates College talked on the value of novel reading at the meeting today of the Maine Library Association in the All New England Library Conference which is being held this week at the New Ocean House here.

The automobile trips scheduled for this afternoon were postponed until Friday, the conference voting to hold the Friday afternoon meetings, with the exception of that of the New England College Librarians, this afternoon. This evening will be given over to an entertainment program which is in charge of a committee of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Value to Business

That librarians should strive to educate the executive as well as the employee was the message of H. Nathaniel Dowse of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in speaking last evening at the banquet of the Special Libraries Association. Dorsey W. Hyde Jr. of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was toastmaster, and the topic of discussion was "Revolution Through Research."

Mr. Dowse cited a case of accepting a challenge, questioning the practical value of the business library to, for instance, help sell goods in China. A research report was forthcoming prepared on China, and from this study it developed that there were hitherto unknown possibilities of finding markets for Dennison products in China.

Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, spoke on the value of organized information and research to a great public utility. He said:

As the years go on the chief executive of any large organization has more complex problems to solve. This has created a demand for facts—latest facts, accurate facts.

How shall the executive procure for himself and his organization the necessary endless stream of facts? Should he not be assured that there is being laid away a store of facts adequate to meet the situation quickly and comprehensively when the moment arises?

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp spoke last evening at the session of the Rhode Island Association, giving reminiscences of John Burroughs as he knew him as a friend. This was followed by a one-act play, "On the Shelf," by Christopher Morley, which was presented by the Rhode Island Library Players.

Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston and president of the Special Libraries Association, said in his annual address yesterday afternoon that now more than ever a distinct unit, and this despite the fact that an effort had been made by a small mi-

nority to merge the Special Libraries Association with the American Library Association. The research work of the special library is a distinct field and only in the larger city libraries is similar service given. Mr. Handy suggested that a survey be made by the Special Libraries Association for co-operating with special libraries.

Editing a Magazine

"The press is the mistress of intelligence, its only rivals being the moving picture and the automobile," said Hamilton Holt, formerly editor of the Independent, in addressing the Connecticut Library Association on the subject of editing a magazine.

Mr. Holt sketched the history of the magazines, the first of these publications being launched in Philadelphia about 1741, which city at that time was the publishing center of the country. For the most part these early publications catered to what was supposed to be feminine taste—fiction, verse, and fashion. The pictures of women were fairly "dribbling with draperies." There were few timely articles and politics and religion were barred. The change came about the time of the Spanish War.

There has been a passing, too, of the old-time editor, he said, who was a dominant figure upon whom the success of the periodical was supposed to depend, the personality of the editor having now receded into the background. As an indication, he continued, of which way the wind is blowing, "the typical editor" has never got into the "movies."

Contributors were classified by Mr. Holt into three groups—literary aspirants, who "woo the editor," regular writers, and celebrities who often must be wooed by the editor. The last named sometimes have printed rejection slips with which they decline assignments. Mr. Holt mentioned that the first two of these which he received were from John Fiske and Herbert Spencer.

Tribute to Amy Lowell

An interpretative reading of the work of modern women poets by Marguerite Wilkinson was another feature of the Connecticut program. Mrs. Wilkinson paid high tribute to Amy Lowell, a poet, she said, who never brought out a work before perfecting it. The friendship between Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Lowell began when Mrs. Wilkinson was in newspaper work and praised a poem of Amy Lowell in the face of adverse criticism.

Upon request, Mrs. Wilkinson also read from her own work one of the poems, "The Idealist," being part of a sequence of mystical sonnets which she is now preparing.

"There is a greater galaxy of stars in the field of biography now than ever existed," said Ambrose White, Dartmouth College, in addressing

the New Hampshire Library Association yesterday afternoon. Gamaliel Bradford was said to occupy the highest place among American biographers.

Professor Vernon welcomes this popularity of biography in that it offers the opportunity of intimate association with the greatest people who ever lived.

Professor Vernon linked up libraries, biographies, and life, showing how biographies and libraries had been the entering wedge to a career in the lives of Mary Antin, Harry Kemp, and Edward K. Bok. "Official biographies," he said, "are things to be avoided except as source books. The tendency of biography today is really to find out why the man lived."

The Small Library Building

"Make the small library building look like what it is and not like a large temple," was the advice of the architect, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., in speaking on "Building the Small Library for Beauty and Convenience." "Above all things, beware of the dome for the small library, which is out of place, hot in summer and cold in winter. The skylight is another thing to be avoided."

Mr. Coolidge advocates the wooden building for a small library rather than an expensive stone or brick edifice, which it is impossible to alter.

"The money thus saved," he said, "could be better spent in more books and an adequate salary for the librarian. There should be less magnificence in the building and more munificence in books."

"The atmosphere of the small library should be one of charm and nothing adds more to this than the open fireplace. It should be arranged so that those sitting around the fire can read by daylight. Also it is an ideal place for the story telling hour for children."

Mr. Coolidge expressed a liking for the librarian who takes an interest in keeping up a wood fire.

"The library at Hyannis was made by altering an old house, and this small library is more beautiful than any built by an architect."

"There is a great prevalence now for collegiate Gothic, which, however, is too far afield, being American only by appreciation and adoption."

Bulfinch's little library in Portsmouth, N. H., was cited as an example of a building which does not try to strike an individual note and yet has individuality.

LIBRARIANS EAT, HEAR SPEECHES

Newspaper Group Given
Glimpse of Times
Index System

ALCOTT ELECTED CHAIRMAN FOR YEAR

Dinner at 8 o'clock was the opening feature on the program of the librarians at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, last night. At its conclusion the delegates separated into two groups and while one enjoyed games and other features, in charge of the entertainment committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, Miss Edna Phillips, chairman, in the large ballroom, the other group listened to a series of addresses on topics of intimate interest.

Among the speakers were R. L. O'Brien, editor of The Boston Herald, who discussed the importance of special libraries in journalism; Sidney B. Haskell, director of the experiment station at the Massachusetts agricultural school, who spoke on the topic, "Information and Research in Relation to the Development of Agriculture," and T. Coulson of the British office in London of the Library Bureau, who spoke on "Standards in Special Libraries in Great Britain."

SYMPOSIUM ON INDEX

Members of the newspaper group of the Special Libraries Association were given a glimpse yesterday behind the scenes of the quarterly New York Times Index, which lists, with page and column numbers, the important news stories appearing daily in that newspaper.

Miss Jennie Welland, editor of the Times Index; Miss Evelyn E. Pitt, librarian of the Springfield Union, and Wilbur F. Coyle, librarian of the Baltimore Sun, contributed to a symposium on "The Newspaper Index."

"The New York Times Index," said Miss Welland, "is so compiled that its general uses are: The obvious use, to trace the account of a specific event as recorded in the Times; to serve as a guide to articles in all papers, local, national and foreign, since important events are recorded in practically all papers and news periodicals simultaneously; to give information desired without recourse to newspaper files, in most cases items are indexed with summaries which are in themselves the answers to questions raised and to serve as an index to dates."

Miss Welland described how, with her staff of seven assistants, she kept track of the various news stories and classifies them under the proper headings.

ALCOTT ELECTED CHAIRMAN

William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, was elected chairman of the Newspaper Group for the coming year. Other officers elected were: Agnes J. Petersen, Milwaukee Journal, secretary; Maurice Symonds, New York Daily News, treasurer; John H. Miller, King Features Syndicate, vice-chairman; Joseph P. Kwapi, Philadelphia Public Ledger, chairman, executive committee, and Paul P. Foster, director Boston Herald reference department, chairman of the committee on editorial standards.

The principal speaker on the day's program of the All New England Library Conference, was A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine Chamber of Commerce, who told of Kate Douglas Wiggin as a neighbor.

Because of the unfavorable weather, excursions scheduled for yesterday afternoon were postponed and several meetings were to have been taken place today were advanced to yesterday. A number of trips are scheduled for this afternoon, including a visit to the home of Miss Katherine Loring. A party visited the Gardner art collection at Fenway court yesterday.

HITS EULOGIES IN BIOGRAPHY

Dartmouth Expert Says
Old-Time Works Were
Obviously Untrue

LIBRARIANS MEET AT SWAMPSCOTT

The 16th annual conference of the Special Libraries Association, which is being held jointly with the All New England library conference at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, opened yesterday with an address by President Daniel N. Handy, in which he declared confidence that the S. L. A. would continue successfully as a body distinct from the American Library Association. A minority in the organization favors affiliation.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, welcomed the delegates.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The general meeting of the morning was followed by group discussions during the afternoon. Elbert A. Harvey of Lee, Higginson & Co., addressed the financial group on "Financial Backgrounds and Sources." The advertising-commercial-industrial group heard from Miss Mary L. Alexander of Barton, Durrant & Osborn, New York; Miss Harriet Elias of George Batten Company, New York; Miss Grace D. Allenhead of W. T. Grant Company, New York; and Mrs. Grace C. Bevan of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Ct. Their topic was "How Advertising, Chain Stores, Life Insurance Libraries Serve Their Customers."

The newspaper group discussed various filing and index systems. Joseph P. Kwapi, librarian of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is chairman of this group. Paul P. Foster, director of the reference department of The Boston Herald, presided at the round table conference.

The technology group heard various reports and the insurance group discussed library publicity and co-ordination with new activities of life insurance companies.

During the afternoon tea was served in the hotel library of the S. L. A. In the evening there was a dinner at which Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, was toastmaster.

The speakers were Prof. F. T. Delenbaugh of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; H. Nathaniel Dowse of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, and Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway.

HOLT MAKES ADDRESS

Hamilton Holt, former editor of the Independent, addressed 250 delegates to the All New England conference in the convention hall at their morning session. Mr. Holt, discussing the editor's problems and duties, said two kinds of celebrities are sought by editors. These are celebrities by nature—who at times palm off inferior manuscripts—

and celebrities by occasion. As an instance of the latter, he cited ex-ambassador Gerard in 1917, and various generals and college presidents. Authors formerly were paid when their articles or stories were published.

Mr. Holt said, but are now generally paid on acceptance. He told of printing a 25-year-old article on "The Flora of Mexico," when the border trouble broke out in 1916.

Prof. Ambrose White Vernon, professor of biography at Dartmouth College addressed the delegates during the afternoon on "Current Interest in Biography."

"This," he said, "is an age of science. Scientific methods are being employed by biographers in getting at facts. Old-style biographies were like epitaphs or eulogies. They offered no inspiration for they were filled with superlatives—the subjects, if one believed their biographers, had no faults—and because the biographies were thus so obviously untrue, they lost the interest of readers."

"I read Prof. McElroy's 'Life of Grover Cleveland' for example," he said, "and when I had finished I did not feel that I knew much about Cleveland. The reason was that it had all been officially edited."

"Biographies," he continued, "are especially suited to our time because, although they are children of science, and at the same time, relieve us from the tyranny of science which threatens to engulf us."

The conferences will continue for the remainder of the week.

An interesting feature of the conferences is the exhibit of the Library Bureau in the hotel lobby. This includes a line of filing cabinets, card boxes, and other up-to-date apparatus that is proving of particular interest to librarians seeking modern methods of arranging data so that it may be most readily available.

RAPS "OFFICIAL" EDITING

Prof. Vernon warned against "official biographies," which he declared were valueless.

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New England Libraries Meeting Closes With All-Day Excursion

Last Sessions of Conference of Week Are Devoted to
Debates on the Topics of "Everyday English"
and "Newspaper Libraries"

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 27 (Special)—The All New England Library Conference broke up this morning when the delegates left the New Ocean House for visits to the Malden Public Library, the art collection of Harvard University, the public library in Waltham, where luncheon was to be served at the L. A. Wells bindery, and the towns of Lexington and Concord.

This first regional conference of the New England states was such a marked success that the question of making them biennial events has been referred to the presidents of the various state library clubs.

That the language must express the life of the masses and that people are greater than any great man, was the stand taken last evening by Prof. Roy Davis of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, in championing so-called "everyday English."

Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ginn & Co. on the other hand, protested against the idea that there is an "everyday" speech, and said he does not recognize a language that is not just unqualified English.

"American life," Professor Davis says, "is not set by those who consider baseball a huge vulgarity, or that the sporting page should be cut out."

Possibilities of Jargon

Dr. Ball, on the other hand, is alarmed at the possibility that such jargon as "Robbins drive Rube to showers in second" might become an integral part of the language.

"The language of the Elizabethan period," said Prof. Davis, "is not an adequate interpretation of these United States. Because England gave us the Magna Charta and Shakespeare, must we turn our electric cars into a tram, elevators into lifts, and picturesque skyscrapers into rather commonplace tall buildings?"

In illustrating that words must spring from the people and are not a matter of arbitrary definition, he said that more than the vote of a school committee in Chicago is needed to make "it is me" or "I ain't" good American expressions. The stand taken by Dr. Ball was that words never change except from the ignoble use by people who don't know how to use them. Words, he said, "should be the same today, yesterday, and forever. The fact that so often the derivation of words reveals their exact meaning should fortify them against change."

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, took a middle ground between the two extremes.

"While we should fight against the great influx of new words upsetting the language, our speech has an extraordinary power of receptivity and new words are needed to express current trends of thought."

Although there are now more than 100 schools or departments of journalism in the country and the text books on the subject occupy some eight or ten feet of library shelf, there seems to be nothing adequate either written or taught on the subject of the newspaper library," said Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the department of journalism at the College of Business Administration, Boston University, in speaking yesterday afternoon to newspaper librarians on the subject of schools of journalism and the newspaper library.

Newspaper Library Practice

Although Professor Center disapproved the policy of multiplying technical courses in schools of journalism, at the expense of cultural, he strongly advocated that a course in newspaper library practice be added.

The trouble with newspaper libraries in the past, he said, has been the difficulty to find what is wanted, and after having found it, to find it is not what is needed.

Professor Center mentioned an instance of having failed to find material about Sir Thomas Lipton, and after inquiries finding it under the label of "Bart." Professor Center said that in time he hopes to establish a newspaper library at Boston University. This library would be open for the use of all newspaper men in the city, but, of course, would be only a supplement to the regular newspaper libraries which express the individual differences of the paper. This, Professor Center hopes, would make for closer co-operation between the department of journalism and the newspapers in the city.

Adult education from the college librarian's viewpoint was the theme of discussion at the round table of the New England College Librarians yesterday afternoon. The outstanding idea which has taken hold in the colleges now is to extend educational activities to graduates. Amherst, Wellesley and Smith are already engaged in work of this kind, sending out reading lists to its alumni. Francis K. Drury, assistant librarian at Brown University, told of a plan that is soon to be inaugurated at Brown. A bulletin, entitled "The Open Book," this being the emblem on the seal of the university, is to be sent out to Brown alumni, containing abstracts of new books and outstanding events in the fields of art and natural science.

It was announced by John D. Wolcott of the United States Bureau of Education that the Bureau of Education was about to appoint a new specialist whose field was to be that of adult education. His duty will be largely field-work—to meet those who are engaged in adult education work and to spread knowledge of methods.

An interesting exhibit was a graph prepared by Mr. Drury of the reading of college students, for the past 15 years, this being prepared by Mr. Drury from statistics of the John Hay Library at Brown. The curve shows a decided increase in the amount of reading done by college students in the last five years.

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THE BOSTON HERALD
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1925
**HAILS 'BOOTLEGGERS'
AS GOOD ENGLISH**

Prof. Davis Defends New
Words Before Librarians

The joint conference of New England librarians and the Special Libraries Association, in progress all week at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, will close today with an all-day tour of libraries of Greater Boston. The librarians will also inspect the new bindery of L. A. Wells in Waltham, and will be the guests of Mr. Wells at a luncheon.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, was elected president of the Massachusetts Library Club at its annual meeting. He succeeds Edward H. Redstone, state librarian.

WOMEN VICE-PRESIDENTS

Miss Florence E. Wheeler of Leominster and Miss Jane A. Hewitt of Norwood were elected vice-presidents. Others elected were: Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hartwell; recording secretary, Gordon W. Hill; treasurer, George H. Evans.

The Special Libraries Association re-elected Daniel N. Handy as president. He is librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston.

Delegates to both conferences met in final joint session in the convention hall last night and listened to a discussion of "Every Day English" by Prof. Roy Davis of Boston University, college of business administration, and Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ohio State.

Prof. Davis defended the introduction of timely and colorful words into the daily vocabulary, but Dr. Ball regarded with disfavor slang and the misuse of words.

"Bootlegger" was a word cited by Prof. Davis as an instance of a new word which has added much to the language. "It is," he said, "a mean, contemptible word, and represents a contemptible business better than any other word could."

The annual meeting of the New England College Librarians took place at the New Ocean House. William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, who has been secretary of the organization for about 10 years, presided. It was announced that the college librarians would probably meet next year at the University of Vermont or Middlebury College.

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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

MAY READ OUT-OF-DOORS

Boston Public Library Has Placed Chairs and Magazines at the Disposal of Patrons

Out-of-door reading may be enjoyed at the Boston Public Library from now until the middle of September in the Court of the Library building. Windsor chairs have been set out on three sides of the Court and a selection of fiction, non-fiction, and late magazines placed there. This outdoor library will be open from noon until late afternoon, except in bad weather and during the first two hours an attendant will be present.

Christian Science Monitor, June 26, 1925
**Special Libraries Association
Re-elects Boston Man President**

Daniel N. Handy to Continue to Head Group Holding Meeting in Conjunction With All New England Libraries—Massachusetts Library Club Elects

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 26 (Special)—Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, was re-elected president of the Special Libraries Association today at the business session of its annual conference which is being held at the New Ocean House in conjunction with the All New England Library Conference.

Other officers elected were: William F. Jacob, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., first vice-president; Miss Margaret Reynolds, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., second vice-president; and Miss Gertrude D. Peterkin, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting this morning of the Massachusetts Library Club, Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, was elected president to succeed Edward H. Redstone.

Biography Contrasts

The contrast between the kind of biography that is being made in the press clipping bureau and that which is contained between the "hard covers" of a book was brought out by Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, in a talk last evening on the newspaper library.

"Biographies, contained in compendiums and directories are stuporously complimentary, while the biography which is being made in the clipping bureau tends to be gossipy, speculative, and interesting."

"The hard covers' biography is a complete record, whereas there is constant change in the clipping bureau being made in the clipping bureau. Each clipping might be labeled 'to be continued.' It is a fascinating study to watch the changing viewpoints of individuals as the clipping biography piles up from year to year or from day to day."

Although the clipping bureau contains much fact information, Mr. O'Brien professed a preference for its biographical material.

Great Britain Libraries

A message from the special libraries of Great Britain was brought to the association by T. Coulson of the British Office of Library Bureau, London.

Mr. Coulson attributed the recent growth of special libraries in England largely to the inspiration received from a visit last year to the Special Libraries Association by the British delegate, J. G. Pearce. Mr. Coulson stated that within the year the Carnegie Corporation had made a bequest making it possible for the British association to employ a paid secretary. He said:

"England is far from experiencing anything like the prosperity that exists in this country. Therefore the commercial man must not only extend his present activities but get his feet on the ground in this endeavor he has turned to the business library. The Government has made a law that full-time competition should be put out in 25 industries and this has meant the establishment of 25 research associations. These are administered by highly trained librarians who know not only where information can be found but how it can be best applied."

As an indication of the trend, even in world-famous institutions, Mr. Coulson instanced that a library of this kind in Oxford, which had been in existence for 400 years, although still lacking the facility of a telephone, had modernized its equipment to the extent of adding a typewriter. A gift of a complete set of the magazine, "Special Libraries," was made by the Special Libraries Association to its British colleague.

Agricultural Research

In speaking on the development of agricultural research, Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Experiment Station, Massachusetts Agricultural College, said that the two main requirements were that research efforts be intensified, and that the results of this research be recorded in such a way as to be readily available for use. This latter need, he said, was the province and problem of the librarian.

Although there have been many notable achievements in agricultural research, he said, the outstanding failure has been that, despite the work of a generation, the cotton boll weevil of the south has not yet been brought under control. That the special library which serves the public utility company has to deal not with one phase of business activity but with many was

clipping bureau department. Also there is a historical museum, where are kept such curiosities as the first telephone over which the twang of the wire was heard, the curator here being known as the historical librarian. It was not thought feasible to have one central library on account of the enormous space that would be required.

Miss Alma C. Mitchell of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, told that in her library a library bulletin was got out by matters of interest to executives as an increase in rates, a new power plant being built in the section, or the fact that employees in a certain company are asking for an increase in pay. Miss Mitchell has devised a little reminder card which is sent around every now and then to company executives with this message: "Telephone your company library—to settle a disputed fact for that forgotten name, to verify a date, to learn what other companies are doing along your lines."

"You might think a railroad library would be simply a collection of material on railroads," said Miss Jessie Callan of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., "but our demands embrace the whole field of economics, and there are no hard and fast rules about what a library should contain. At present we are making a special study of several commodities."

Officers Elected

The same officers in this group were re-elected for the coming year: F. A. Mooney, librarian, Denison Manufacturing Company, chairman; and Ethel A. Shields, librarian, Eastman Kodak Company, secretary.

In the newspaper group, the most recently-formed section of the Special Libraries Association, the following officers were elected: William Albott, Boston Globe, chairman; John H. Miller, Kings Feature Syndicate, vice-chairman; Miss Agnes J. Peterson, Milwaukee Journal, secretary; Maurice Symonds, New York Daily News, treasurer; Joseph E. Kwapi, Philadelphia Public Ledger, chairman executive committee.

Francis E. Cady, librarian of the National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O., was re-elected chairman of the technology group, and Rose L. Vornelker, librarian of the White Motor Company, Toledo, secretary.

Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, will serve again as chairman of the financial group, the newly elected secretary being Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian, Standard Statistics Company, New York.

In recounting his acquaintance with Kate Douglas Wiggin as a summer neighbor, A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine Chamber of Commerce, told of the amateur theatricals and entertainments which were put on in the barn at the author's home at Hollis, Me., the charge of five cents being used for betterment of the summer community.

Business men, gathered at the Brookline Country Club last night, where a dinner was held in honor of Howard Conoley, former president of the Chamber, the dinner was a surprise to Mr. Conoley, who recently returned from a two-months' trip through the United States and a short vacation in Hawaii. A gift was presented to Mr. Conoley in appreciation of his services to the Chamber. He served as its president during 1923 and 1924 as well as most of the Chamber's fiscal year ending last May.

Some of those present at the function were: E. Fred Cullen, H. S. Denison, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Charles R. Gow, Henry L. Harriman, Ralph Hornblower, A. C. Ratschky, George S. Smith, E. S. Snyder, Robert S. Weeks, B. F. White and Edward E. Woods.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1925

The dinner in honor of Miss Caroline M. Hewins at the New England library conference last week at Swampscott was a tribute to a woman who left Boston in her late twenties and for fifty years as librarian of the Hartford Public Library has been a leader in children's work everywhere.

Miss Alice Jordan, superintendent of children's work in the Boston Public Library and branches, presided, and among the guests were Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Library, Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian, and MacGregor Jenkins, business manager of the Atlantic Monthly. Miss Annie G. Moore, superintendent of children's work in the New York Public Library and branches, told of a friendship with Miss Hewins which began at a Saratoga conference soon after she entered library work.

Miss Alice Keats O'Connor, librarian at Farmington, Conn., spoke as a former member of Miss Hewins's Agassiz Club, admission to which depended on being able to recognize poison by Miss Hewins, on one walk with her boys and girls, darted through a fence and returned with two small snakes. A remark of hers which impressed Miss O'Connor was this: "There are two kinds of pig: the kind that lives in sties and can be very nice if well taken care of, and the kind that doesn't know how to gather wild flowers." Frank B. Gay, librarian of the Morgan collection at Hartford, told of the library as it appeared to him as a boy before Miss Hewins came there, and of later being Miss Hewins's assistant. Letters were read from Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Wilbur F. Gordy, president of the board of trustees of the Hartford Library, a friend of Miss Hewins for forty years, and from the Russell Library trustees of Middletown, Conn.

Brief addresses were made by Miss Alice Shepard, librarian at Springfield; Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and lecturer for the Connecticut Library Committee; Miss Wetherell, librarian at Bangor; Clarence W. Sherman, recently at Lynn, now in Rhode Island, who spoke as a "classmate" of Miss Hewins at Trinity College, having taken his A. B. when she received her honorary A. M., and Miss Caroline Garland of New Hampshire. Miss Hewins spoke of the gradual growth of the children's room at Hartford, and incidents connected with it. In 1875 certain children's books, in which much bad language was used, disappeared. "I think they went into the furnace," said Miss Hewins. An interesting article on Miss Hewins and her work, by Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, formerly children's librarian at Providence, and now an organizer of library work and lecturer, appeared in the May number of "Public Libraries."

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR.**

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1925
**BOOKS AVAILABLE
IN LIBRARY COURT**

The Boston Public Library has resumed the outdoor service of books in the court. From noon until 2 o'clock on all pleasant days a selection of books both light and serious will be available. Comfortable chairs have been provided.

Card-holders who become interested in a book may have it charged in the court, without further inconvenience. The selection of books will be changed from time to time.

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TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1925

**WOULD BRING
PUBLIC LIBRARY
TO YOUR DOOR**

**Wagons Favored for the Job by
H. H. B. Meyer at Librarian
Convention in Seattle**

Seattle, July 7.—Approximately 2500 librarians from all parts of the United States are here for the forty-seventh annual conference of the American Library Association which opened last night. There should be one librarian to every ten teachers in the United States, H. H. B. Meyer, director of the Legal Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., told the delegates. "A Federal bureau of libraries, as a part of a Federal Department of Agriculture is needed. Fifty per cent of the people of the United States are without library facilities."

Library wagons and traveling libraries are gradually reaching more people, but some day the book wagon will be used in the cities, delivering knowledge at people's door like groceries or dry goods. Every large public library should have a staff of specialists capable of adding adult readers in their self-education. He characterized the efforts made by libraries to provide readers' advisers as "more dilettantism." "What are one or two readers' assistants in a city of three million or even three hundred thousand people?" he asked. He compared these slight efforts with the public school systems which serve only one-fifth of the population through public libraries for educational facilities for adults as well as children.

Special Plan for Reference Work

The success of the library of the future depends on the higher education of librarians and especially upon the development in special fields. The need for subject specialists is imperative in American libraries. Librarians have mastered the technique of their profession, but few are authorities in any field, declared Mella J. Martin, University of California Library, Berkeley.

The college library should encourage the members of its staff to carry on advanced study and should make this possible by the allowance of a reasonable amount of time for graduate study, or for doing bibliographical research. Advancement should not be automatic until a dead line is reached, but, as in the case of other members of the college faculty, should depend on a certain point depend upon the efforts of the individual.

Disabled Veterans Great Readers

Reports from libraries in Veterans' hospitals indicate that the ex-service men are, almost without exception, taking advantage of the opportunity given them to add to their education and general knowledge, by reading books. The hospital librarian is often called upon to "prescribe" and the bureau sees to it that only capable librarians are selected for this duty. There are fifty Veterans' hospitals, thirty-nine of which have librarians and all have book collections. A good assortment of magazines are also subscribed for each hospital for use in the library and for distribution to bed patients.

Functions of the Organizer

The chief functions of the organizer are to give correct information and to direct actually the efforts of residents interested in obtaining county library service. When the county library is established and the opportune time arrives for county free library service to schools the organizer assists the county librarian and school superintendent in organizing the school library, said Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, California State Library, Sacramento.

A library organizer should have a thorough knowledge of library conditions in the State, of library laws, system of taxation, financial condition of the county, personnel of the board that establishes the library, and all factors contributing either to success or failure in establishing a county library in the county that desires it. Interviewing people, writing articles, reports, letters, statistics, speaking at meetings of various kinds, watching bills of library interest during legislative sessions, giving a course at a library school, are some of the duties of a library organizer.

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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

RARE BOOKS BY THACKERAY

**Public Library Arranges Exhibition to
Commemorate 114th Anniversary of the
Great English Writer**

To commemorate the 114th anniversary of the birthday of William Makepeace Thackeray an exhibition of the first editions of his works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library. Thackeray, the only child of an Indian civil servant, was born in Calcutta on July 18 1811. He was five years old when, after the death of his father, he was brought to England.

Three autograph letters of the novelist are shown along with the books. In one of them, addressed to Charles Dike, Thackeray writes among other things: "Did you see that advertisement about 'Vanities Fair' in the Athenaeum? By Jove, it is the greatest compliment I ever had in my life." A daguerreotype of the novelist is especially valuable. It was made in New York in 1855, during his second visit in America, by J. H. Whitehouse. The photograph is five and a half inches long and four inches wide.

Thackeray's first publication in book form was the anonymous "Yellow Plush Correspondence" of 1838. It is interesting to note that this first book of the great English novelist was published in America, by Carey & Hart of Philadelphia, and not in England. The first English edition was issued in 1834. In 1840 appeared "The Paris Sketch Book." Mr. Titmarsh is given as its author. The name of Thackeray appears first in "The Irish Sketch Book," published in 1843; here at last, "laying aside the travelling title of Mr. Titmarsh," he subscribes himself "W. M. Thackeray." "Barry Lyndon," though printed in Fraser's Magazine in 1844, was not published in book form till 1853; the American edition preceded by three years the English.

"Vanities Fair," the novel which made Thackeray at once one of the most popular writers of England, was published in nine monthly numbers and completed in 1848. "Pendennis" followed two years later. The Library possesses the American edition only, published by Harper Brothers, New York. The original covers of the booklets are bound into the volume. "The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century," a course of lectures which the novelist delivered in England and in America in 1832, appeared in book form in 1853. The American edition differs from the English on pages 247-248, three pages, are quoted from the French of Branger, a free translation by Thackeray, which did not appear in any English edition.

"Henry Esmond" was published simultaneously in England and in America in 1852. In "The Newcomes" (1853-1855) and in "The Virginians" (1855-1856) Thackeray reverted to publication in periodical numbers.

The "Appleton Popular Library Series" did perhaps the most for Thackeray's fame in America. "Men's Wives," "A Shabby Gentle Story," "The Confession of Fitz-Boodile," "The Yellow Plush Papers," etc., were brought out in this edition. These carefully edited little books have in many cases the distinction of having preceded the English editions or of containing matter not printed in the latter. "Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town" is one of the Series. The book has an author's preface written especially for this issue (dated New York, December, 1852) while Thackeray was in America. "Stubbs's Calendar" contains plates designed and etched by George Cruikshank. The tale was published in America for the first time in the "People's Almanac," Boston, 1842.

"The Second Funeral of Napoleon," a booklet published in 1841 in London, is the rarest among all the writings of Thackeray; a copy of it was sold last year for \$450. Its form is 16 mo and it is bound in brownish-grey covers. The cover has a sketch of Napoleon on his deathbed, drawn by Thackeray. The Library possesses a facsimile reprint of the book. This, however, is not an absolute facsimile, as its cover differs from the original in the shading on the check of Napoleon consists of only three lines, while in the original there are six short lines.

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In speaking on the development of agricultural research, Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Experiment Station, Massachusetts Agricultural College, said that the two main requirements were that research efforts be intensified, and that the results of this research be recorded in such a way as to be readily available for use. This latter need, he said, was the province and problem of the librarian.

Although there have been many notable achievements in agricultural research, he said, the outstanding failure has been that, despite the work of a generation, the cotton boll weevil of the south has not yet been brought under control.

"That the special library which serves the public utility company has to deal not with one phase of business activity but with many was brought out by discussions in the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Advertising - Commercial - Industrial group.

"The object of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company," said Miss Mary de J. Cox, librarian in that organization, "is to arrange the telephone business so that everybody in the United States who has a telephone may be able to talk to everybody else, and this involves a study of conditions in various towns and cities. We might be called on, for instance, to estimate the number of telephones needed in Kalamazoo, Mich., 20 years hence."

Departmental Libraries

She explained that the library of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was not a large centralized library but made up of departmental libraries—the general, the legal, the technology or engineering, and the

Officers Elected

The same officers in this group were re-elected for the coming year: E. A. Mooney, librarian, Denison Manufacturing Company, chairman; Ethel A. Shields, librarian, Eastman Kodak Company, secretary.

In the newspaper group, the most recently formed section of the Special Libraries Association, the following officers were elected: William Alcott, Boston Globe, chairman; John H. Miller, Kings Feature Syndicate, vice-chairman; Miss Agnes J. Peterson, Milwaukee Journal, secretary; Maurice Symonds, New York Daily News, treasurer; Joseph E. Kwapil, Philadelphia Public Ledger, chairman executive committee.

Francis E. Cady, librarian of the National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O., was re-elected chairman of the technology group, and Rose L. Vornelker, librarian of the White Motor Company, Cleveland, secretary.

Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, will serve again as chairman of the financial group, the newly elected secretary being Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian, Standard Statistics Company, New York.

In recounting his acquaintance with Kate Douglas Wiggin as a summer neighbor, A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine Chamber of Commerce, told of the amateur theatricals and entertainments which were put on in the barn at the author's home at Hollis, Me., the charge of five cents being used for betterment of the summer community.

Business men, gathered at the Brookline Country Club last night, where a dinner was held in honor of Howard Cooley, former president of the Chamber, the dinner was a surprise to Mr. Cooley, who recently returned from a two-months' trip through the United States and a short vacation in Hawaii. A gift was presented to Mr. Cooley in appreciation of his services to the Chamber. He served as its president during 1922 and 1923 as well as most of the Chamber's fiscal year ending last May.

Some of those present at the function were: E. Fred Cullen, H. S. Denison, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Charles R. Gow, Henry A. Harriman, Ralph Hornblower, A. C. Ratshesky, George S. Smith, P. S. Snyder, Robert S. Weeks, B. F. White and Edward E. Woods.

Among the guests were Charles F. D. Holden of the Boston Library, Edward H. Redstone, state librarian, and MacGregor Jenkins, business manager of the Atlantic Monthly. Miss Annie C. Moore, superintendent of children's work in the New York Public Library and branches, told of a friendship with Miss Hewins which began at a Saratoga conference soon after she entered library work.

Miss Alice Keats O'Connor, librarian at Farmington, Conn., spoke as a former member of Miss Hewins's Agassiz Club, admission to which depended on being able to recognize poison ivy. Miss Hewins, on one walk with her boys and girls, darted through a fence and returned with two small snakes. A remark of hers which impressed Miss O'Connor was this: "There are two kinds of pig; the kind that lives in sties and can be very nice if well taken care of, and the kind that doesn't know how to gather wild flowers." Frank B. Gay, librarian of the Morgan collection at Hartford, told of the library as it appeared to him as a boy before Miss Hewins came there, and of later being Miss Hewins's assistant. Letters were read from Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, Wilbur P. Goddard, president of the board of trustees of the Hartford Library, a friend of Miss Hewins for forty years, and from the Russell Library trustees of Middletown, Conn.

Brief addresses were made by Miss Alice Shepard, librarian at Springfield; Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector for the Connecticut Library Committee; Miss Wetherell, librarian at Bangor; Clarence W. Sherman, recently at Lynn, in Rhode Island, who spoke as a "classmate" of Miss Hewins at Trinity College, having taken his A. B. when she received her honorary A. M. and Miss Caroline Garland of New Hampshire. Miss Hewins spoke of the gradual growth of the children's room at Hartford, and incidents connected with it. In 1875 certain children's books, in which much bad language was used, disappeared. "I think they went into the furnace," said Miss Hewins. An interesting article on Miss Hewins and her work, by Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, formerly children's librarian at Providence, and now an organizer of library work and lecturer, appeared in the May number of "Public Libraries."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1925

BOOKS AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY COURT

The Boston Public Library has resumed the outdoor service of books in the court. From noon until 2 o'clock on all pleasant days a selection of books both light and serious will be available. Comfortable chairs have been provided.

Card-holders who become interested in a book may have it charged in the court, without further inconvenience. The selection of books will be changed from time to time.

Wagons Favored for the Job by H. H. B. Meyer at Librarian Convention in Seattle

Seattle, July 7.—Approximately 2500 librarians from all parts of the United States are here for the forty-seventh annual conference of the American Library Association which opened last night. There should be one librarian in every ten teachers in the United States, H. H. B. Meyer, director of the Legal Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., told the delegates. "A Federal bureau of libraries, as a part of a Federal Department of Agriculture, is needed. Fifty per cent of the people of the United States are without library facilities."

Library wagons and traveling libraries are gradually reaching more people, but some day the book wagon will be used in the cities, delivering knowledge at people's door like groceries or dry goods. Every large public library should have a staff of specialists capable of aiding adult readers in their self-education.

He characterized the efforts made by libraries to provide readers' advisers as "mere dilettantism." "What are one or two readers' assistants in a city of three million or even three hundred thousand people?" he asked. He compared these slight efforts with the public school systems which serve only one-fifth of the population, and urged more generous provision through public libraries for educational facilities for adults as well as children.

Special Plan for Reference Work

The success of the library of the future depends on the higher education of librarians and especially upon their development in special fields. "The need for subject specialists is imperative in American libraries. Librarians have mastered the technique of their profession, but few are authorities in any field, declared Mella J. Martin, University of California Library, Berkeley.

The college library should encourage the members of its staff to carry on advanced study and should make this possible by the allowance of a reasonable amount of time for graduate study, or for doing bibliographical research. Advancement should not be automatic until a dead line is reached, but, as in the case of other members of the college faculty, should after a certain point depend upon the efforts of the individual.

Disabled Veterans Great Readers

Reports from libraries in Veterans' hospitals indicate that the ex-service men are, almost without exception, taking advantage of the opportunity given them to add to their education and general knowledge, by reading books. The hospital librarian is often called upon to "prescribe" and the bureau seeks to it that only capable librarians are selected for this duty. "There are fifty Veterans' hospitals, thirty-nine of which have librarians and all have book collections. A good assortment of magazines are also subscribed for each hospital for use in the library and for distribution to bed patients.

Functions of the Organizer

The chief functions of the organizer are to give correct information and to direct carefully the efforts of residents interested in obtaining county library service. When the county library is established and the opportune time arrives for county free library service to schools the organizer assists the county librarian and school superintendent in organizing the school library, said Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, California State Library, Sacramento.

A library organizer should have a thorough knowledge of library conditions in the State, of library laws, system of taxation, financial condition of the county, personnel at the head that establishes the library, and all factors contributing either to success or failure in establishing a county library in the county that desires it. Interviewing people, writing articles, reports, letters, statistics, speaking at meetings of various kinds, watching bills of library interest during legislative sessions, giving a course at a library school, are some of the duties of a library organizer.

of the birthday of William Makepeace Thackeray an exhibition of the first editions of his works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library. Thackeray, the only child of an Indian civil servant, was born in Calcutta on July 18 1811. He was five years old when, after the death of his father, he was brought to England.

Three autograph letters of the novelist are shown along with the books. In one of them, addressed to Charles Dilke, Thackeray writes among other things: "Did you see that advertisement about 'Vanity Fair' in the Athenaeum? By Jove, it is the greatest compliment I ever had in my life." A daguerreotype of the novelist is especially valuable. It was made in New York in 1855, during his second visit in America, by J. H. Whitehouse. The photograph is five and a half inches long and four inches wide.

Thackeray's first publication in book form was the anonymous "Yellow Plush Correspondence" of 1838. It is interesting to note that this first book of the great English novelist was published in America, by Carey & Hart of Philadelphia, and not in England. The first English edition was issued in 1854. In 1840 appeared "The Paris Sketch Book"; Mr. Titmarsh is given as its author. The name of Thackeray appears first in "The Irish Sketch Book," published in 1843; here at last, "laying aside the travelling title of Mr. Titmarsh," he subscribes himself "W. M. Thackeray." "Harry London," though printed in Fraser's Magazine in 1844, was not published in book form till 1853; the American edition preceded by three years the English.

"Vanity Fair," the novel which made Thackeray at once one of the most popular writers of England, was published in nineteen monthly numbers and completed in 1848. "Pendennis" followed two years later. The Library possesses the American edition only, published by Harper Brothers, New York. The original covers of the booklets are bound into the volume. "The English Humorists of the Nineteenth Century," a course of lectures which the novelist delivered in England and America in 1852, appeared in book form in 1853. The American edition differs from the English; on pages 247-248 three verses are quoted from the French of Béranger, a free translation by Thackeray, which did not appear in any English edition.

"Henry Esmond" was published simultaneously in England and in America in 1852. In "The Newcomes" (1853-1855) and in "The Virginians" (1858-1859) Thackeray reverted to publication in periodical numbers.

The "Appleton Popular Library Series" did perhaps the most for Thackeray's fame in America. "Man's Wives," "A Shabby Genteel Story," "The Confession of Fitz-Bodile," "The Yellow Plush Papers," etc., were brought out in this edition. These carefully edited little books have in many cases the distinction of having preceded the English editions or of containing matter not printed in the latter. "Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town" is one of the Series. The book has an "author's preface" written especially for this issue (dated New York, December, 1852) while Thackeray was in America. "Stubbs's Calendar" contains plates designed and etched by George Cruikshank. The tale was published in America for the first time in the "People's Almanac," Boston, 1842.

"The Second Funeral of Napoleon," a booklet published in 1841 in London, is the rarest among all the writings of Thackeray; a copy of it was sold last year for \$50. Its form is 16 mo and it is bound in brownish-gray covers. The cover has a sketch of Napoleon on his deathbed drawn by Thackeray. The library possesses a facsimile reprint of the book. This, however, is not an absolute facsimile, as its cover differs from the original in that the shading on the cheek of Napoleon consists of only three lines, while in the original there are six short lines.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

THACKERAY EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Today 114th Anniversary
of His Birth

To commemorate the 114th anniversary of the birth of Thackeray, an exhibition of the first edition of his works is being given today in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library.

Thackeray, the only child of an Indian civil servant, was born at Calcutta, July 18, 1811. He was five years old when, after the death of his father, he was brought to England.

Three letters of the novelist are shown with the books. In one of them, addressed to Charles Dilke, Thackeray writes, among other things: "Did you see that advertisement about Vanity Fair in the Athenaeum? By Jove, it is the greatest compliment I ever had in my life."

A daguerreotype photograph of the novelist is especially valuable. It was made in New York, in 1855, during his second visit in America. The photograph is five and a half inches long and four inches wide.

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"The Second Funeral of Napoleon," a booklet published in 1841 in London, is the rarest of all the writings of Thackeray; a copy of it was sold last year for \$60. It is bound in brownish gray covers. On the cover is a sketch of Napoleon on his deathbed, drawn by Thackeray. The library possesses a facsimile reprint of the book.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

LIBRARY REPAIR FUND IS URGED

\$50,000 Necessary to Over-
come Neglect, Examiners
Report

Setting aside of at least \$50,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements in the Boston Public Library building in Copley Square, continuation of the large book appropriation, lessening of the overcrowding of certain branch libraries and a forward-looking program for the acquisition of a few branch buildings each year are the chief recommendations made by the examining committee of the Boston Public Library in its annual report to the trustees.

This committee, composed of Gordon Abbott, the Rev. William J. Barry, Dr. John T. Bottomley, Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, Miss Ida M. Cannon, Hollis French, John L. Fitzgerald, Henry Lewis Johnson, Jacob J. Kaplan, John C. Riley, Malcolm Latig, Frank Leveroni, Mrs. Joseph T. Moore, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Miss Mary Romney, the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge and Miss Sara H. Stiles. In making its report the committee says in part:

"The constant pinning of appropriations by powers outside the library, has led to a certain physical neglect of the building and its plant. This has become cumulative through the years, but the time has now come when money must be spent in larger amounts upon this part of the city's property, or paralysis of its functions will result.

The committee wishes to emphasize the critical situation of some of the library funds. The increase in service demanded by the public to keep pace with the growth of educational, artistic, scientific, and business needs, as well as general reading, has taxed to the limit the financial resources.

While substantial increases have been made in the annual appropriation for maintenance and for the purchase of books, the funds have not been sufficient to make necessary repairs and improvements in the Central Library building. This condition can no longer continue without serious detriment to the city's property and the ultimate expenditure of still larger sums.

There are leaks in the roof and serious defects in certain mechanical and constructional features. The committee has examined these in detail and they are too numerous to list in this report.

The main ventilating system has long been abandoned; the main fan cannot run; the prime radiators have been taken away and the air filters have disappeared. The original system was of excellent design and would be well if it could be restored.

Check valves should be installed in certain pipes to keep sewage from leaking into the building and entering the basement and its pneumatic tube system.

The metal chimney stack needs attention; the pump and fountain tanks should be cleaned and repaired. Some of the main steam line pipes should be replaced; and a back pressure valve furnished on the heating lines; a new return tank is required.

For the sake of safety the elevators should be repaired. The book railway has been out of service for some time and as a result the library is hiring messengers at an increased expense in operation.

There are some fundamental alterations and rearrangements of increasing importance. There is need of two additional stories on the annex.

THACKERAY'S FIRST EDITIONS DISPLAYED

Public Library Celebrates
Novelist's 114th Anniversary

First editions of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray have been placed on exhibition in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library in commemoration of the novelist's one hundred and fourteenth anniversary.

Three autograph letters of the novelist are shown along with the books. In one of them, addressed to Charles Dilke, Thackeray writes among other things: "Did you see that advertisement about Vanity Fair in the Athenaeum? By Jove, it is the greatest compliment I ever had in my life." A daguerreotype photograph of the novelist is especially valuable. It was made in New York, in 1855, at the time of his second visit in America.

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"Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town" is one of the series. The book has an "author's preface" written especially for this issue (dated New York, December 1852) when Thackeray was in America. "Slubb's Calendar" contains plates designed and etched by George Cruikshank. The tale was published in America for the first time in the "People's Almanac," Boston, 1842.

*Boston Herald
July 16, 1925*

It was gratifying to his many friends to learn of the election of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, as president of the American Library Association. He has been engaged in library work since his graduation from the Harvard law school in 1868. He was admitted to the bar, but instead of following legal work he served as secretary to the law faculty of Harvard University until 1902, when he was made assistant librarian of the Harvard law school. In 1908 he became librarian of the Social Law Library in Boston and held that position until 1917, when he was elected librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

LIBRARY WILL HAVE EXTENSIVE REPAIRS, FIRST IN YEARS

Long Agitation of the Trustees
Finally Draws \$50,000 for
Most Vital Needs

For the first time in years the Boston Public Library has received appropriations from the tax levy to make extraordinary repairs. Casual visitors to the Copley Square building have not realized, perhaps, the really serious handicaps to efficient service which the department has suffered for a long time. Annual reports of the trustees and the director have pointed out the present year's budget was prepared frequently out of order, leads to many complaints; that lighting is still unsatisfactory; the heating system only thirty per cent efficient and the ventilating system practically useless. Moreover, the trustees reported that most of the departments required thorough cleaning and repainting, while others needed new equipment and rearrangement, and that to prevent serious deterioration, the mural decorations needed immediate attention.

"The constant pinning of appropriations outside the library has led to a certain physical neglect of the building and its plant," as the visiting committee phrases the conditions. "This has become cumulative through the years, but the time has now come when money must be spent in large amounts upon this part of the city's property, or paralysis of its function will result."

The report says that at least \$50,000 should be set aside for extraordinary repairs during 1925 and the succeeding years until the property is built up to a standard that can be maintained. A committee appeared before Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, after the trustees had filed their report, and succeeded in securing the \$50,000 for the year. The budget commissioner declared today that at least \$100,000 more will be required to make the necessary repairs.

Notable Year at the Library

But all is not gloomy in the annual report. The library had a notable year in many respects. It was the first year in the history of the institution when the three million mark in home circulation had been exceeded and the biggest year in acquisition and in circulation of books. Likewise there has been a gain over preceding years in attendance at lectures and in the number making use of the reading rooms.

It is the constantly increasing demands of the public which worry the trustees and the library staff and make it apparent that to maintain the institution at its highest standard of service, constantly increasing appropriations must be made. Last year \$115,838 was available for the service. A total of 80,835 volumes were added, compared with 75,534 in 1923. Of these 66,483 were by purchase and 14,352 were by gift. The total expenditure for books, periodicals, newspapers and other library material from city appropriation and trust funds income was \$123,080. The additions have made the total number of volumes in the Central Library and the branches 1,858,806.

As the director points out, the number of books issued for home circulation (8,182,194 in 1924) would soon be doubled if there were more books, more branches and the required services to meet the fast-growing demands. Therefore, the trustees welcome bequests of money and hope that generous testators may remember the library. It is from such sources only, it is stated, that purchases of rare books can be made. During the year there were two important bequests, \$10,000 from the estate of David P. Kimball, the income to be applied to the purchase of books, and \$5,000 from the estate of Isabella Stewart Gardner, the income to be applied to the purchase of material for the Allen A. Brown Music Library as a memorial to B. J. Lang. Many important gifts of books and other library material appear in a detailed statement in the director's report.

The examining committee, in its reference to the branches, regards the problem of proper housing as of great importance. It recommends a "forward-looking program" for the acquisition of a few branch buildings each year as the needs become more apparent. The Brighton Branch was found to be in need of repairs; the Alston Branch and one in Dorchester are considered as having poor layouts. The Dorchester Lower Mills Branch is not large enough, and quarters at the South Boston Branch and those at Mount Bowdoin are considered inadequate.

Special Collections Suffer

"The committee finds that the special collections of permanent value, which are the most distinguishing feature of any library, are suffering because the income from invested funds is not sufficient for the acquisition of books which are essential for current study and scholarly research in trades, arts and sciences," the report says. "There should be much more general understanding of the value and needs of these special collections, and this can best be brought about through publicity, extending over a considerable period. This should lead to gifts and endowments for the particular collections or departments in which the donors are interested. The New York Public Library has an endowment of \$16,000,000, whereas the Boston Public Library has an available endowment of less than \$800,000."

In speaking of the popularity of Bates Hall, Charles F. D. Belden, the director, remarks that during the second week in January, for a considerable part of two days, there was standing room only. "The reference books were such a magnet to those who were seeking the solutions to prize crossword puzzles that at one time 482 persons were counted in the room, although it has chairs for only 310. This earnestness was very destructive to the reference books and cost the library three copies of Webster's International Dictionary, to say nothing of extensive binder repairs."

Boston Advertiser - July 19, 1925 - 67

PUBLIC LIBRARY NOW ON WHEELS

City Sending Books by Wagon
to Crowded Tenement
Districts

The Boston Public Library, in co-
operation with Lincoln House, Miss
Grace T. Wills, directing, has started

an innovation in library work. A pushcart loaded with books is wheeled through the more congested parts of the South End to take the library to the very doorsteps of people who would not otherwise read. The selection includes books in Chinese, Greek, Yiddish, Italian and English, both fiction and general works.

People may apply for library cards from the book cart. Those who have cards may borrow for two weeks and return them to the book cart at the end of that time.

The plan has met with a cordial reception among the men and women of the tenements. The cart will make its rounds once a week, indefinitely, weather permitting.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1925

DARWIN IN DEMAND AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Interest in books on evolution at the Boston public library has increased since the Scopes trial. Previously little call had been made for them. At present few remain on the shelves.

Darwin's "Origin of Species" is most frequently called for. Many inquirers merely ask for "books by Charles Darwin."

HOLLYWOOD TAKES TO GLORIA'S MARQUIS AS A "REGULAR FELLOW"



(Photo by Kadel & Herbert)
The Marquis de la Falaise de la Coudray, Gloria Swanson's New Husband

Gloria Swanson has brought back from Europe to Hollywood a French count. Investigation reveals that even a count may enter the trades, because on the arrival of the movie star and her new husband at Hollywood it was learned that the count had been an insurance representative for Lloyd's of London.

Hollywood, as a rule, does not have much use for counts, but Gloria's husband has fitted into the scheme of things perfectly.

By IDELLA EMERY

Romance and an insurance agent! Doesn't sound very romantic, does it?

And yet, an insurance agent is responsible for quite the biggest romance in the screen world today.

Yes, you've guessed it; the Marquis de la Falaise de la Coudray was an insurance agent at the time of his marriage to Gloria Swanson. He was the Paris representative for Lloyd's.

In spite of the fact that there is nothing romantic about the humdrum life of most insurance agents, this one married the reigning Queen of the Screen. After her return to Hollywood, and the ovation accorded her, there is no doubt of this. And the folks in Hollywood, who have watched Gloria's rise—not meteoric, but obtained through years of tedious, arduous labor, from a bathing

the Meek Samson heavy of thing that would prove forever and ever to Gloria just exactly what place she held in the hearts of the world. She was taken ill. An immediate operation was necessary. Her recovery seemed doubtful.

For four days and nights Hollywood held her breath. And then came the news that she would get well.

And she did get well.

A few weeks later, when she had regained her strength, she sailed for America, spent a few weeks seeing New York and introducing the marquis to her eastern friends. Then they boarded the train for Hollywood.

Of course, there would be one or two studio officials and a few personal friends at the station to meet her and congratulate her.

The train pulled into Los Angeles. Bands were playing. Flags were waving.

It couldn't be a holiday. Perhaps the Shriners or the Odd Fellows or the History Salesmen of America were holding a convention. Anyway, they would slip into their car and in no time be in their Beverly Hills home.

When you go to the shore in summer, boys and girls, most of you have somebody showing you how to swim. They tell you how to swim overarm, or "crawl"—all sorts of new and fancy strokes. But nobody taught us. Oh, no. We just learned. I can't remember when I couldn't swim.

At one end of the pond, the end nearest our house, was a small bay, almost another pond. It was shallow and muddy. That was our first grade in the swimming class. We'd pick out a place where the water

wasn't any more than up to waist, and then we'd splash and dle around in it. Pretty soon we be able to take a few strokes, then the elder boys would let us further down the lake, where water was deeper.

Just as soon as we had found that we could hold our breath, under water, open our eyes and around without anything happening to us—why, there was nothing to it. We just started swimming.

When we got so we could swim about 20 feet we'd be promoted to the older boys to the old swimming hole. This was a place on the straight off into deep water.

could stand on the rocks and right in, then in a few strokes we be back on the rocks again. It's best swimming hole I ever saw.

I don't remember that we ever afraid of getting drowned. There were two things we afraid of. One was bloodsuck in the little pond, where we be swimming, there were a lot of them. When they got on to your legs they be about the size of a match. But after a while they'd swell up, from sucking your blood.

Big Brother Just After a Plunge in

HUCKLEBERRY of Big T STAT

Wherein Big Brother Tells About the Old Swimming Hole

CHAPTER VI

By BIG BROTHER

I don't have to tell you, boys and girls, that water always attracts boys, except when it's in a wash basin. If there's nothing better around, a mud-puddle will do. But a whole big pond—Gee whiz! That's what I had when I was a boy.

Robbins Pond, down behind my grandfather's farm in West Abington, was our meeting place when I was a boy. We could always go there and not be bothered.

To get to the old swimming hole, all the boys had to go across a part of our farm. Tom Hunt, Herford Damon and the rest generally came first to the house and whistled for me. Then we'd go down the lane through the pasture, past the pines, and through thick woods, by a little narrow path, on to the shores of the pond. It was a long walk, but it was nearly always cool once you got in where the ferns grew thick. When we got there it was only a matter of kicking off our shirts and overalls before we'd be off the rocks and swimming in deep, cool water. I'll say it was fun!

The pond was about a mile long, and Grandpa's farm took in nearly half the shore. His woods ran for a long distance right out of West Abington around the pond into Brockton, and he owned a big island at one end of the pond. It made a great place to play.

When you go to the shore in summer, boys and girls, most of you have somebody showing you how to swim. They tell you how to swim overarm, or "crawl"—all sorts of new and fancy strokes. But nobody taught us. Oh, no. We just learned. I can't remember when I couldn't swim.

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Big Brother Just After a Plunge in

could stand on the rocks and right in, then in a few strokes we be back on the rocks again. It's best swimming hole I ever saw.

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Big Brother Just After a Plunge in

Boston Post, July 19, 1925

BIG HELP TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

\$50,000 Extra From City for Long Needed Repairs

The Boston Public Library, for the first time in a number of years, is to have money to spend on other than its ordinary repairs. City Hall in this year's budget has allotted the library \$10,000 for ordinary repairs, and also \$50,000 for repairs long needed, but which until now could not be afforded.

1924 NOTABLE YEAR

This additional appropriation will enable the trustees to make some necessary repairs in the mechanical equipment of the plant, and will allow the whole establishment to be put on an even more efficient basis than it has been in the past.

The 72d annual report of the trustees, at hand today, outlines these mechanical needs, and points out the advances which the library has made during the past year—in many respects a very notable year in the history of the institution. This has been the first year that the home circulation has exceeded the three million mark (3,324,941 volumes, to be exact), and this number would soon be doubled, says the report, if there were only more books available to meet the ever-increasing demand.

Cross Word Puzzle Craze Costly

The addition of 80,855 volumes, 65,481 by purchase and 15,374 by gift, brings the total number of volumes for home circulation in the Central Library and the branches to 1,288,836. The total expenditures for books, periodicals and newspapers and other library material from city appropriations and trust fund incomes was \$123,359.

Two important bequests were made to the library fund during the past year, \$100,000 from the estate of David P. Kimball, the income to be applied to the purchase of books, and \$5000 from the estate of Isabella Stewart Gardner, the income to be applied to the purchase of material for the Allen A. Brown music library, as a memorial to B. J. Lang.

The trustees feel that the endowment of the library is disproportionately small in view of the work which the library does. The endowment of the New York Public Library is 20 times as large as the \$500,000 endowment of the Boston Library.

Boston Post, July 19, 1925

HUB LIBRARY ON PUSHCART

Innovation Brings Books to the South End

The Boston Public Library, in cooperation with Lincoln House, under the direction of Miss Grace T. Willis, has instituted an innovation in library work. A pushcart is wheeled through the more congested parts of the South End, as a means of bringing the library to the very doorsteps of people who would not otherwise read. The collection includes books in Chinese, Greek, Yiddish, Italian and English, both fiction and general works.

People may apply for library cards from the book cart. Those who have cards may borrow books for two weeks and return them to the book cart at the end of that time.

The scheme has met with a cordial reception among the men and women of the tenements; the cart will make its rounds once a week, indefinitely, weather permitting.

Boston Herald, July 19, 1925

\$50,000 EXTRA FOR LIBRARY

Officials Get Special Grant for Repairs This Year—Need \$100,000 More

DECORATIONS FACE DETERIORATION

The Boston Public Library will undergo extensive repairs this year. The year's budget allows \$50,000 for the work, in compliance with a long standing plea of library officials, in addition to the usual \$10,000 for ordinary repairs. The annual report of the trustees, made public yesterday, points out that a similar sum should be set aside for repairs each year until the property is built up to a standard that can be maintained.

The report lists the needs of the library, and devotes much attention to repairs which are termed of "vital" need. The mechanical equipment has broken down; the book carrier system does not run properly; the pneumatic tube service is not consistently in order; the lighting system is bad; the heating system is inefficient; the ventilation system is nearly useless. These are some of the matters mentioned in the report, and promised that they will be given attention under the \$50,000 appropriation.

MURAL DECORATIONS IN PERIL

In addition to these troubles with the equipment, the trustees find that most parts of the building require a thorough cleaning, repainting and rearrangement, and that much new equipment is needed. The mural decorations need immediate attention if they are to be saved from deterioration. It is declared.

Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox said yesterday that at least \$100,000 more would be needed to make all the necessary repairs on the building.

The library is constantly growing in popularity, the report says, and a new record in home circulation was set up in the year reviewed. This growth of popularity, however, means that the public demands must be met, and that expenditures are bound to be larger.

The problem of proper housing of branch libraries is found of great importance by the examining committee, which recommends the acquisition of a few new buildings for branch libraries each year. The committee finds the Brighton branch in need of repairs, the Allston and Dorchester branches poorly situated, the Dorchester Lower Mills branch too small, and the South Boston and Mt. Bowdoin branches inadequate.

The need of more money for special collections and for rare books is urged, and the trustees point out that endowments and legacies are necessary for these departments of the library.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1925

PUSHCART BRINGS BOOKS TO SOUTH END READERS

New System Inaugurated by Department of Branches at Boston Public Library



DISTRIBUTING BOOKS TO SOUTH-END RESIDENTS
Miss Marion Kingman of Tyler-St. Branch Library, in Charge of New System, With Pushcart Boy Who Acts as Bellringer

The independence of the United States was proclaimed to the waiting colonists by the tolling of a bell in Philadelphia, and now, here in Boston, center of culture and intellectual development, the library of the intellect is likely to be affected by a similar process. The difference is two-fold, the bell is small, and the issue does not concern the fate of sturdy colonists, but it does concern the intellectual development of immigrants, who have come to this country in the pursuit of liberty and golden opportunity.

In the days before the printed newspaper, the town-crier, whose advent was heralded by the clanging peal of a bell, was a man of importance in the community.

Today in the South End, father, mother and children, the peal of a bell through the narrow streets means that books of history, travel and innumerable other topics are being brought to the very doorstep.

This new system of bringing books to the reader, in charge of library branches at the Boston Public Library, is a pushcart filled with books, many of them in the native language of the people residing in the district to be visited. A young boy supplies the motorative faculties and also rings a large handbell. He is accompanied by Miss Marion Kingman, a library employee who is equipped with cards and cancelling stamps, so that the books may be taken out by people who have never become cardholders at the library.

The books are loaned out on the two weeks' basis and may be returned to the pushcart on its next round of the district. Once a week this "Parnassus on Wheels" makes its visit.

The library attendant offers valuable assistance in the selection of books of an informative as well as recreational nature. The supply aboard this traveling and circulating library includes books in Chinese, Greek, Yiddish, Italian and English.

A copy of either list may be obtained free on application to the reference librarian at the Boston Public Library. The books in each course may be borrowed at the central library or at any of its 41 branches.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OFFERING TWO COURSES OF READING

American Library Association series of reading courses are being distributed here by the Boston Public Library.

The first course is based on the Scopes trial and recommends "Biology," the reading guide written by Dr. Vernon Kellogg, now secretary of the National Research Council and known for his work in Belgian relief. Dr. Kellogg gives a simple outline of the field and describes six books of popular nature which will give the reader "a knowledge greatly superior to that of the average citizen."

an introduction to English literature and presents a list of 11 masterpieces from Gulliver's Travels to the Forsyte Saga and Stevenson's Letters.

A copy of either list may be obtained free on application to the reference librarian at the Boston Public Library. The books in each course may be borrowed at the central library or at any of its 41 branches.

AMERICAN WRITE BY WIDE MARGI

By H. L. MENCKEN

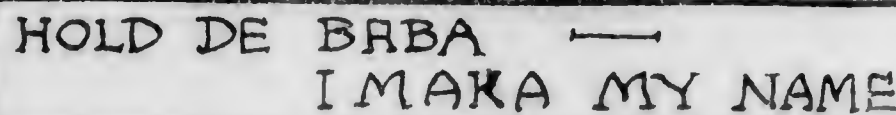
I.

Up to a few years ago the American literatus was almost as abject

READERS

Branches at

The original idea for this, the world's 12



The start was most exciting. As the cavalcade—to which had been added one artist and one reporter—set off from Lincoln House hundreds of children sprang

The scheme was explained to her and she grinned. "I ain't never read a book in my life," she confessed. "It's not too late to begin," Miss Wills assured her. "Suppose you make application for a card and we'll let you

home was on Appleton street. He was eager to read Ossendowski's "Men and Mystery in Asia." He even produced his card of membership in the Young Men's Christian Association as evidence of good faith. Unfortunately, he couldn't

She sat on the doorsteps intent on that huge spectral beast of the Baskervilles. Her hair was standing on end and she quivered with delicious horror.

lected an translation of Maria Caminus's "The Lamplighter." Odd to think of that book in Italian! The sweet blind lady, the little wail, the old lamplighter scurrying through the Boston streets in the gloom. Who of us hasn't wept over it at some time or other?

She's almost crazy. She's dropped everything to read it. I don't expect to get any supper tonight."

We were now in Motte street. A young Italian woman in charge of a basement store which dealt in olive oil, macaroni,

The man in the street, we are told, is a ultimate critic of literature. Which is why the same old Boston Public Library goes out of its way to put its old books in the hands of the man in the street.

and the trustees point out that endowments and legacies are necessary for these departments of the library.

Boston Post July 21, 1925

Pushcart Library Plan Reported Proving a Remarkable Success



BOSTON'S PUSH CART LIBRARY AT THE CURB

The cart carries Boston Public Library books from the Lincoln House in the South End to the doorsteps of the people, introducing to them the funds of knowledge and entertainment that lie at their command.

The pushcart at the curb is proving to be a distinct success as a library. It is shunted about the streets of the South End, Miss Grace T. Willis of the Lincoln House, the originator of the idea, said that from the first day's trip the plan was a great success.

The spirit with which the people

greeted this effort to stimulate their interest in the books of the Boston Public Library was very favorable. Many of them showed unusual discrimination in their selection of books, but had not been patrons of the regular branch libraries on account of lack of time.

A varied assortment of books is carried by the pushcart, which makes its rounds on Tuesdays and Fridays. Fiction for children and adults, works in foreign languages, citizenship manuals and school books are to be found in the little red cart. Part of the purpose of the plan is to interest children who are playing on the streets in the great facilities for education and entertainment offered by the resources of the Public Library.

Boston Herald, July 23, 1925

In the South End

Taking libraries to the people would have seemed a gross iniquity to our good New England ancestors. They would walk miles to borrow a good book. Even twenty or thirty years ago, when the Tahard Inn movement came to a head, there was astonishment that people needed to have books brought to them. The establishing of branch libraries in the large cities seemed not so long ago a questionable practice—so expensive, too! Now our energetic Boston Public Library has glorified the pushcart by loading it with books and circulating them through the poorer districts of the South end.

This innovation in library practice will not seem novel to business men. They discovered years ago that, if the people will not wear a path through the woods looking for the best mouse trap in the world, the mouse trap must go to the people. So, companies have agents in a dozen cities, our best banks have branches all over the city, and many of our merchants have shops almost within call of one another.

We travel faster, more often and more easily than ever before, but mainly for pleasure, not for business. The merchants compete so keenly for our trade that we say to them in effect: "Oh, yes, we should like to do business with you, but you do not expect us to go to you, do you? Come to us!" And the merchants and banks go to it. There is little incentive for public servants to try to extend their service. When they do so, they are to be congratulated, as Mr. Bolden and his staff are to be congratulated now.

Christian Register
July 22, 1925

IN THE NEWS



Keystone Photograph

CHARLES F. D. BOLDEN

Elected president of the American Library Association, the highest honor in the librarians' profession, at the forty-seventh convention in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Bolden is director of the Boston Public Library, and is also treasurer of the very successful National Library Committee of the Christian Register.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 2, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925

RARE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS SHOWN AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Early Newspapers and Correspondence of the Mathers on
Exhibition

AMERICA FROM 1600 TO 1775

Captain John Smith Figures in the
Manuscripts, Books and
Prints

With special regard for the interest of summer visitors, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of rare books, broadsides and manuscripts, illustrative of the early history of America. Documents of the history of old Boston, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth Colony, the discoveries of Captain Smith, the Indian Wars, etc., have been put on exhibition. The Public Library is very rich in such old prints and manuscripts, and the hundreds of people who from all over the country visit the library daily are most appreciative as they linger about the show-cases in the exhibition room.

The first three volumes of the Mather Papers occupy the middle row. These Manuscripts, comprising over five hundred letters written by the most outstanding figures of the first period in New England history, fill seven large folio volumes. Together with the Cotton, Hinckley and other papers, they belong to the Prince collection. Rev. Thomas Prince himself arranged the letters in a chronological order, and annotated them carefully. These papers constitute one of the most valuable sources of early American history.

Letters by First Settlers

The first manuscript in the first volume is a letter of Rev. John Cotton to his wife, dated Oct. 3, 1636. The second is a veto of Boston, granting a farm at Muddy River (Brookline) to Rev. John Cotton. Three letters "arriving 19th April from London in 6 weeks" follow: one to Mr. Usher, one to Mr. Oxenbridge, and a third not addressed; all containing English news. A letter by William Stoughton to Rev. Increase Mather discusses political prospects in Europe, the difficulties between the King and Commons, mentioning also Harvard College and the recent legacies to it; it was written March 13, 1678.

The Cotton Papers were written between 1632 and 1680. They comprise some two hundred additional letters. The volume I opened at a letter of Rev. Samuel Whiting to Rev. John Cotton, relating his spiritual experiences, bewailing his condition and seeking advice and sympathy. The letter, years no date, but it contains some chronological notes relating to Rev. Samuel Whiting in the handwriting of Thomas Prince.

The Hinckley Papers, a collection of two hundred other manuscripts, were written between 1674 and 1699. Thomas Hinckley was the last governor of Plymouth Colony, before its union with Massachusetts Bay. He held his office from 1681 to 1692, except during the rule of Andros. After his death in 1706, Thomas Prince who was his grandson, took out "ye Papers" from his study, though "some of them were lost." Opened at the fifty-third document of Part I, the visitor may read the Petition and Address of Plymouth Colony to King Charles II., congratulating him on his deliverance from a "Late horrid treasonable Conspiracy," and stating that a public thanksgiving has been ordered on that account. The Petition takes occasion to renew at the same time the Colony's desire for a charter. "I suppose this was what was called the Rye-House-Plot which Salmon says was discovered in June 1683," writes Thomas Prince on the margin.

"Bay Psalm-Book"

In a volume containing mostly Ecclesiastical Papers is "The Singing of Psalms in setting forth ye praises of ye Lord." The manuscript appears to be a rough draft of the preface to the "Bay Psalm-Book." Probably, it was written by Richard Mather, one of the editors of the Bay Psalm-Book; the handwriting is apparently his.

The next volume of manuscripts relates to the Canada campaigns of 1709 and 1759. The volume is opened at the account of a public conference held by the governor of New York with the Indians; the purpose of the conference was to induce the Indians to join in the expedition against Canada. "A true copy," states Robert Livingston, "secretary for ye Indian Affairs." The document was written at Albany, on July 26, 1709.

Early American Newspapers

Several volumes of early American newspapers are also on exhibition. The Boston News-Letter—"published by Authority"—was the first newspaper printed in America. The earliest copy in the possession of the Library covers the week from May 18 to May 25 of 1713. From 1727 the Weekly News-Letter was substituted for the Boston News-Letter. It was printed and sold by B. Green, at his printing-house in Newbury street. In 1763 the paper changed to "Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter." The Library possesses a whole set of the paper up to 1776. The Boston Gazette, the second Boston and American newspaper, was started in 1720, printed by Franklin, Kneeland and Green. (The Weekly Mercury, published in Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford, was contemporary with the Boston Gazette). The Library also possesses several volumes of the Pennsylvania Gazette, containing the "Freshest Advice Foreign and Domestic."

There are about thirty manuscripts and broadsides on exhibition relating to the early history of Boston and New England. The "Massachusetts Court Records" (1628-49) were written in or about 1653. They belonged to Edward Hutchinson, son of Ann Hutchinson, IN 1774 Governor Hutchinson carried the volume to England, where later Colonel Aspinwall found and purchased it. The "Plymouth Colony Laws" is a contemporary manuscript copy, written about 1657. The original "Census of Massachusetts Bay," made in 1765, is especially valuable. It is bound in blue morocco. The "Report on the British American Plantations," presented to George I in 1721, is a manuscript of 222 pages which was never published. The famous letters of Earl Percy, written between 1774 and 1778, are also on view.

Broadsides, long ante-dating the outbreak of the Revolution, tell about the content of the people in America. One speaks of "the melancholy and very alarming Circumstances to which this Province as well as America in general is reduced." Another protests against "the late illegal and Unwarrantable attack upon the Liberties of the Colonies." Samuel Adams' "Vindication of the Town from Aspersions of Gov. Hutchinson" was published in 1773.

Voyages of Captain Smith

The books relating the voyages of Captain Smith occupy a whole row. The earliest printed account of the settlement at Jamestown (covering the interval from April 26, 1607, to June 2, 1608) is to be found in a small volume written by the captain. "A true relation of such occurrences and accidents of note as hath happened in Virginia, since the first planting of that colony, which is now resident in the South part thereof, till the last return from thence" reads the title-page. The book was printed in 1608 in London.

The next "description of the country" was printed in 1612. This book contained a large map of Virginia, which is now exceedingly rare. The copy of the Library possesses only a facsimile of it. This book, too, was written by Captain Smith, who is represented as "sometimes governor of the country." The next booklet, printed in 1610 by Humphrey Lovnes, speaks of the further observations and discoveries of the captain. He styles himself "admirall of that country" by that time. The book narrates all the accidents which "befell him among the French men of wtire, with the people of the present benefit this country aords." The title-page also informs the reader that this present year, 1610, eight voluntary ships are gone to this country to make further tryall.

Perhaps it is not too bold a guess that this small book was instrumental in the "tryall" of another ship—the "Mayflower."

Indian Wars

Another row of books tell of the Indians and the Indian wars. Thomas Morton's "New England Canaan" has a chapter about the Indians as early as 1637. Next to it is an "Account of the Bloody Indian War from March till August, 1675," published in the same year in London. Cotton Mather's "Horridity Letter" protests against the selling of "strong Drinks" to Indians (Boston, 1700). The first Indian primer, by which children may know truly to read the Indian Language, was printed in 1720.

The two speeches of Sagoyew Ho, chief of the Seneca Indians, are surely worthy of attention. The first was delivered in 1805, in a council held at Buffalo-Creek, in answer to Rev. Cram, a gentleman missionary from Boston. The Indian chief, "commonly called by the white people Red Jacket," said among other things: "We understand that your religion is written in a book. If it was intended for us as well as you, why has not the Great Spirit given to us, and not only to us, but to our forefathers, the knowledge of that book with the means of understanding it rightly? You say there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? Why not all agreed, as you can all read the book? We also have a religion, which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive, to love each other, and to be united. We never quarrel about religion."

The next meeting between the Indians and the missionaries took place again at Buffalo-Creek, in 1811. In answer to the speech of Rev. Alexander, of the Missionary Society of New York, the Indian chief, Sagoyew Ho (his name means Keeper-Awake in Indian) reiterated his views on religion. He said again among other things:

"We do not worship the Great Spirit as the white people do, but we believe the forms of worship are indifferent to the Great Spirit; it is the homage of a sincere heart that pleases him, and we worship him in this manner."

On the walls are shown a selection of prints and photos, relative to early America.

Christian Science Monitor
July 25, 1925

Rare Books at Boston Library Exhibited for Summer Visitors

Documents Illustrate Personal Touches of the Early
History of America—Writings of Captain
John Smith Are Included

With special regard for the interest of summer visitors, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of rare books, broadsides and manuscripts, illustrative of the early history of America. Documents of the history of old Boston, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth Colony, the discoveries of Captain John Smith, the Indian Wars, etc., have been put on exhibition. The Public Library is rich in old prints and manuscripts, and the hundreds of people from all over the country who visit the library are most appreciative of the exhibition room.

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The Hinckley Papers, a collection of 200 manuscripts, were written between 1676 and 1699. Thomas Hinckley was the last Governor of Plymouth Colony, before its union with Massachusetts Bay. Opened at the fifty-third document of Part I, the visitor may read the petition and address of Plymouth Colony to King Charles II., congratulating him on his deliverance from a "late horrid treasonable conspiracy," and stating that a public thanksgiving has been ordered on that account. The petition takes occasion to review at the same time the Colony's desire for a charter. "I suppose this was what was called the Rye-House-Plot, which Salmon says was discovered in June, 1683."

writes Thomas Prince on the margin.

Volume on Religious Works

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Boston Herald
July 26, 1925

EXHIBIT GOES BACK TO 1636

Library Showing Unusual
Collection of Early U. S.
Books and Papers

A remarkable exhibit of rare books, broadsides, historical documents and manuscripts dealing with early events in the settlement of America has been arranged by the Boston Public Library for the special benefit of summer visitors.

Among the chief treasures which fill the show cases in the exhibition room are the Mather papers, seven folio volumes containing more than 500 letters from notables of early colonial days, collections of the first American newspapers, contemporary histories of Virginia, the Massachusetts Bay colonies and the Indian wars.

The first manuscript in the first volume of letters by the first settlers is a letter from the Rev. John Cotton to his wife, dated Oct. 3, 1636. The second is a vote of Boston, granting a farm at Muddy River (Brookline), to the Rev. John Cotton. Three letters "arriving 19th April from London in 6 weeks" follow: one to Mr. Usher, one to Mr. Oxenbridge, and a third not addressed; all containing English news. A letter by William Stoughton to the Rev. Increase Mather discusses political prospects in Europe and the difficulties between the King and Commons, mentioning also Harvard college and the recent legacies to it. This was written March 13, 1678.

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Boston Sunday Post
July 26, 1925

ASKS AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Funds Greatly Needed for Its Work,
Says Judge Michael J. Murray,
Head of Trustees

Unless funds in large measure are provided for its growth and development and for its imperative repairs and physical improvement, the Boston Public Library, known throughout the world for its rich literary and historical possessions, is doomed to lose its present standing and reputation.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

An appeal for financial help to save the scholarly reputation of the Boston Public Library and to make its service to the people adequate and in keeping with the dignity of its purposes and pretensions was made last night by Judge Michael J. Murray, president of the board of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

The appeal is to the civic pride of Boston and declares that deterioration in standing and service must not be permitted. This important branch of our public educational system, it is declared, cannot be maintained on its

upon the civic pride of citizens of means. From small beginnings, this first free public library in the world, supported by taxation, has developed into one of the three great free public scholarly institutions in the United States. Its unique collections are world-known; students come from all parts of the world to make use of them.

"For many years, it had a wonderful growth and it led the free public libraries of the country. Unfortunately, the available income has not kept pace with the demands made upon the institution and it is now falling in arrears and must continue to do so unless funds in larger measure are provided for its growth and development."

"It is an interesting fact, however, that during the past eleven years Boston has witnessed a great popular development of library service, a service resulting in wider distribution of books to residents throughout the city. This has been possible because of larger city book appropriations which have permitted the upbuilding of reference collections in the branches, in addition to a more adequate supply of books, both fiction and non-fiction, in steady demand."

Of Immense Value to Students

"The branch circulation in this period has grown from 1,300,000 in 1915 to over 2,283,000 in 1925, while the total home circulation from the central library and branches for the past year was 3,132,191. This home circulation should be doubled and would be if the library had the books, the needed personal service and more centres of distribution, especially in those sections of the city now inadequately served by the existing branches."

"While the general public has been served by the library and its branches in ever-increasing numbers, the appeal of the library to students said to be more than 50,000 in Boston in school term time—has been marked. It is much to be regretted that the income of the library to students—said to be rounding out and upkeep of the treasured collections that have made the Boston Public Library up to the present time so notable throughout the country."

"The director of the library is a member of a commission recently appointed by the American Library Association, known as the Commission on Adult Education in the Library, to study ways and means of increasing the education service to adults through closer contacts with readers, through systematizing the problem of home study and through giving better service to citizens in their own homes."

"Trusts Pitifully Small"

"This intensive service to those who are no longer in school opens vast opportunities of helpfulness to a purely public library. It means for the library more persons especially trained to serve intelligently seekers for knowledge and a vastly larger quantity of books to meet the reasonable needs of those who read with a purpose."

"The trusts of the Boston Public Library—about three-quarters of a million—are pitifully small when it is recalled that the New York Public Library has more than 16,000,000 in such funds. "Each year the trustees, in making up their budget, give careful consideration to the pressing needs, allowing a reasonable increase for service and upkeep. Unfortunately the city has not been able to meet what the trustees consider their modest request and for the reason the central library and

past high levels without private aid. Public spirited citizens of means are appealed to that they may exercise their interest so that the great work of the library may be carried on without any lowering of its standard or curtailment of its public service."

Only private gifts from the philanthropic can save the library in its present crisis. Without sufficient money, its trustees have been unable to purchase the needed research works and to provide adequate facilities for the additional thousands of readers who are annually depending upon the library for their books.

Unable to Give Desired Service

The library has been financially unable to round out and maintain its rich collections that have been of such great service to scholars and research students not only in Greater Boston but to those from distant parts of the world.

It is unable, on the other hand, to meet the demands of the people for timely books. The citizens call for better service, not only at the central library but at all branch libraries. Whether this can be granted depends

city of Boston for books has greatly increased in the past decade, it is woefully insufficient. The cost of books has doubled and the demand for books has increased more than 50 per cent, the annual circulation of books having increased more than 1,000,000 volumes.

"Many sections of the city are in need of branch libraries. Many of the present ones are inadequate as regards size and convenience. There is a pressing need for more books in all the branches. Especially is there need for a greatly increased number of books for children, of the latest editions of principal reference books, of good working collections of books in certain special fields not now adequately represented, such as technical books, books in the fine and industrial arts, and books in foreign languages."

"A greater liberality should also be shown in the provision of a considerable number of copies of books of popular interest, including the subjects of biography, travel and business."

Christian Science
Monitor, July 27, 1925

BOSTON LIBRARY FUND IS SOUGHT

Trustees' President Places
the Needs of Institution
Before the Public

Gifts of large sums of money to the Boston Public Library must be forthcoming if that institution is to maintain its proper position of usefulness in a great city and its present standing as one of the leading libraries in the world, declares Michael J. Murray, president of the board of trustees, in a public appeal for funds issued today.

This important branch of the public educational system cannot be maintained on its past high levels without private aid, he says, and states that only private gifts from the philanthropic can save the library in its present crisis.

First Free Library

"From small beginnings, this first free public library in the world, supported by taxation, has developed into one of the three great free public scholarly institutions in the United States. Its unique collections are world-known; students come from all parts of the world to make use of them," the chairman says.

"For many years, it had a wonderful growth and it led the free public libraries of the country. Unfortunately, the available income has not kept pace with the demands upon the institution and it is now falling in arrears and must continue to do so unless funds in larger measure are provided for its growth and development."

"This intensive service to those who are no longer in school opens vast opportunities of helpfulness. It means for the library more persons especially trained to serve intelligently seekers for knowledge and a vastly larger quantity of books to meet the reasonable needs of those who read with a purpose."

"The trusts of the Boston Public Library—about three-quarters of a million—are pitifully small when it is recalled that the New York Public Library has more than \$16,000,000 in such funds."

Buildings Need Repairing

"Each year the trustees give careful consideration to the pressing needs, allowing a reasonable increase for service and upkeep. Unfortunately the city has not been able to meet what the trustees consider their modest request and for this reason the central library and branches have fallen lamentably into disrepair."

Among the most insistent demands in Mr. Murray's view, besides rehabilitation, are establishment of new branches, salary increases, additional copies of books, enlargement of scope of children's reading, technical books, and volumes in foreign languages.

The first three volumes of the Mather Papers occupy the middle row. These manuscripts, comprising over 500 letters written by the most outstanding figures of the first period in New England history constitute one of the most valuable sources of early American history.

Letters by First Settlers

The first manuscript in the first volume is a letter of the Rev. John Cotton to his wife, dated Oct. 3, 1636. The second is a vote of Boston, granting a farm at Muddy River (Brookline), to the Rev. John Cotton. Three letters "arriving 19th April from London in 6 weeks" follow: one to Mr. Usher, one to Mr. Oxenbridge, and a third not addressed; all containing English news. A letter by William Stoughton to the Rev. Increase Mather discusses political prospects in Europe, the difficulties between the King and Commons, and mentions Harvard College and the recent legacies to it. It was written March 13, 1678.

The Hinckley Papers, a collection of 200 manuscripts, were written between 1676 and 1699. Thomas Hinckley was the last Governor of Plymouth Colony, before its union with Massachusetts Bay.

Opened at the fifty-third document of Part I, the visitor may read the petition and address of Plymouth Colony to King Charles II, congratulating him on his deliverance from a "late horrid treasonable conspiracy" and stating that a public thanksgiving has been ordered on that account. The petition takes occasion to review at the same time the Colony's desire for a charter. "I suppose this was what was called the Rye-House-Plot, which Salmon says was discovered in June, 1683."

stances to which this Province as well as America in general, is reduced." Another protests against "the late illegal and Unwarrantable attack upon the Liberties of the Colonies." Samuel Adams' "Vindication of the Town from the Aspersions of Gov. Hutchinson" was published in 1773.

Books relating the voyages of Captain Smith occupy a whole row. The earliest printed account of the settlement at Jamestown (covering the interval from April 26, 1607, to June 2, 1608) is to be found in a small volume written by Captain Smith.

Several volumes of early American newspapers are also on exhibition. The Boston News-Letter—"published by Authority"—was the first newspaper printed in America. The earliest copy in the possession of the Library covers the week from May 18 to May 25 of 1713. From 1727 the Weekly News-Letter was substituted for the Boston News-Letter.

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The Cotton papers, written between 1632 and 1680, comprise about 200 additional letters. The volume is opened at a letter of the Rev. Samuel Whiting to the Rev. John Cotton, relating his spiritual experiences, bewailing his condition and seeking advice and sympathy. The letter bears no date, but it contains some chronological notes relating to the Rev. Samuel Whiting in the handwriting of Thomas Prince.

The Hinckley papers, a collection of 200 other manuscripts, were written between 1676 and 1699. Thomas Hinckley, the last Governor of Plymouth Colony before its union with Massachusetts Bay, held office from 1681 to 1692, except during the rule of Andros.

After his death in 1706, Thomas Prince, his grandson, took out "ye papers" from his study, though "some of Curiosity & Value" as he relates "were unapparently lost." Opened at the 53d document of Part I, the visitor may read the Petition and Address of Plymouth Colony to King Charles II, congratulating him on his deliverance from a "Late horrid treasonable Conspiracy" and declaring that a public thanksgiving had been ordered on that account. The petition takes occasion to renew, at the same time, the Colony's desire for a charter.

Several volumes of early American newspapers are also on exhibition. The Boston News-Letter, "Published by Authority," was the first newspaper printed in America. The earliest copy in the possession of the library covers the week from May 18 to 25, 1713. From 1727 the Weekly News-Letter, substituted for the Boston News-Letter, was printed and sold by R. Green at his printing house in Newbury street. In 1763 the paper changed its name to the Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter. The library possesses a whole set of the paper up to 1776. The Boston Gazette, the second Boston and American newspaper, was started in 1720, printed by Franklin, Kneeland and Green. The Weekly Mercury, published in Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford, was contemporary with the Boston Gazette.

throughout the world for its literary and historical possessions, is doomed to lose its present standing and reputation.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

An appeal for financial help to save the scholarly reputation of the Boston Public Library and to make its service to the people adequate and in keeping with the dignity of its purposes and pretensions was made last night by Judge Michael J. Murray, president of the board of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

The appeal is to the civic pride of Boston and declares that deterioration in standing and service must not be permitted. This important branch of our public educational system, it is declared, cannot be maintained on its

upon the civic pride of citizens of

From small beginnings, this first free public library in the world, supported by taxation, has developed into one of the three great free public scholarly institutions in the United States. Its unique collections are world-known; students come from all parts of the world to make use of them.

For many years, it had a wonderful growth and it led the free public libraries of the country. Unfortunately, the available income has not kept pace with the demands made upon the institution and it is now falling in arrears and must continue to do so unless funds in larger measure are provided for its growth and development.

It is an interesting fact, however, that during the past eleven years Boston has witnessed a great popular development of library service, a service resulting in wider distribution of books to residents throughout the city. This has been possible because of larger city book appropriations which have permitted the rebuilding of reference collections in the branches, in addition to a more adequate supply of books, both fiction and non-fiction, in steady demand.

Of Immense Value to Students

"The branch circulation in this period has grown from 1,200,000 in 1925 to over 2,383,000 in 1935, while the total home circulation from the central library and branches for the past year was 3,132,194. This home circulation should be doubled and would be if the library had the books, the needed personal service and more centres of distribution, especially in those sections of the city now inadequately served by the existing branches.

While the general public has been served by the library and its branches in ever-increasing numbers, the appeal of the library to students is said to be more than 50,000 in Boston in school term time—has been marked. It is much to be regretted that the income of the library to students is said to be rounding out and upkeep of the treasured collections that have made the Boston Public Library up to the present time so notable throughout the country.

The director of the library is a member of a commission recently appointed by the American Library Association, known as the Commission on Adult Education in the Library, to study ways and means of increasing the education service to adults through closer contacts with readers, through systematizing the problem of home study and through giving better service to citizens in their own homes.

"Trusts Pitifully Small"

"This intensive service to those who are no longer in school opens vast opportunities of helpfulness to a purely public library. It means for the library more persons especially trained to serve intelligently seekers for knowledge and a vastly larger quantity of books to meet the reasonable needs of those who read with a purpose.

"The trusts of the Boston Public Library—about three-quarters of a million—are pitifully small when it is recalled that the New York Public Library has more than \$15,000,000 in such funds.

"Each year the trustees, in making up their budget, give careful consideration to the pressing needs, allowing a reasonable increase for service and a reasonable increase for service and upkeep. Unfortunately the city has not been able to meet what the trustees consider their modest request and for this reason the central library and branches have fallen lamentably into disrepair.

"Experts have advised the trustees that it would cost several hundred thousand dollars to put the central building and the branches into first class condition. All this is in addition to the ever-increasing demand made on the board for the establishment of new branches, for increases in salary, so that not only those who have been long in service may be adequately paid, but that the director may find it possible to engage additional qualified and trained persons to strengthen the existing personnel.

Great Lack of Needed Books

"There is a widely felt inadequacy of books. Often a person wishing to take out a book has to apply several times and wait many days before he may obtain the book he seeks. Of many books, especially in travel, history, the arts and sciences, for which there is a popular demand, there are but two copies—one to circulate and one to be kept in the reference collection. Of these, there should be a supply sufficient reasonably to meet the demand at the central library and its 31 branches.

"Branch libraries are not satisfactorily equipped with reference material—encyclopedias, dictionaries, and recent books of reference in the arts and sciences.

"The demand of the children in the schools for modern books is rapidly increasing. The branch libraries are unable to meet this demand.

"Though the appropriation by the

trustees can save the library in its present crisis. Without sufficient money, its trustees have been unable to purchase the needed research works and to provide adequate facilities for the additional thousands of readers who are annually depending upon the library for their books.

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"Many sections of the city are in need of branch libraries. Many of the present ones are inadequate as regards size and convenience. There is a pressing need for more books in all the branches. Especially is there need for a greatly increased number of books for children, of the latest editions of principal reference books, of good working collections of books in certain special fields not now adequately represented, such as technical books, books in the fine and industrial arts, and books in foreign languages.

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Boston's Pushcart Library Brings New Desire for Books

Many Residents of South End, Not Knowing Ways
of America, Grasp Opportunity for Reading
Offered Free for the Asking

Five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and the doors of Lincoln House on Emerald Street swing wide and a maroon-colored pushcart, piled high with books, is trundled down the high stone steps to the midst of an expectant throng. Thus, Boston's pushcart library begins its tour down Emerald Street into Castle, Motte and Lovering Streets to the sidewalk market on Harrison Avenue distributing its burden of romance and lives of great men from door to door and hand to hand until it returns to Lincoln House at 7 p. m. there to remain until 5 p. m. on the following Tuesday.

In its wake it leaves a trail of enjoyment; men and women who had not held a book in their hands in years pore over printed pages which transport them from the dullness of routine in city tenements to bright circumstances of art or fiction. Women busy with household tasks or too shy to go to a public library; men who have no desire to trudge to a reading room after the day's work; are deep in books which they devour as hungrily as they eat their food after being for hours without it. Homes are transformed and vision broadened. Miss Grace T. Willis of Lincoln House, Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branch libraries, and Miss Marion C. Kingman, supervisor of the Tyler Street Branch Library, hope that in time there will develop from their little cart, a reading public of discriminating taste with a consequent improvement among the children with whom the advent of the patrol wagon is one of the most exciting events of a day.

When this novel library van started out on its second tour yesterday it

found expectant groups awaiting it on door steps. Heads were out of windows watching for its coming, and men thronged about the little cart eagerly signing cards that would give them the privilege of books.

Fiction and tales of adventure or mystery, and biography, were mostly in demand, civics coming second with an occasional call for philosophy or one of the physical sciences. Books in Yiddish, Greek and Italian, were reached for as old friends who had long been absent.

"Why read? the cart challenged the South End public by means of a placard, as it slowly wended its way along the streets or stopped for distributing. Directly below the printed words was the injunction, 'Take a book and find the answer.' On the other end was, 'Come and Look, then Take a Book.' Their appeal seemed to be as popular as a cross-word puzzle.

The idea, Miss Guerrier explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is to take the library into an area that it has not penetrated before. For one reason or another, perhaps because they are new to the ways of their adopted country, many residents of the South End have never been made properly acquainted with books. They do not realize the treasures that are to be had at the library for the asking.

The pushcart library is a branch of the Tyler Street Library in the South End and both are under the direction of the Boston Public Library. The idea originated with Miss Willis, of Lincoln House. If it were possible to adopt the methods of vendors of vegetables and fish, taking the books to the very doors of possible patrons, many might be in-

Christian
Science
Monitor
July 27
1925

duced to read who otherwise would not, she resumed. The pushcart library, therefore, came into being, and a bell was one of its chief adjuncts. It figured conspicuously on the first day as a means of attracting attention, but it was silent on the second. Nobody needed it.

Miss Guerrier said that the library's plan is to handle the district as many villages are handled throughout the State. Communities that have no libraries of their own are served in many instances by county or large town libraries, who tour them regularly with automobile loads of books. Miss Guerrier points out that an automobile would make it possible to serve a larger territory with a larger collection of books and would be a real civic service.

The traveling library, she said, is not for children. It is exclusively for grown-ups. The children can come to Tyler Street. The library officials want to get them into the habit of coming so that in later years they will not need a pushcart library. In the meantime, and perhaps always, there will be some for whom the pushcart will be needed, and it should be extended to other parts of the city, Miss Guerrier says.

Pushcart Library Wins Popularity



Miss Marion C. Kingman, Librarian of Boston's New Pushcart Library, is Shown Making Out an Application Card for a Subscriber in the South End. Hundreds of Residents, New to the Ways of America, Are Being Reached.

Christian Science Monitor. July 29, 1925

The Library

Library Survey Aims and Progress

By C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON

IN THE survey of American libraries which is now being made by the American Library Association, the main part of the fact-finding process is nearing completion, and work has been begun on preparation of the reports. Approximately one-half of the libraries to which an elaborate questionnaire was sent last November, have sent in their replies. A large number of replies are still needed, in order that the survey of the field may be as comprehensive as possible, and there is especially great need for replies from many of the largest and most important libraries. Enough information has already been obtained, however, to give the survey committee confidence that the ultimate results will fulfill all reasonable expectations as to what the survey should accomplish. Everything possible is being done to make the reports of the survey a worthy part of the semicentennial of the American Library Association, which will be an important event in the educational world in 1926.

What is the best basis for determining the value of the book collection? What discounts ought we to be getting on our purchases? Is it a desirable policy to conduct "book-weeks" or other active campaigns for gifts of books and periodicals? How does our staff compare with others, in educational equipment and professional training? How do our salaries compare with those of other libraries? In what ways can we improve our present service to our readers? How can we extend our service by taking on new activities which have been successfully used in other libraries? These questions, which librarians and library trustees are asking every day, and to which it is expected the survey will help find answers.

Strictly Fact-Finding

This survey of American libraries, however, is in many respects unlike most other educational and social

surveys of recent years. It is strictly a fact-finding investigation, which is being conducted with the intention of ascertaining all the essential facts concerning present-day library service in America, and of presenting a comprehensive report on these facts, in order that future development of library service may be founded on accurate knowledge of what our libraries are now doing and how they are doing it. The reports of the survey will not make any recommendations as to what library practice ought to be, and will set up no standards, "measuring sticks," or other arbitrary guides. They are, planned to be a manual of existing library practice, not of what the committee considers the best practice.

Nevertheless, to have constructive value, the reports must enable each individual librarian, and each board of trustees, to determine how their libraries rank, in financial support, in personnel equipment, in technical equipment and method, in amount and quality of service, in comparison with other libraries of similar size and circumstances. The true effectiveness of any library's service depends so very largely on the personal fitness of those who administer it, that its work cannot be evaluated solely on the basis of the number of volumes possessed, or even the number of volumes circulated. Two libraries cannot be justly compared solely on such data as statistics can supply, any more than the effectiveness of two schools can be accurately compared merely on the basis of the number of teachers and the number of subjects in the curriculum.

For this reason, only a very small part of the survey reports will be statistical. The endeavor, in general, will be to set forth under each topic, the most generally prevailing forms of practice, or the various forms of service which librarians have developed. These statements will be supplemented by specific illustrations, both of the prevailing practice and of important variations from the prevailing practice, in order that the

entire report may be as free as possible from generalizations, and may give the concrete, specific information which will enable every reader to interpret the facts correctly, and to apply the information to improvement of his own service wherever this may be possible.

Overcoming Local Conditions

Although librarianship, in the United States, has for many years been a pretty well standardized profession so far as certain fundamentals are concerned, the survey will show far less uniformity of practice than might be expected. This is apparent at many points, not only in regard to methods of administrative work, but in regard to relations with the library's clientele. Every library is of course influenced both by local conditions and by the individual ideals and ideas of the librarian and his co-workers. Certain things that are desirable and possible in one library may be impossible because of conditions in another, or because of "local conditions." In other matters, local conditions may mean a local bogey, which a slight effort might overthrow. It is hoped that the survey will result in the overthrow of many bogeys. Standardization is by no means one of the objects of the survey, but the reports should do much to bring about greater uniformity, if not standardization, wherever and to whatever extent this may be desirable as a means of improvement in any individual library.

Improvement, based on accurate knowledge of the facts, is a whole object of the survey, which is being financed for the American Library Association by the Carnegie Corporation. It is probably unnecessary to state that all facts will be presented exactly as they are found to be, with neither the omission of anything that is important nor the glossing over of anything that is not worthy of pride. Neither criticism nor self-glorification has any part in the intentions of the association's committee or in the conduct of the survey.

Together with improvement of individual service, it is hoped that an important result of the survey will be the still further strengthening of the unity of American libraries. The survey is to cover libraries of all types, public, college and university, school, and all kinds of special libraries. All these types are now united, and are working together, through the national association and its affiliated organizations and sections. The unity of interest will undoubtedly become more apparent, and the unity of effort correspondingly stronger, by reason of getting to know ourselves better through this national survey. Among American libraries there should most certainly be no feeling that North is North, and South is South; or that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1925

AN APPEAL FROM THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Directories are among the most indispensable sources of information; a file of directories is, however, a very expensive thing to maintain. The Boston Public Library has in its information office a collection of directories of leading cities, for the use of the public, but lack of funds makes it impossible to keep this collection up to date. Public libraries in large cities make a practice of exchanging directories with each other; in this way the files can be maintained at a minimum expense. The Boston Public Library is anxious to obtain the recent directories of other cities like Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, in place of the old ones now on the shelves. Instead of throwing them away, many of your readers will not doubt be willing to contribute their 1924 copies of the directory, now that the issue of 1925 has appeared. The library will gladly call for such directories if notified. Telephone information office, Boston Public Library, Back Bay 8750. CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director, Boston Public Library, Boston, July 28.

Boston Transcript
July 31, 1925

OLD DIRECTORIES NEEDED

Editor of The Boston Transcript:

Directories are among the most indispensable sources of information; a file of directories is, however, a very expensive thing to maintain. The Boston Public Library has in its information office a collection of directories of leading cities for the use of the public, but lack of funds makes it impossible to keep this collection up-to-date. Public libraries in large cities make a practice of exchanging directories with each other; in this way the files can be maintained at a minimum expense.

The Boston Public Library is anxious to obtain the recent directories of other cities like Cincinnati, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, in place of the old ones now on the shelves.

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CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director, Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript
July 29, 1925

Last week the Librarian announced that the ceiling of the Boston Public Library entrance hall was being cleaned and he expressed a hope that the work would soon be extended to include the windows of Bates Hall. No sooner said than done, though the Librarian has excellent reasons to believe that his suggestion had nothing at all to do with it. The Bates Hall windows are being cleaned. It seems that the windows of the hall have had double lights of glass in them, so placed as to shut out heat in summer, cold in winter, noise all the time, and as much dirt as possible. The dirt made its entrance through the outer panes and in a most unsightly fashion lodged between the two. Now the outer glass has been removed for cleaning and it will stay removed for a trial. If the atmosphere of the hall conducts itself properly for the next few months, the removal will be made permanent. If, on the other hand, cold, damp, heat, noise and dirt begin to penetrate the remaining lights, the outer ones will be replaced in time. They will not again, however, be allowed to remain so long without a thorough washing.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925

A BIOGRAPHY READER'S GUIDE

American Library Association Issues "Ten Pivotal Figures of History"

Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon, professor of biography at Dartmouth, has prepared an addition to the series published by the American Library Association entitled "Reading with a Purpose." The new pamphlet is called "Ten Pivotal Figures in History." It is an essay on human progress from the days of Socrates to the present time, using as illustrations the lives of ten men each of whom marked a turning point in history.

The distributing point for the readers' guides in this section of the country is the Boston Public Library. There has been such a surprising demand for the first two issues of the series, those announced last week on "Biology" and "English Literature," that the free distribution of the series cannot be continued, but they are sold at cost, ten cents a copy.

Boston Telegram

Book Guides Teach Public What to Read

Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon, professor of biography at Dartmouth, has just prepared for the American Library Association a notable addition to the new series of guides to reading entitled, "Reading with a Purpose," for which the Boston Public Library is the distributing point in this section of the country.

The little book called "Ten Pivotal Figures of History" is an illuminating essay on human progress from the days of Socrates to the present time, as illustrated by the lives of ten men, each of whom has marked a turning point in history.

Since the announcement of a week ago, there has been a surprising demand for the earlier numbers of the series, devoted respectively to biology and English literature. It has been found impossible to continue the free distribution of these reading guides, but they are sold by the library at cost. It is believed that the issue of this series will be the beginning of a new movement in the reading of the American people.

Boston Traveler

Vol. CL—No. 23.

171 Tremont Street.

Established 1820.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925

Use for That Old Directory

DON'T throw away that 1924 directory of the city of Boston. Send it to the Boston Public Library—or telephone to the information office of the library, Back Bay 8750, and the book will be called for.

Why does the public library want Boston directories? Isn't one enough—and can't it afford to buy that one, instead of begging it?

If these questions puzzle you, listen to the explanation given by Charles F. D. Belden, the librarian. He says the library tries to keep a file of directories of cities throughout the United States. And because these are expensive and the average library isn't rich enough to maintain this department, an arrangement has been made whereby libraries in different cities exchange directories.

Now the matter is plain enough. Your copy of the Boston directory, when given to the public library, will be traded for a directory of Cincinnati, Baltimore or Pittsburgh. Thus two libraries will be served.

Surely it is an excellent form of conservation. So if you have a 1924 directory which you don't know what to do with since the 1925 volume has come to supplant it—let your public library have it.

East Boston Argus-Advocate

J. B. MACCABE, Editor

Entered at Boston Post Office as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925

ORIENT HEIGHTS

New Addition to Branch Library Nearing Completion. Will Benefit All Ages

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

First Public Library Established at the Heights In What Was Formerly Blackinton School

We are glad to note that the new room now being fitted up for the use of the Orient Heights Branch Library is nearing completion. It is going to be turned into a children's room, and the old one which formerly housed the whole library, will be reserved for adults. The arrangement will make it possible to allow children to remain in the library until eight o'clock, where formerly they could be accommodated only until six. It will also give adults plenty of elbow room in which to look over the books at their leisure in the afternoon, as well as in the evening. This latest step in the growth of the local branch has caused many to cast a backward glance upon the beginnings and progress of the library in this district. The older residents of the Heights can remember the time when the building in which the library is now located was the quarters of the old Blackinton school; in fact, there are quite a number still living in the district who attended the school at that time. How appropriate then that this building in which many began their school days, should become the quarters of another school on a much larger scale to which both old and young turn for further advancement. At first the Orient Heights branch library fitted comfortably into one small room. Later it spread out into three and now it has taken over a fourth, which promises soon to outgrow its bounds again. Mr. Allen R. Frederick, who is in charge of the property in which the reading room is located, is interested in the library's problem, and has aided materially in making the new lighting system which has been installed a decided asset both in appearance and convenience. The newly acquired shelf space will make possible the addition of many new titles to the book collection. Why not take a hand in getting the books you most want? The library is yours, established for your use and convenience and supported by your taxes, so get acquainted with it without delay. You will find the librarian and her assistants always willing to help in procuring the books you desire. In fact the librarian, Miss Catherine Flannery, would be grateful to any who would take sufficient interest in the library and its book collection, to offer suggestions. Otherwise, how can you expect her to know what sort of books the people of the district demand? It is a well known fact that throughout the Boston Public Library system the book fund is insufficient. Nevertheless, every suggestion of new titles will receive careful consideration and if the demand warrants certain books they will, in all probability, be obtained. Lose no time, therefore, in letting your librarian know what you would like.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1925

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF THINGS

To the Editor of The Herald:
This letter is about wages and salaries in Boston. All working men should get \$40 per week in all trades. The price of dry goods, food, clothing, etc., should be advanced so they can be paid such wages. It is shameful how the restaurant employes have to work for \$18 per week when they should receive \$40, and so of other businesses. We do not have even an eight-hour day in Boston. It is nine hours in restaurants for day work, and 12 hours for nights in some places. Building trades, garment workers, and a few others are the only ones receiving good wages, except railroad employes.

When are the working men of Boston going to get over their supineness and get strength of mind to fight their employers for a good wage in all businesses? Pensions to government employes should be stopped. They should furnish their own pensions. Like the poor wage-earners getting \$18 per week, government employes should be hired at will the same as poor wage-earners. It is an outrage to give privileges to government employes when half the working men of the country receive \$18 per week. This city and country have always had low wages, although you would not think so to read the newspapers.

Another outrage is to spend half the city money for schools. Many school children have not used enough brains for much of an education. It is nothing but graft to pay so much for education when the scholars may remove to some other place to work when they grow up. This city educated them, and another city gets their service. A city should give a high education only to those who are likely to work in the city. The federal government should pay a good percentage for Boston schools. Boston is educating people for the rest of the country.

The books of the Boston Public Library should be changed. These people are hired for life and given privileges. The heads of departments are not penal. They are capitalists and despise Socialists. There should be a head of a department who represents Scotland, and he should be an average size man of 150 pounds weight. The periodical room is poorly run. Some magazines come in two months late instead of at date of issue. The employes receive more pay than they could get at private employment. They despise poorer men. They are not Socialists, but are haughty and purse proud. There should be a good supply of modern books on Scotland. They have no Glasgow directory. There should be a change of library employes. Some are too old, some are purse proud, some are old-fashioned. In fact there should be a change of help in the Boston Public Library. Hire young, modern men and women, instead of making it a place to give people money so they can have a good living.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

Boston, Aug. 2.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1925

PRaises LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

To the Editor of The Herald:

Under the caption "A Pessimistic View of Things" in Tuesday's Herald, I take issue with Archibald Douglas. A stranger from the far South, I know nothing of local conditions in the matter of wages, working hours and school percentage, but, *adulterum partem*, I can contradict from my own knowledge the accusation that the Boston Public Library officials are indifferent to their clientele. A visitor to this city and a borrower of the library's treasures, I have found the utmost courtesy on the part of the library officials, from the head through the newspaper rooms to the patent department, every one going out of his or her way to help select books or periodicals, obtaining "call numbers," looking up titles and finding magazines replaced on wrong shelves, and it appears to me that all are ready to serve. Archibald Douglas says "There should be a head of a department who represents Scotland, Jean Crapeau might aver that there should be a head of a department that represents France; Johann Muller might ask the same for Germany; Pietro Tosti for Italy; Carlos Jimenez y Terragossa for Spain; Ivan Petrovich for Russia; Vladimir Potryzinski for Poland, and Ahmed Abdulrahman for Turkey." The idea is absurd.

HENRY COHEN.

Copley Square Hotel, Aug. 5.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1925

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY ONCE MORE

To the Editor of The Herald:

You have received certain critical communications concerning the newspaper room at the public library. Nothing of human contrivance is perfect, and discussion is profitable, and sometimes leads to improvement. But let's be reasonable about the matter.

In the first place, the newspaper files are not supported by city appropriations. With all its limitations, whatever they may be, but with excellencies which place the room in the van of such rooms in the public libraries of this country, whatever may be the condition of the one in Montreal, cited in a correspondent, the papers are paid for out of the library, at the request of the beneficent Mr. Todd, not at the time a citizen of Boston. That the work might be extended goes without saying, if other residents of the city would follow his example.

But as it is, something may be noted. The home fields, including newspapers published in the United States and Canada, is well covered, as conceded by your correspondent, Mr. Hutchison. That, naturally, is the first consideration. As to foreign papers, a selection must be made. Not every city can be included nor indeed all the papers in the limitations many, especially dailies, must be culled.

Secondly, the receipt of those included is subject to the uncertainties of the foreign newspaper mail service, over which the library has no control, and which is by no means so perfect as your correspondent imagines. The papers are not delivered every day, as he writes. When received, however, they are, of course, not kept out of sight. These, of course, are not for negligence in that respect. The public age foreign issues that are received, arrive, although he seems to think otherwise, unless conditions have greatly changed since I was connected with the institution, and I don't think they have.

The difficulty of keeping absolutely up to date a collection of current papers published abroad, so large as that represented here, is so great that many libraries neglect the newspaper files altogether, except for local issues. This, after all, is but one department out of many. Every cent of the Todd fund money is spent every year. Not much more, if any, can be directed from the general income of the library, for the expense of upkeep and service, all of which must thus be met.

The library as a whole sadly needs more money as the trustees, the director and the executive committee of citizens have time and again pointed out. Within the last few years, as everybody knows, the cost of material, including newspaper and periodicals, and particularly the cost of newspaper filing, cataloguing and distribution, has increased in proportion far exceeding any increase in revenue. The income from invested funds, like the Todd newspaper fund, do not increase, being fixed by the nature of the investments.

The library needs not only larger appropriations from the city, which have indeed increased to a certain extent, since the city has not been ungenerous, but it appeals also, like all similar institutions, for requests to be permanently funded, which have not in recent years been as numerous or large as the time, as they should, be an educational institution, not a luxury, and education, in a democracy is an expanding thing. The historical record of the library has held in the past Boston, I know, wants maintained, and it will provide for its independence once it understands the situation.

Take this newspaper room, for example. It probably files no more papers, nor has it much if any more allowance for service, in number of attendants, than it had years ago when the file was smaller and had a reputation for diverse in character. Here, as through out the library, progress cannot be expected without adequate support, and not to go forward is, in course of time, to go backward.

HORACE WADSWORTH.

Ogunquit, Me.

DORCHESTER CHILDREN READ THEIR LIBRARY BOOKS IN SWIMMING TANK AND FIND IT A CHEERFUL PLACE

Most swimming tanks at this season are brimming with water and dotted with people who come to swim or, perhaps, just to cool off. A very different use, however, is being made of the waterless tank at the Upham's Corner municipal building, as this one-time swimming pool has been converted into a children's library.

The tank itself serves as reading room, and in its waterless basin are magazines, tables, chairs and reference books, while the platform above is the library proper. The walls around this runway, which once presented a glaring white-tiled surface, are now lined with shelves of books. Here, too, is a desk for charging out the books and another at which to return them. From the brass rods skirting the top of the book shelves bright hued pictures are hung. Pictures, too, are sometimes displayed from the nickel rod around the inside edge of the tank, which in former days served as an anchor for the people in the pool.

Diving into the tank for reading matter is not permitted the children descending into the four-foot pool by means of the two short flights of marble steps. To obviate the possibility of small tots falling head-long into the reading room or older boys and girls purposely taking a jump below, an iron railing has been installed around the edge of the tank. Before the railing was in place, a sign gave warning, "Danger, Diving Not Allowed."

IT HAS BEEN GATHERING DUST FOR SEVERAL YEARS

But why this change? The fact is that, due to a faulty marble flooring, which was porous and leaked, the Upham's Corner tank, first opened in 1904, has not been in use as a swimming pool for the last six years. It would require so many thousands of dollars to put it into condition that the idea was abandoned, so until the past winter it was used only for storage or left to gather cobwebs and dust.

The children's department of the Upham's Corner branch library was housed in the wardroom of the municipal building, and this proved a very unsatisfactory arrangement, as the children might be called upon to vacate at any moment to make way for some public gathering. Matters came to a head last November when a permit was granted to use the wardroom for a charity bazaar all day Saturday and Monday.



What was to become of the children, four or five hundred of whom visited the library daily and took out an average of 300 books?

The librarian, Miss Bertha C. Maguire, set her wits to work and suggested a visit to the basement in search of some spot which might temporarily serve to house the children's library. In a flash it came to her that the obsolete swimming pool might be adapted to library purposes.

Despite the trouble of moving the books, the idea at first was merely to try out the plan as a three-day experiment. The children, however, showed such enthusiasm for the "tank library" which was all their own, as compared with the wardroom, which they might be called on to share with almost anybody, that it was decided not to move back at once into the old quarters. Last February a permit was granted from the building commissioner of Boston to convert the one-time swimming pool into a permanent home for the children's library.

The outstanding feature of the "tank library" is the ingenuity with which swimming pool equipment has been

utilized for library purposes. The broad slab from which locker keys once hung now serves as an excellent library bulletin board. Seehing from the nickel rod inside the tank, it is adorned with the outside covers of new books. In this way advertising them to the children. The marble overflow basins at the sides of the tank have been used as book racks for the display of special collections. Later Miss Maguire expects to have ferns planted in them. Low benches, which were part of locker room equipment, now serve as reading tables for the younger children.

One of the windows of the tank room has been lengthened into a door so that there is now an entrance on Bird street. Instead of having to trail through the municipal building and then down a flight of steps, the children now enter directly from the street which makes the library more than ever a separate sanctuary for them.

Just as frequenters of the old swimming pool found relief from the summer's heat, so do visitors to the "tank library" discover a delightfully cool spot. Despite the austere marble surround-

ings, there is nothing drab about the room. Always on display are vivid hued pictures, which rotate from time to time with a seasonal appeal. Pictures of flowers are on display just now and, as another instance of the librarian's ingenuity, this brilliant collection was obtained largely from good outgoings.

COLORFUL PICTURES

"The pictures might be a little too bright for some children's libraries," said Miss Hyatt Langness, acting children's librarian, "but in this gray-toned room we need something colorful."

Next month there is to be a display of sea things—fish and ships. Imagine a boy's delight in these pictures of yaws and catboats, canoes, schooners, a historic Venetian galleon, Greek, Roman and Spanish war ships! Also there are fish of every lot and tribe, and, as an additional attraction, various styles of naval uniforms are posted at the corner. The Upham's Corner branch has been instrumental in organizing a boys' club. Once a month there is a story-hour, the activities of the other Saturday evenings being devised by the boys. And here the wardroom comes into service again as a meeting place for clubs and story hours.

Ever since the pressure of closing-stance led to the "discovery" of the basement, its books and supplies have been put to new and varied use. Lockers make splendid cubboards for library supplies, and it is planned to use the old locker room for a general work room for the handling of books. Book shelves have been built into a little space beyond the live salt which was brought to light recently by basement explorations, and here during the summer some 200 books are being stored. These are books which were on deposit at the schools and have been returned to the library during the vacation period.

"This means increasing of time and space for the library," Miss Maguire explained. "We really haven't room for them on the regular shelves, and, besides, there is the task of sorting them all out again in the fall."

But it isn't just the library that is finding new quarters in the basement. The American Legion used to hold its meetings in the wardroom, sharing the privacy with the kids' hygienic clinic. After the children's library moved to the tank, the legion used its own quarters and also found comfortable quarters there.

But although the Upham's Corner neighborhood has long been the salt-water bath, there are still shower baths at the municipal building, and Miss Maguire has conceived the idea of advertising the library to folks who come for showers. The poster which she has installed in the shower bath region reads, "Showers invigorate the body. Books invigorate the mind. Use the Public Library."

Let's Keep the Shelves Filled

YOU and I, perhaps, may be fortunate enough to possess all the books we want. If not, we may have the means to send out to the bookstore for whatever volume we desire to read. And if we happen to need something in the way of reference—a quotation, say, to insert in an address—why we'll probably suggest that our secretary look it up, at the Public Library.

Boston Public Library Is In Need of Funds

more centres of distribution, especially in those sections of the city now inadequately served by the existing branches.

"While the general public has been served by the library and its branches in ever-increasing numbers, the appeal of the library to students said to be more than 50,000 in Boston in school term time—has been marked. It is much to be regretted that the income is not sufficient for the rounding out and upkeep of the treasured collections that have made the Boston Public Library up to the present time so notable throughout the country.

"The director of the library is a member of a commission recently appointed by the American Library Association known as the Commission on Adult Education in the Library, to study ways and means of increasing the education service to adults through closer contacts with readers, through systematizing the problem of home study and through giving better service to citizens in their solution of problems inherent in our present complex society.

"Trusts Pitifully Small"

"This intensive service to those who are no longer in school opens vast opportunities of helpfulness to a purely public library. It means for the library more persons especially trained to serve intelligently seekers for knowledge and a vastly larger quantity of books to meet the reasonable needs of those who read with a purpose.

"The trusts of the Boston Public Library—about three-quarters of a million—are pitifully small when it is recalled that the New York Public Library has more than \$16,000,000 in such funds.

"Each year the trustees, in making up their budget, give careful consideration to the pressing needs, allowing a reasonable increase for service and upkeep. Unfortunately the city has not been able to meet what the trustees consider their modest request and for this reason the central library and branches have fallen lamentably into disrepair.

"Experts have advised the trustees that it would cost several hundred thousand dollars to put the central building and the branches into first class condition. All this is in addition to the ever-increasing demand made on the board for the establishment of new branches, for increases in salary, so that not only those who have been long in service may be adequately paid, but that the director may find it possible to engage additional qualified and trained persons to strengthen the existing personnel.

"There is a widely felt inadequacy of books. Often a person wishing to take out a book has to apply several times and wait many days before he may obtain the book he seeks. Of many books of biography, travel, history, the arts and sciences, for which there is a popular demand, there are but two copies—one to circulate and one to be kept in the reference collection. Of these, there should be a supply sufficient reasonably to meet the demand at the central library and its 31 branches.

Great Lack of Needed Books

"There is a widely felt inadequacy of books. Often a person wishing to take out a book has to apply several

In other words we may not, for any one or all of the above reasons, step foot inside the Boston Public Library more than once a year, and then only to escort sight-seeing relatives. Few of us realize how important to the community is that great institution.

And because we haven't given the matter much thought, it may puzzle us a bit to learn that the trustees of the library have announced that its finances are running far behind the amount needed for its maintenance and expansion. It is a fact, however, and one which should be of concern to every man of means who takes pride in this branch of our public educational system.

The Boston Public Library has gained a high reputation—it is one of the three great institutions in this country. It is known throughout the world for its rich literary and historical possessions. It has the distinction of being the first free public library in the world to be supported by taxation. And from all over the world come students and visitors to view the beauty of its architecture and interior decorations, as well as the unique collections of painting and literature.

But in a statement made public last week, Judge Michael J. Murray, president of the board of trustees, calls attention to the fact that the available income has not kept pace with the demands made upon the institution.

"It is an interesting fact," said Judge Murray, "that during the past eleven years Boston has witnessed a great popular development of library service, a service resulting in wider distribution of books to residents throughout the city. This has been possible because of larger city book appropriations which have permitted the upbuilding of reference collections in the branches, in addition to a more adequate supply of books, both fiction and non-fiction, in steady demand.

Of Immense Value to Students

"The branch circulation in this period has grown from 1,300,000 in 1915 to over 2,283,000 in 1925, while the total home circulation from the central library and branches for the past year was 3,132,194. This home circulation should be doubled and would be if the library had the books, the needed personal service and

LET'S KEEP THE SHELVES FILLED

(Continued from Page 8)

times and wait many days before he may obtain the book he seeks. Of many books of biography, travel, history, the arts and sciences, for which there is a popular demand, there are but two copies—one to circulate and one to be kept in the reference collection. Of these, there should be a supply sufficient reasonably to meet the demand at the central library and its 31 branches.

"Branch libraries are not satisfac-

torily equipped with reference material—encyclopedias, dictionaries, and recent books of reference in the arts and sciences.

"The demand of the children in the schools for modern books is rapidly increasing. The branch libraries are unable to meet this demand.

"Though the appropriation by the city of Boston for books has greatly increased in the past decade, it is woefully insufficient. The cost of books has doubled and the demand for books has increased more than 50 per cent, the annual circulation of books hav-

ing increased more than 1,000,000 volumes.

"Many sections of the city are in need of branch libraries. Many of the present ones are inadequate as regards size and convenience. There is a pressing need for more books in all the branches. Especially is there need for a greatly increased number of books for children, of the latest editions of principal reference books, of good working collections of books in certain special fields not now adequately represented, such as technical books, books in the fine and industrial arts, and books in foreign language.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1925

EDUCATORS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD MEET AT EDINBURGH

By W. Carson Ryan
Professor of Education at Swarthmore College

ENGLAND'S KING EXPRESSES SYMPATHY AND INTEREST

The Problems Facing the World Federation of Education Associations — The Potentiality of the Gregarious Instinct That Leads to World Conferences in General and Meetings of Teachers in Particular—The Lion and the Lamb Lie Down Together—Boston Public Library Praised — International Contributions Involved in Adult Education

Edinburgh, Scotland, July 22.
NE may well ponder here in Edinburgh this week on the potentiality of the gregarious instinct that leads to world conferences in general and meetings of teachers in particular.

The World Federation of Education Associations that has been in session here is the one that came into being at the world conference held in San Francisco two years ago. It began in a comparatively modest way, and it is still very much a question just what it will amount to, but that it has already attracted the attention of many of the governments of the world is evident from the character of the meetings. The king of England sent a message to the conference that departed sufficiently from the usual official courtesies to express specific "sympathy and interest" with the objectives of the organization and actually showed some knowledge of what the association was attempting to do. On the platform of the meeting at which the king's message was read sat His Majesty's secretary for Ireland, who presided, and various officials of the Government as well as chancellors of the universities. One woman speaker remarked that it was only in an international education conference of this sort that the lion and the lamb could thus lie down together—doubtless referring to the fact that the former labor government secretary for Ireland was also among the speakers.

Today I have just come from a luncheon where the speaking program was presided over by a schoolmaster, J. W. Critchley, with speakers such as the Chinese minister to Great Britain, Professor Sarolea, a well-known Belgian, G. K. Chesterton, the English writer, the minister of education of Czechoslovakia, Miss Conway, an English educationist; the under secretary of public instruction for Hungary, who drew a drab picture of life at present in his country, and the Marquis of Aberdeen, former governor general of Canada and otherwise prominent in British public life. One has to be unusually emotionless not to get a thrill out of such an interchange, and the meetings all show it.

Making the Rounds

One day during the meetings I made the rounds of the various section meetings, and it was the same everywhere. In the literacy session a leader in the present Chinese campaign to eliminate illiteracy was telling his plans; an English worker in India was telling what was being done to combat illiteracy in that country and what the proposals were for compulsory education even in the rural villages, while several Scotch and English night school teachers were questioning both the Chinaman and the Indian representative, and an old educational war horse from West Virginia and a younger city school man from California were comparing the illiteracy fight as they knew it with what these colonies from other lands were telling. In the section on adult education Sir Michael Sadler, master of University College, Oxford, showed how the study of adult education necessarily led to an understanding of the cultures of the world, and he was followed by a series of speakers representing some eight or ten different nations, all of which described library facilities or lack of facilities in their respective countries, the difficulties the adult man or woman faced in getting the simplest tools of knowledge in some such knowledge was once aroused, and other similar situations. The American public library system, especially the Boston Public Library, came in for warm praise from several of the speakers.

Collection of City Directories at Library Aid to Business Men

Names and Addresses of Individuals in American or Foreign Cities Easily Found—Exchange System Employed to Supply Books

"I suppose this is an idle thing to ask, but I seem nearly at my wit's end; I need very much to get the name of a certain perfumer in Paris and I cannot think of it," prefaced a woman who had entered the information room of the Boston Public Library in Copple Square. "Do you know of any way in which I might find it?"

"Right here," said John H. Reardon, head of the information department. Crossing the room and taking down a bulky volume he turned its leaves briskly. "I dare say we can give you the street and number and the telephone number, too, if you want it," he said. With that he placed before her a long list of perfumers having offices in Paris, among which was the desired name. Turning the book over the woman found that it was a directory of the city of Paris, France.

Many Inquiries Made
"We have many calls like yours," Mr. Reardon explained in response to her surprise. "See here," and he brushed his fingers lightly along the shelves. There were city directories of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and many other cities, some of back dates, some of 1924; there was one of London, and Mr. Reardon stated that soon there would be one of Berlin. There were dozens of telephone directories and numerous commercial directories, some of them specialized.

Formerly the hotels carried directories of the largest cities of the United States and one or two com-

mercial directories, for the benefit of their patrons, but the practice was discontinued in Boston a few years ago and the hotel men considered a plan of uniting to maintain a room in some convenient location where all such information would be kept. But they never put it through for some reason and Mr. Reardon undertook to build up such a service as a proper adjunct of public library work.

Directories Are Expensive
"Directories are expensive," Mr. Reardon resumed. "Sometimes they cost \$25 and \$30. That makes the latest ones almost prohibitive for a library, but we find that last year's does almost as well for us and so we are working out a system of exchange with other cities. We have asked business houses when replacing old directories with later ones to telephone to us that we may have the old ones. We send for them, and then make even exchanges for directories of other cities. The more Boston directories we have the more we can get those of other places, and keep them up to date—that is, just a year behind the new issue. Our Boston friends are responding so well to our appeal for directories of 1924 that I think we shall be able to bring our file up to 1924 and add a good many new ones. Telephone directories are inexpensive, so we buy them outright, as we do some commercial directories also."

Recently a man came in who wanted a list of glove makers in London and there was a call for the address of a certain business firm somewhere in South Africa. Both were supplied.

It is quite a simple matter, Mr. Reardon says. There is an enormous literature on that sort of thing. All one has to do is to collect it just as one would collect the literature on astronomy or mathematics, and classify it so as to make it easily available.

The business man is not the only one who finds the service valuable. There are those who through it have found themselves reunited with friends whose addresses they had lost, and had not heard from for many years. There are others who, while not in business, have occasion to communicate with friends, relatives or acquaintances whose addresses they do not know but they easily learn by consulting a directory or telephone book on file at the Boston Public Library.

HENRY JAMES ON SARGENT

To the Editor of The Herald:
I have been reading some of the later letters of Henry James; and one in particular, to Miss Rhoda Broughton, dated June 25, 1913, from London, has something that may be of interest to your readers apropos of the late J. S. Sargent.

"Yes, thank you, dear F. Frothingham was veracious about the portrait, as she is about everything; it is now finished, purchased, it sat for the last time a couple of days ago; and is nothing less evidently than a very fine thing indeed, Sargent at his very best and poor H. J. not at his worst; in short, a living, breathing likeness and a masterpiece of painting. I am really quite ashamed to admit it so much and so loudly—it's so much as if I were calling attention to my own fine points. I don't, alas, exhibit a 'point' in it, but an all large and luscious roundness—by which you may see how true a thing it is. And I am sorry to have ceased to sit, in spite of the repeated big holes it made in my previous coverings. J. S. S. being so genial and delightful a nature do grand malice to have to do with, and his beautiful, high, cool studio, opening upon a balcony that overhangs a charming Chelsea green garden, adding a charm to everything. He liked always a friend or two to be in to break the spell of his solitude, though you will doubtless think this affect but little achieved when I tell you that, having myself found the thing, as it grew, more and more like Sir Joshua's Dr. Johnson, and said so, a perceptive friend reinforced me a couple of sittings later by breaking out irrepressibly with the same judgment."

REBEA TABBET

6 Mackney Street, Aug. 5.

Library's Reading Course Meets With Steady Demand

Popularity of Series of Booklets Is Shown by Large Response Following Announcement—Liberal Education Is Provided

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, recently said he hoped the new series of reading courses under the general title of "Reading With a Purpose," which the library offered, would appeal to the public, and announced the course through the city press.

The first course, Mr. Chase had from a new teacher in Newton. She wanted the booklet on literature. Before he had a chance to write the address the head of a department in the library asked about the list. Next she decided that she would take the course on "Private Figures in History." After the list Mr. Chase found time to attach the three booklets to the bulletin board in the main reading room of the library. They have been similarly posted in branch libraries. From that time on demands for the courses have been constant and the books recommended for reading have been in steady demand. So far the greatest demand has been in the strong following and the course on biology likewise in demand.

New Course Ready Soon

New courses are expected to be ready shortly. The other nine which are to complete the series of twelve are in preparation and include economics, appreciation of music, sociology and social problems, philosophy, confessions of American government, and general American history. As a part of the American Library Association, of which Charles P. D. Bishop, director of the Boston Public Library, is the new president, and has been for the past few weeks ago, Mr. Bishop was a member of the association's committee on the library and a child of the library which is getting on the list.

While everybody needs libraries all over the United States, praise that far too many stop with the "best seller," and the far too many of those who do come to the library

shelves do so in a desultory way. The majority of them seem helpless and unable to find their way in the vast number of volumes spread before them. These lists are to guide those who wish to make their reading worth while.

New Interests Arise

The library officials observe that highly educated men and women find themselves interested in some subject that recently has come to the front, or which they either had no time for at school or no interest in then but now would like to take up. There is such a mass of material on each subject that a person unfamiliar with it who undertakes to select the best for his need is likely to feel as if he had set out for Europe in an open boat. Thus the arrangement of reading courses is much like the charting of the seas.

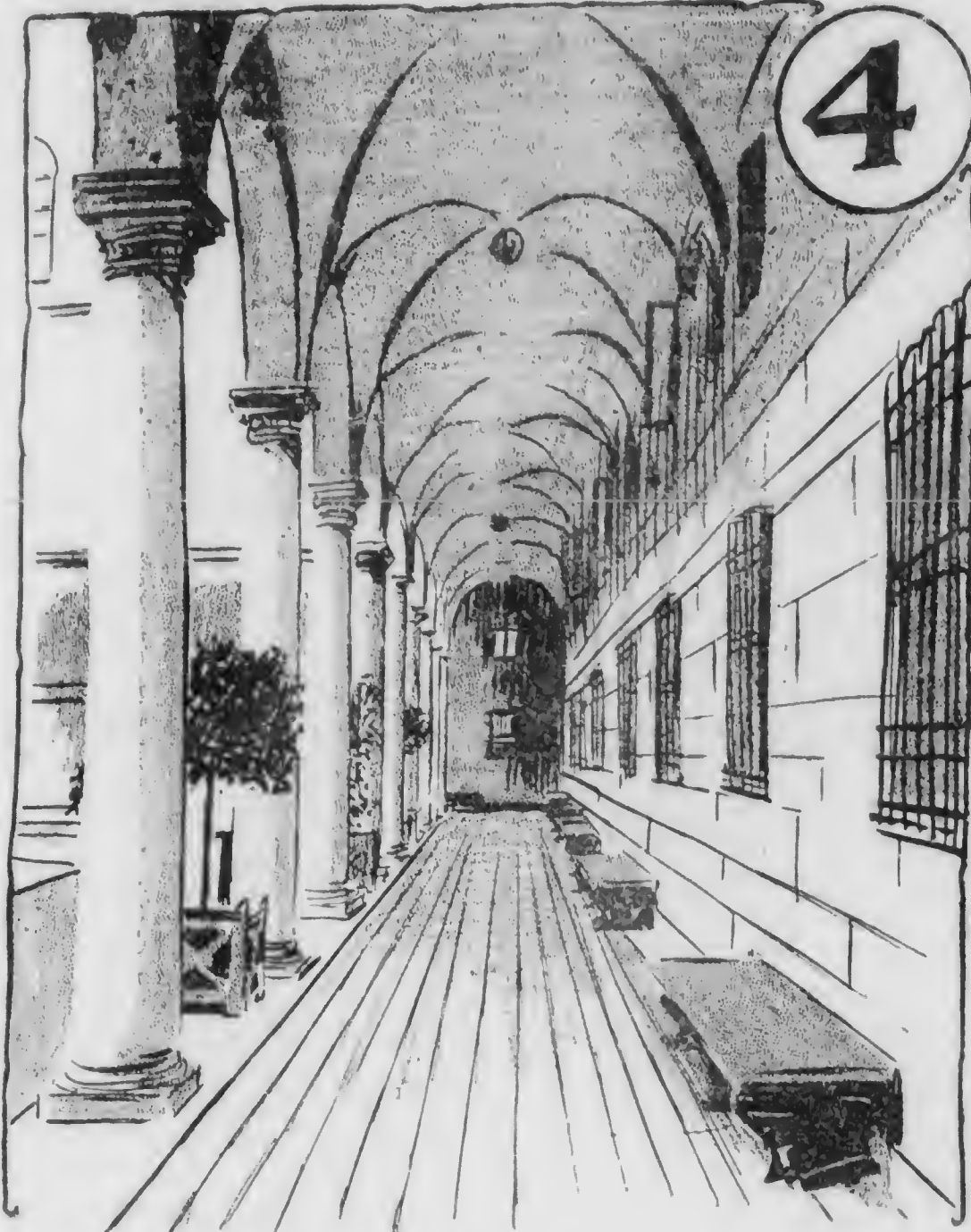
With such a course one may take up a given subject with confidence, sure that after faithfully following the bulletin board in the main reading room of the library, which is superior to that of the average citizen, as the American Library Association says in its presentation of each course.

Each booklet comprises a brief introduction to the subject of which it treats, and a guide to a few of the best books arranged for consecutive reading. The books should be available in any general library or may be obtained through any good book store. If one wishes to pursue the subject further the librarian of the library is expected to be ready with recommendations.

The first pivotal figures in history as given by Ambrose W. Vernon, head of the department of biography at Dartmouth College, are Socrates, Alexander the Great, Caesar, the Apostle Paul, Martin Luther, Lord Bacon, Rousseau, George Washington, Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson. In support of his choice he says, "We have simply sought to take our stand at the great turning points of Western history and to observe the personal elements . . . which have either produced or richly colored them. And we promise that life will become more intelligible and more mysterious, more stirring and more baffling, more exhilarating and more sacred to all who make the intimate acquaintance of these dynamic characters of the human race."

Boston Traveler August 6, 1925

BOSTON TRAVELER VACATION CONTEST NIAGARA TRIP



This is a sketch of.....

.....

.....
(Descriptive Caption)

Submitted by.....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1925

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of The Herald:

Whatever may be said of the correctness of the opinions expressed by a correspondent, Archibald Douglas, in your issue of Aug. 4, as to the "high and mighty manners" and want of geniality on the part of employees of the Public Library, there exists no reasonable doubt that his criticisms on the management of the periodicals room are well founded. While American magazines are kept regularly up to date on the files with foreign publications the reverse is the case. As regards newspapers of European origin or any, indeed, but those of the United States and Canada, the situation is even worse. There must be a large number of people in Boston who are desirous to see the journals of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester, but assuredly their wants are not efficiently catered to in the Public Library, for while, presumably, papers from these cities are duly received every day, it is only very intermittently that they are put on the files. Montreal is the least literary of any great city, but in the accessibility of European newspapers its reading rooms are far superior to those in Boston, and this is certainly not as it should be.

R. E. HUTCHISON.

44 Monmouth street, Aug. 12.

Boston Post Aug. 11, 1925

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The American Library Association has rendered a genuine service in issuing its series of booklets, having the general title of "Reading With a Purpose." They are a distinct contribution to what I like to call continuing education, often spoken of as adult education. That is a poor education which ends with the school, or even with the college, and however slight may have been the formal educational advantages of any given individual, he can educate himself, with the help of a good library. Our Boston Public Library commenced by issuing gratuitously the booklets just mentioned, but the demand was so great that they now charge for them a small and merely nominal price. They have three of these booklets now for distribution, and the one on "English Literature," by W. N. C. Carlton, will be found especially helpful.

In his chapter entitled "Literary Outposts," Mr. Carlton truly says that "the way to know literature best is to come to grips with it directly," in other words, but to read only books about books, but to read the books themselves. Recognizing, however, that a guide is helpful, on any road one is to travel, he offers his little guidebook, or map, as it were, to the road that leads to the treasures of English literature.

The first book he suggests is "Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift. He quotes Swift's friend, Arbuthnot, prophesying that "Gulliver's Travels" would prove as immortal as Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and he says that the prophecy has come true. He mentions next Fielding's "Tom Jones," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and then comes to the poems by Robert Burns, citing Wordsworth's tribute: "Deep in the general heart of man His power survives."

Next comes Dickens, with the verdict that Pickwick papers is his best book. "David Copperfield" is usually given this distinction, but the author of the booklet thinks that others might have written it, while "The Pickwick papers" could have been written only by Charles Dickens. As to Thackeray, he gives the preference to "Vanity Fair," although some of us would suggest "Pendennis."

Boston Transcript - August 12, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

THE average library-using adult (or child, for that matter) undoubtedly does not know what the Librarian had brought more forcibly to his attention the other day in a visit to Miss Curley at the North End Branch. A book very often actually has to be "sold" to juvenile readers. It is probably in the back of the average person's mind that the least of a children's librarian's worries was the circulation of a particular book. It would seem that the difficulty should generally be to obtain that book, and that once it was placed on the shelves it should go like the proverbial hot cake. But such is by no means the case. By various methods, sometimes quite subtle psychological methods, the book must be given impetus until it will circulate at its own momentum.

To illustrate . . . An excellent children's book arrives, fresh and bright, containing a story deemed by the juvenile librarian to be good for the child mind. It is placed in a conspicuous position on the open shelf, where it should easily come to the hand of a young reader. Strangely enough it is passed by. Perhaps its newness frightens the youngsters. "That can't be much good. Nobody's read it." "I've never heard of that before." . . . It is time for subterfuge.

So the wary assistant plans her plan and carries it out. The next time little Emily or little Freda (the voracious young miss who reads everything and is the star of the district) comes wandering in after fictional food, she is handed this new and excellent book, is told a bit of its merits, exclaims over the first page or the frontispiece, and goes merrily away to her favorite literature.

Immediately there come running half a dozen secondaries who want, "a book like you gave Emily, please," whether or not they actually saw what sort of book Emily trotted away with. Perhaps there is another copy of the book, and if so it is given to one of the beseechers. Probably it is the only copy the library affords, and in that case they are told to wait until Emily returns it (which won't be long, because Emily has a wonderful facility for rushing through books and arriving back at the library breathless for more). The children are told the name of the book, which they remember in only slightly garbled form, and urged to ask for it often until they get it. "Meanwhile, Sarah, why don't you take this, a nice new book that just came in!" And so it goes. The children's librarian plays on group psychology, and the book is sold.

The story is told of one little girl of twelve who haunts the North End branch. Her father is the district's sternest censor and glances through every book the child brings home. His greatest antipathy seems to be, just at present, toward stories in which characters attain an age of more than seventeen before the finish. Of course, as all the world knows, it is impossible to write of people of that age without mentioning love—and it is love that he fears. The girl accepts his rulings and understands the reason. "My older sister read books like that and then ran away and got married!" And she, being in no hurry to get married, hands the books to her father for first reading, and dutifully brings them back to the library with a shake of the head and a sigh.

Christian Science Monitor - April 11, 1925

Public Library Underground Unseen, But Plays Its Part

Subterranean Passages and "Dungeons" Filled With
Early Records Are Known But
to a Few

All of the Boston Public Library does not rise in classic beauty from the stone and asphalt of Copley Square. Those who hasten over many miles to look upon its famous paintings and carvings, its spacious halls and beautiful court, have touched only the outward manifestations of the thing which it is. It has subterranean depths and dungeons, a world unknown but to a few.

Unseen, undreamed of by the usual borrower of books, this underground realm is as necessary to the successful operation of the library as the catalogue room, the receiving room with its "Questions of the Holy Grail," the director's office or Bates Hall. It has labyrinths of tunnels and "dungeons," strange passages through thick, brick walls, sudden turns, unexpected flights of steps leading down or up, sometimes a mere thread between walls; caverns and mysterious doors, combining in a maze that makes even a veteran like Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, who has been at the library for years and years, have to ask his way.

The library "dungeons" are reached via the tiny elevator that runs just outside the door of the director, F. D. Belden.

There is also a narrow iron stairway that leads down into them. The "dungeons" are of varying size and long. They are dark and have a smell of moldering things. A locked door bars the way each of them. But when one hears the master key, the doors swing back and there is dense blackness. A touch of the hand and there is light; floods of light, revealing long, narrow aisles between rows of dull brown bookshelves, hiding something which here and there shows red or morocco through one side. They are books, hundreds of books, all classified and catalogued and put away for safe-keeping.

They are wonderful books, some of them, giving the daily record of this new United States and the colonies which it superseded, as chronicled in the newspapers of those periods, carefully bound and put away, awaiting the call of some historian, artist or story-writer who wants local atmosphere and color. There are bound volumes of many other papers extending back to before the middle of last century, their huge bulk comparing strangely with the thin papers of the days when America was young. There are valuable documents all ticketed and ready for whoever wishes to delve into them. There are shelves and bins of books that have been turned in as no longer needed by branch libraries, and which now await a going over to see if they can be repaired and placed in some other branch where there may be a demand, or must be consigned to that great vault which yawns beneath the curved figures of "Science" and the "Art" on the Copley Square steps, where there are quantities of other books committed to a like fate, waiting to be bagged, and sent away in trucks and sold as waste paper. The money for them goes to "City Hall, the library, strangely, never seeing a cent of it.

Funny little cable railways and "lifts" run through the tunneled chambers. They begin at the end of a row of stacks. Two or three books are placed in the basket car, a lever is pulled and off goes the car, down through the tunnel until, click, up it goes, up, up, until it reaches the place of call when it stops with a gentle bump. The books are taken out, distributed, and the car goes running back to its starting point.

There are attics much like our great grandmothers', except that they are underground, a carpentry shop where they make counters and shelves for the branches, a repair shop where chairs from all the branches are caned and supplied with new backs or legs, and the shop where they are stained and painted, and an electrical shop. There is also the air laundry where the air for the lecture hall is washed, cooled and sent along; the power machines for spraying paint throughout the building, the storage vaults for supplies of every sort, huge furnaces much like those on an ocean liner, coal bins and engines and the picturesque ruins where an engine was. Now all that remains of it are a few old bricks and puddles of water.

Up a narrow iron stairway is a large airy room with the sunshine pouring in. Its cement floor is spotlessly clean. Each section of it seems to have its own particular designation. It is the shipping room. Great sacks of books, like mail bags, are swung onto great trucks and rattled through the streets to branches. Chairs and other things from the shops below also are taken to their destination in the trucks. Four big trucks are thus kept busy all day long. They are a part of the equipment of the library.

Such is the world of the library which the public never sees. It is a big world, and it costs money to support it. They are not in the picture as the public looks upon it, but they are in the foundation, and if anything gets out of gear down there, the man in the receiving line is quick to note it, though he may never suspect the cause, so intimately is it connected with the business of getting the book into the hands of the reader.

Boston Herald
August 17, 1925

FIAT LUX

To the Editor of The Herald:

Cannot something be done to light the Abbey pictures in the Boston Public Library? During the 15 minutes I was in the delivery room yesterday, scores of strangers came in to see them, but after walking hopelessly about and failing to get any idea of their beauty, they left the building greatly disappointed. Visitors come there every day from all parts of the country, yet not one picture can be seen to advantage, those pictures in the corners, not at all.

"Let there be light."
JULIA E. DEANE.
Church Green, Taunton, Aug. 25.

New York Herald August 23, 1925

Boston—She Knows

Everybody, From Mayor to Man in Street, Bubbles With Answers

By Mary Elizabeth Prim

BOSTON is the great information center of the United States of America. More questions are asked and answered here in the course of a week than the Oracle at Delphi heard in a generation. Not only is it possible to stop a casual Wigglesworth or Codman on the street and find out what countries have adopted the gold standard or how many tons of coal are consumed in Massachusetts during a New England winter, but countless free information bureaus dot the city, and the traffic squad is unusually intelligent and obliging. Ask Boston. She knows!

The principal clearing house of questions is the waiting room of the Mayor's office at City Hall. Here are no idle curiosity seekers. Tension is in the air. Blue-shaven men whose taste runs to elk's teeth and signet rings, chew on cigars, with frequent recourse to a white (once!) enameled cuspidor. Dowdy, gray-haired women, with darned black gloves whisper together. Patient lurkers in the anterooms of greatness. There is a stir as a solid, ruddy man of affairs appears. It isn't the Mayor, however. "Be with you . . . just a minute," rumbles the stranger. "Now, listen! Sure, see him. He'll take care of you!" He is gone. Curious how politicians look like politicians!

A young man with a controlled mouth and ironic eyes is hearing an elderly woman's grievance. It is intemperate. He nods and murmurs, "I see," once, twice, five times. She goes on and on. He hears her out. The Admirable Crichton was a mere cat compared to this flower of courtesy. She pauses for breath and he interjects smoothly, "I'm afraid His Honor couldn't help you there, madam. Have you been to the Civil Service Commission?"

At least one is admitted to the presence of the Hon. James M. Curley, who looks absurdly young to be Mayor of the City of Boston, in his second term.

"I have about 100 callers a day," the Mayor explained, "and usually seven invitations to appear at banquets each night. What do people mostly ask? For a job. If they have a city job, for an increase in salary. Both of which questions give me an opportunity to explain the budget system to them. Then scores appear with claims against the city. Also, I'm always being asked to look up missing people. I get letters from all over the United States from parents seeking children or brothers trying to get in touch with sisters they haven't seen for fifteen years. Usually the sisters have married, but the distraught brothers have no idea of their sisters' new names. Yes, it is rather complicated," the Mayor admitted.

The Boston Public Library, poor as it is, has an Information Service which antedates the one in the New York Library by several years. To the right of the main stairway, as you enter the Copley Square library, is a tiny department where Mr. John H. Reardon and two assistants, flanked by a few shelves of ready reference books and a file of directories and school catalogs, pass their days in a blizzard of interrogation points.

"Who is the nearest living relative of Robert Louis Stevenson?"

"Which city exports the most cotton, New Orleans or Galveston?"

"What steamship lines sail from

Boston Post-Op August 24, 1925

I notice in the report of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library that "it has not been possible to use any considerable portion of the annual appropriations for changes or even the necessary maintenance of the building itself." The report goes on to enumerate some of the needs of the library in Copley square as follows:

"There are leaks in the roof. . . . The main ventilating system has long been abandoned; the main fan can not run; the prime radiators have been taken away and the air filters have disappeared. . . . Check valves should be installed in certain pipes to keep sewage from leaking into the building and entering the basement and its pneumatic tube system. The metal

chimney stack needs attention; the pump and fountain tanks should be cleaned and repaired. . . . For the sake of safety the elevators should be repaired. The book railway has been out of service for some time and as a result the library is hiring messengers at an increased expense in operation."

With reference to the foregoing: It is interesting to compare the available fund of the Boston Public Library with the fund of the New York Public Library. The New York library has an endowment, according to information that was given me, of \$18,000,000. On the other hand, our own library, which is much older than that of New York, has an available endowment of less than \$500,000.

A few more words about libraries: The West End branch of the Boston Public Library, in the structure that was once the West Church at Cambridge and Lynde streets, has had a considerable slice of its property taken away in the widening of that thoroughfare.

With the whole library system so badly in need of funds, it seemed "hard luck" for the library that after the Board of Street Commissioners had awarded the library \$35,000, it should be taken away.

But under a ruling of the city law department, the award was cancelled and rescinded, inasmuch as the title of the property was in the city of Boston.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1925

ANOTHER EXPERIENCE

To the Editor of The Herald:

I read the article on the lighting of the Abbey pictures with much enjoyment. I am inclined to share with your readers the tale of my own experience this summer.

I took some friends from out of town to the library intending to point with pride to the Abbey pictures. I did point, but the pictures could not be seen except as through a veil, darkly. Somewhat disturbed, I questioned an attendant, and he silently directed my attention to a small stand holding postcard reproductions of the pictures, and brilliantly illuminated.

"But," I said, "any one can see these anywhere. My friends are from distant cities and want to see the originals."

"Well," he replied, "Mrs. Abbey doesn't wish to have them lighted. Why don't you write to the trustees? Many have."

Not encouraged by their success, I have refrained. With Miss Deane I ask: "Can't something be done?"

G. V. CUSHING.

Brookline, Aug. 29.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1925

THE ABBEY PICTURES

To the Editor of The Herald:

Is the fact that Mrs. Abbey disliked the way her husband's pictures in the library were lighted—as was told me here more than a year ago as well as last week—a sufficient reason for depriving the people of Boston and its thousands of visitors of seeing them?

JULIA E. DEANE.

Church Green, Taunton, Sept. 1.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925

Mary Louise Prim of the Boston Public Library's Open Shelf Room holds forth delightfully, as always, in the Sunday World upon the subject of information and Boston. She holds that this city is the information center of the country. From such an engaging premise, she develops a short description of three or four fonts of facts (the alteration is not the fault of Miss Prim) including the information department of her own library. She points out that the department antedates the similar one in the New York Public Library by several years.

"To the right of the main stairway," she says, "as you enter the Copley Square Library, is a tiny department where Mr. John H. Reardon and two assistants, flanked by a few shelves of ready reference books and a file of directories and school catalogs, pass their days in a blizzard of interrogation points."

"Who is the nearest living relative of Robert Louis Stevenson?"

"Which city exports the most cotton, New Orleans or Galveston?"

"What steamship lines sail from Boston to West African ports and who are the agents?"

"Who is the commander in charge of the Royal Mounted Police of Canada and what is his address?"

"How many ice cream cones were consumed in the United States last year? We want the information for a case now before the Federal Court."

"Who invented the dictaphone?"

"Thus Boston, Massachusetts, the entire country, piles in all day for information, for advice, for comfort. . . . Every mail brings a pile of letters. A woman writes, 'I wish to adopt a respectable baby with a good background.' Unfortunately the Information Service knows only rowdy babies."

"A college student desires to write a paper on 'the symbolism of the desert,' and what books have you on the subject, please. An excited lady cries, 'I have a book on my library card which is overdue, but there's a mouse in the room where I left it. What shall I do?'"

Now this last, if true, is a perfectly marvelous state of affairs and the Sunday World should have made an eight column headline of it. The Librarian can think of no more pitiful plight than that of the poor lady prevented from obtaining her book by the horror of a mouse. One can see her sitting in the hall outside the door, listening for the awful scratching sound, feeling her quickening pulse with one hand, and counting up the accruing fines with the fingers of the other. It is to be fervently hoped that the Boston Library not only sent a squad of stack boys to rescue the book, but with a generous flourish, abolished all fines.

Lack of Funds Restricts Usefulness of Libraries

Inadequate funds are restricting the usefulness of the great public libraries, according to Dr. Henry Cohen, rabbi of the Congregation Rodef Israel, who returned to Galveston Tuesday night after some weeks' sojourn in the east.

"I have been working at the Boston public library," Dr. Cohen said, "an excellent institution, with facilities for compiling and collating literary and historic material for future use. The special work in hand was the collection of subjects for the program of the coming session—1925-26—of our Temple Society, the thirty-eighth consecutive year, including problems of the day, biographies, current events and book reviews.

"Sneaking of libraries it is here pertinent to remark that there is a general complaint from public library trustees that their institutions are not nearly as well supported as they should be. The Boston public library, in a measure hampered in its work, fine though it be, by lack of funds. Dr. Charles Belden, the exceedingly efficient head of the Boston library, and Mr. Patten of the Rosenberg library, will tell you the same story, notwithstanding that there is an unbecoming to both organizations.

The Boston public library receives by far its greatest support from a subsidy of the city of Boston—albeit insufficient for its needs. But the Galveston library must pull through on the Henry Rosenberg bequest, while the city goes soot free of an annual subsidy.

"We seem to be in good company, however, for the New York public library has made known to all and sundry that its work is materially lessened because of inadequate public support. Classical and books, torn, thumbmarked and disfigured by reason of long usage, have to be destroyed, and there is no money to purchase duplicates, or the latest literature.

"The complaint is valid, for the loan department of the New York public library is becoming a secondary affair, according to its own statement. In consequence of our lack of support, we are little better off at home. The latest literature is long in coming, whereas it should be on the shelves of Rosenberg library almost as soon as published.

"Existing funds, however, do not permit this, to the delay, and I am almost persuaded to say, detriment of the timely and scholarly work of the local clubs. It will also be remembered that in past years Galveston was privileged to hear quite a number of library lectures during the year. There are no funds for this today.

"Even endowed libraries need municipal assistance for efficient work."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1925
MUSIC, LITERATURE AND DRAMA
FAVORITE EXTENSION COURSES

Massachusetts Department of Education Plans to Teach
These Subjects on Large Scale During
the Coming Year

Classes in music, literature and modern languages lead in the requests for instruction received by the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, and these accordingly will be offered in considerable variety during the coming year. The drama, including play production, is rapidly gaining in favor, while public speaking, is an old standby. Among other courses to be given this year, as announced by James L. Moyer, director, are business law, traffic management, advertising, radio, interior home decoration, real estate law, commercial art, journalism, automobiles, salesmanship, accounting, geometry, income tax, machine design, finance and investments.

Lecture courses will be conducted in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke, Lowell and Brockton. Other classes in other subjects and in other places, will be formed when a sufficient number of paid enrollments have been obtained to assure an average attendance of at least 20 students. Classes may be formed with less than 20 students if the enrollment charge is increased.

The course in appreciation of orchestral music, based on the Boston Symphony programs, will open the Boston season on Oct. 5, preceding the opening symphony concert. Introduced as an experiment last year the plan has been carefully worked out and developed so as to make it stronger this year. It will be conducted by Richard G. Appel, director of the music division of the Boston Public Library. Lectures on special subjects in the programs will be given by W. R. Snauldine and E. B. Hill of Harvard University and other experts and critics. In this series each program is discussed on the preceding Monday. While it works with symphony programs the course is interpretative of orchestral music in general. It is to be given at 4:45 p. m. on Mondays in the lecture hall of the library.

A general course in music appreciation will be given at the Boston Public Library on Saturdays at 7 p. m. by John A. O'Shea, director of music in Boston public schools. Teachers in the public schools of Boston, Cambridge and other cities and towns taking this course will be given professional credit by their school committees. This course will

be followed by an advanced course by Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music, conductor of the People's Symphony Orchestra. A new course on harmony will be given by Raymond C. Robinson of Boston University beginning Oct. 20. Courses in appreciation of opera will precede the winter engagements of the San Carlo Opera Company and Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to give a college credit course of Wednesday evening lectures on "Modern American Literature," from 1870 to 1920. He will also give a course on Friday mornings on the great classics from 1600 to 1900. A course in French literature is to be given by Capt. André Morize, professor of French literature at Harvard University, on Tuesdays at 5 p. m.

Miss Marie Ware Laughton, producing director of the Theater Guild of Boston and principal of the School of English Speech and Expression, will give a course on play production for community, school and little theater workers. This course was added to the lecture list last year and met with instant success. Miss Joy Higgins of the Community Service of Boston, Inc., will give a course in dramatics.

Boston Transcript - September 23, 1925:
Dolls and Posters Lure Public to Libraries



John and Priscilla, Elizabeth and William, George and Martha Read Their Own Biographies in the Library Window

see next page

Have you read
THIS CENTURY'S GREATEST NOVEL
"GOD'S SCARLET LAW"

BY
DR. FRANCIS HENRY WADE?

IT IS

A "Soul-Seizing, Heart-Gripping Story"
"Live Electric Wire"
"Dynamo of Social Efficiency"

Another Eminent Critic says: "With pitiless, relentless, remorseless hand, it tears off the mask from many popular generally-accepted, present-day hypocrisies, fads and fancies, leaving them stark naked in all their hideous wickedness and folly."

All Its Incidents and Characters
are real happenings and real people taken from real life.
Perhaps one of those characters is

YOU

\$2.00 everywhere that books are sold or
sent postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by

THE OXFORD PRESS
Publishers Providence, R. I.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1925

Even Slogans Play Their Part in
"Selling" Literature to Bostonians
and Filling the Branch
Libraries with
Readers

By Mary Elizabeth Prim

THE Roxbury Crossing Branch of the Boston Public Library was originally a barroom. It has in consequence a more sprightly outlook on life than those hushed mausoleums which house libraries in other parts of the world. It is not strange that this branch should be the first to call attention to its possibilities by display advertising.

For years we have been urged to familiarize ourselves with the best cigarettes, toothpaste, chewing gum and light cars of popular make. The makers of all these things have shrieked their perfection at us from every billboard, magazine and newspaper in the country. Libraries, on the other hand, have always made themselves as inconspicuous as possible. They believed in hiding their books in remote stacks. A hapless visitor wandering into a small town library in search of a good story to read between trains was directed to a complicated card index by a preoccupied attendant busy evolving an even more tricky cataloging scheme. The Boston Public Library has changed all this. Roxbury Crossing Branch, with its plate-glass show window built solidly to support rows of gleaming bottles, is flooded with sunlight.

The Layout

Let us consider the "layout" as the advertisers have it, which delights the neighbors around that locality. In the library window is a little portable theater, with overhead lighting in the best David Belasco manner. Three sides of a gracious room are spread before us. It is simply a flat background painted in watercolor, but how charming and homelike. There is a glowing wood fire, deep chairs, chintz curtains and a window seat. Housewives on their way to market along Columbus avenue discuss it eagerly and bear away perhaps a new idea of interior decorating.

The floor of the stage is cunningly grooved so that groups of cutout paste-board figures may be inserted at will. In this case, a lovely youthful mother is reading aloud to a little group of youngsters before the fireplace. Nearer the footlights, father lounges in wing chair, his open book on the table before him. Beneath is the legend BOOKS IN THE HOME. Spread about the window are books which the library will permit you to take to your home, if you are a card-holder. Mark Twain's Autobiography, Gamaliel Bailey's "Damaged Souls," Sinclair Lewis' "Arrowsmith" to interest father; novels by Willa Cather, Edith Wharton and Edna Ferber to delight mother. "Little Women" and the "Woodhenges" are obviously for small sister; Howard Pyle's "Robin Hood" for brother and a scatter of bright picture books for baby.

Not that it is the intention of the supervisor of branches to lure the younger generation to the library! That isn't at all necessary as everyone knows who has seen the great after-school rush to the children's room in any branch. Between five and six hundred children storm the shelves every winter afternoon in East Boston alone, leaving them bareer than Mother Hubbard's cupboard within fifteen minutes. No; what the children want is not aroused interest, but more books. The object of the window displays is to catch the attention of those who have not been accustomed to rush to the "library" from earliest school days.

The book theater will remain at Roxbury Crossing for one year, "with complete change of scenery" every month. Attractors in prospect are "Joan of Arc," "Columbus," "Window Boxes," "Woods and Streams," "Who Knows?" These are, as you have guessed, to stimulate interest in such things as history, drama, nature, general reference. Even the most intelligent

of us fail to realize that in addition to the daily papers and monthly magazines our neighborhood library can supply us with the most recent and important books on all subjects. Try your branch library on aeronautics, radio, psychological research, cookery!

Rooms Still Lighted by Gas

Not all the branches had such interesting though unrefined beginnings as Roxbury Crossing, consequently many of them lack show windows. Some of them even are still lighted by gas, making it impossible to harbor the book theater. For such as these the supervisor of branches has devised other publicity methods. There are, for example, the historical characters. They sound instructive and dull, perhaps, but that is only because you have not seen them. Go to Orient Heights, Allston or Andrew square within the next few months and take a look at Priscilla and John Alden. You will find them standing on a table or the mantelpiece, surrounded doubtless by little girls squealing with delight. For Priscilla and her stalwart suitor are the kind of dolls one prayed for just before Christmas at the age of eight. Priscilla is clad in lavender and white, with long curls (of natural curls) and extravagant fashions. John, who has a dimple in his chin, wears corduroy. These two would reconcile even H. L. Mencken to the Puritan influence.

While John and Priscilla are bringing 1629 to mind, George and Martha Washington will be interesting to H. P. Markington who the Revolutionary period was most exciting and that there may possibly be a copy of James Ford's "Drums" in at the moment or maybe Fisher's "True Story of the American Revolution." George, most magnificent in plum-color velvet and lace, is somewhat stern, but Martha is a very motherly person. And a little plump.

The Empress Josephine, on the other hand, is most enchantingly sweet. Her coronet is quite dazzling. Napoleon's finger is just as one imagines it from the pictures. Somewhat of an enigma, of course, but what would you! Seen at Roslindale Branch, surrounded by that numerous books of his glamorous period, he would not fail to impress. Also there is a modern young man (P. Scott Fitzgerald, I believe his name is), very tall and elegant in blue serge. He sits at a table playing solitaire, to remind you that the public library has all sorts of books about indoor games. Two others will shortly join the company: Queen Elizabeth and Santa Claus, not to mention Shakespeare, who is having a new doublet made; crimson, slashed with silver.

There is in the branch department at the Central Library a complete wardrobe which can transform these advertising dolls at a moment's notice. The clothing is filed alphabetically. If North End Branch sends in a hurry call for an Italian exhibit, one simply turns to the envelope marked Woman-Italian, removes the gay little peasant frock, apron and earrings and proceeds to redress Priscilla or the Empress Josephine. For the first time in history, theatrical costumes are filed according to modern library methods.

A Ship on a Bookish Sea
Several of the branch libraries began life as shops and still have show windows, though not as grand as the one of Roxbury Crossing. For these there is a full-rigged ship sailing among copies of "The Maritime History of Massachusetts," "The Clippership Era" or "Moby Dick." Another popular exhibit is the file of fourteen little covered wagons, each one bearing a letter of the word Adventure.

Even the tiniest and poorest branch has space for a poster. The reporter accompanied the supervisor of branches to several of the out-of-town libraries where the books posters bloomed and excited eager comment. We arrived at Parker Hill just before two, the opening hour. Several children and a white-haired woman were waiting patiently. In the window—there is a show window, for it was once a meat market—was the suggestion:

Books give Information, Knowledge, Power.

You had your choice of works on business, arithmetic, dressmaking, up-to-date social affairs, radio simplified and how to sell at retail. The librarian declared that she had to add to the collection every hour or so, as passers-by were continually being seized with an impulse to know something about radio, retail selling or which fork to use.

Outside the library stood one little boy with his nose pressed against the glass. "Have you a card?" the reporter inquired.

He emerged from a waking dream—of millions of dollars made from selling at retail, perhaps—and smiled politely. "I like to look in. Maybe I will take a card, sometime."

He had an air of one courteously refusing to join a none too exclusive club.

Good Stories and Poems

At Roxbury branch a cheery poster announced: "There's Nothing Like a Good Story." Spread casually beneath and without book-supports (iconoclastic!) were copies of Stockton, Dickens, Bunner, O. Henry, Kipling. The desk attendant declared that recently they had set out Conrad's books in that way and seven of them circulated in one afternoon. There is hope for the cultural future of New England with seven people in Roxbury reading the great Poe's fiction at once.

Mount Pleasant has a table near the door and the lettering:
"There is Poetry in your life and in mine, but it takes a poet to make us see it."
E. A. Robinson was there; Whittier, Longfellow, and an open volume of Kipling.

Thou art the Voice to kindly boys
To lift them through the night.
And comforters of Unhappies.

To give the dead cool-night—
"Do the people around here read much poetry?" the reporter inquired.

The library assistant shook her head sadly. "Just the students take it out, for school work. The others prefer fiction."

"Who would have foretold?" If anyone were to read poetry you'd think it would be a native of Mount Pleasant—delightful name.

At Warren street one comes upon an unusual window poster display. People lean from the car windows to see it and many automobilists stop. As a matter of fact, it is one of those foreign scenes in beautiful rowdy colors that tourist agencies use to tempt you from your three sure meals and your comfortable bed. There is a seacoast town in slate gray, facing a yellow river, backed by a huge red mountain, like a strawberry jelly. Books about Canada, Java, the South Seas surround it; also "A Fortnight in Naples" and Louise Closser Hale's "An American's London."

The poster was acquired by the enterprising assistants of Warren street from Raymond & Whitcomb's Tourist Agency. Two of them were in town for shopping when their eyes were ever alert for the distinctive in window displays, lighted on a beautiful cave with a gentle sitting inside twirling a wheel; each spoke of this wheel exhibited a scene on the other side of the world—where romance lives. As craftsman to craftsman, they entered and asked to see the man in charge. They told him about their home-made posters: magazine covers, carefully clipped and pasted on cardboard, and lettered in white ink, in the intervals of making out registration blanks, keeping order in a crowded children's room and assuring Mrs. Macintosh that every single book by Ethel M. Dell was out at the moment but there was a new one by Boris Ruck.

The man nodded. He knew. What artist has leisure to attend to his art properly? "This is the last week on the genie," he declared, "I have an idea about a revolving globe—Now if you can use the genie in his cave, you can have it."

And then! The window at Warren street was too small to contain the genie, his cave, the wheel, not to mention the enormous footlights, spotlight, gears and motor which came with him. So the generous tourist agency took him back and sent instead a lavish collection of foreign posters, which would make a collector's eyes bulge with covetousness.

The assistants are bearing up under the loss of the genie, and the entire neighborhood is taking out books about Spain and Switzerland.

"Fortunately," as the assistant with the curly black bob says, "Fortunately for us, that is, they haven't money enough to go off round the world, as they'd like to, so our book circulation remains unusually high."

At Uphams Corner a brilliant poster reminds us that "A great Story is as well worth reading today as it was fifty years ago."

A volume of Dostoevsky nestles cosily by "Sense and Sensibility." (What would dear Jane make of the Russians, one wonders!) Scott, Hugo, Hawthorne and Balzac are side by side, but not for long. Readers keep discovering books they must read, books they always intended to read.

Biography

At Dorchester branch biography is set forth. An assistant there disclosed the fact that the neighborhood children are reading Bok's Autobiography. Indeed, many of them are planning to put into use his practice of collecting autographs. One hopes that the present generation of celebrities is as patient as those the young Dutch go-getter used to visit—just at meal times.

The Boston Public Library has thirty-one branches. Day by day each one grows more important to its community. More and more people realize that the library is not simply for children and students but for everyone. There are no forbidding "Silence" signs; the books are not hoarded in damp cellars. There are no scattered in all the windows, books they must read, books they always intended to read. Paternalize your neighborhood library.

JOHN MURDOCH, LIBRARIAN, DIES

Formerly First Assistant at
Boston Public Library

John Murdoch, librarian and author, died suddenly from heart trouble yesterday at his home, 16 High Rock way, Allston. He served in the catalogue department and as first assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library from 1896 until 1923, and previously was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Funeral services will be held at his home tomorrow at 3 P. M. The body will be cremated at Mt. Auburn cemetery and the ashes buried in Copp's Hill burying ground. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Abby (Stuart) Murdoch; two sons, Joseph of Belmont, and Richard, now in Guatemala, and three sisters, all living in Boston.

Mr. Murdoch was born in New Orleans, July 8, 1852, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Murdoch. He received the degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1872 and of A. M. in 1876. He married Miss Abby de Forest Stuart of Highland Park, Ill., in 1884.

As naturalist and observer, he was a member of the United States International polar expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, from 1881 to 1883. After serving for five years as librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, he conducted a farm at Middleboro until 1895, when he went to the Boston Public Library as assistant in the catalogue department. Ten years later he was appointed first assistant librarian and held that office until two years ago, when he retired.

He trained in zoology at the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard and made a special study of the Eskimos. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the American Anthropological Association and other scientific organizations. He was the author of parts of the report of the Point Barrow expedition dealing with natural history and of a report on the ethnological results of the same expedition; also numerous articles on Eskimo ethnology and linguistics and zoological papers.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1925

FUNERAL TODAY OF JOHN MURDOCK

The funeral of John Murdoch of 16 High Rock way, Allston, first assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library for years who died suddenly of heart trouble at his home Tuesday, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon with services at his home. Cremation will take place at Mt. Auburn cemetery, and the ashes will be buried in Copp's Hill Burying Ground.

Before coming to Boston he was librarian of Smithsonian Institute at Washington, which position he assumed after accompanying the United States International Polar Expedition from 1881 to 1883. Taking up farming at Middleboro he became an assistant in the catalogue department of the library, being made assistant librarian in 1919.

Besides making a special study of the Eskimos, Mr. Murdoch was considered an authority in zoology. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the American Anthropological Association and other scientific organizations. Mr. Murdoch was born in New Orleans, July 8, 1852. He received his A. B. from Harvard in 1872, and his A. M. three years later.

Surviving him are his wife, Mrs. Abby Murdoch; two sons, Joseph of Belmont and Richard, now in Guatemala, and three sisters in Boston.

Christ in Science Nov. 20, 1925

History of Boston Theater Depicted at Public Library

Ten Thousand Playbills on View Record Eventful
Era in the American Drama

Ten thousand playbills, traversing not only the individual record of the Boston Theater, now about to pass into memory, but a considerable contribution as well to the illuminating and important history of what is frequently identified as the golden age of the American theater are on view at the Boston Public Library in a special exhibition which will continue through Oct. 6.

The exhibit comes at a time when the actual days of the old Boston Theater, which was opened Sept. 11, 1851, are waning. Great actors and actresses have spoken immortal lines from its vast stage; such stars as Charlotte Cushman, John Gilbert, Edwin Booth, John Drew, James H. Hackett, Adeline Patti and Joseph Jefferson. In October, 1850, the theater was transformed into a grand salon where a hall was given in honor of the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. It has been said that "no other theater in the world has presented as many notables to the public, from tragedians and grand opera singers to Negro minstrels and variety performers, from orators and clergymen to ballet dancers and athletes. . . . And certainly, from the mid-nineteenth century onward the Boston Theater has been truly one of the famous Boston institutions.

To commemorate then, the history of this theater, the Public Library has set this collection of playbills and of photographs and drawings of its most famous members in tribute.

"The Manager respectfully announces that this magnificent New Theater will be opened to the public on Monday Evening, Sept. 11, 1854 with a Strong and Talented Company, composed of some of the most popular performers of America and Europe. . . . reads the first bill issued by the theater. "The Orchestra will be full and efficient; no expense will be spared in placing all entertainments upon the stage with a fidelity and superior excellence of scenic illusion, worthy of the patronage of a Metropolitan Audience. . . ."

John Gilbert in The Rivals

"The Rivals" was given at the first night, with John Gilbert in the role of Sir Anthony, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Malaprop, and Mrs. Barrow as Lydia Languish. The company included Edwin Forrest, E. L. Davenport, Julia Dean, James H. Hackett.

Booth's first Boston appearance in a leading role was made in 1857. "Mr. Edwin Booth, the young American tragedian as Iago! . . . " "Mr. Booth as Romeo."

"Last night of the Highly Successful Engagement of Mrs. D. E. Bowers who is justly acknowledged as the best Actress of the Age. . . . reads a bill, printed for "Dec. 8, 1864."

"The names of William Warren, Fanny Davenport follow, then guests again: Adelaide Ristori, Madame Januschek, the Morlacchi ballet.

An invitation card with blue ribbon, among the playbills, attracts attention; it is for the ball given "in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." The date is Oct. 18, 1860. "His coming at that time," relate the chroniclers of the theater, "did a great deal toward cementing the friendship between this country and Great Britain." And, accordingly, their appraisal is that "the Prince of Wales ball is perhaps the most important event that has ever taken place within the walls of the Boston Theater. . . . In the course of years there were other royal visitors. On Dec. 8, 1871 a complimentary ball was given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia.

Photographs of Mariella Sombrich, Nellie Melba, Sarah Bernhardt, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica are in the collection, with others. The young Odis Skinner, a mere boy, in the company of Harry Dixey, Denman Thompson, Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane and Nat Goodwin. Then a scene from the comic opera, "The Wedding Day," representing Della Fox, Jeff de Angelis, and Lillian Russell. There is also the entire cast of The Rivals, as received in 1856. William Crane played then Sir Anthony. Mrs. John Drew was Mrs. Malaprop, and Julia Marlowe impersonated Lydia Languish.

The Dashing Velocipede Rider

The picture of Miss Addie Searsey stirs other memories. The dashing "velocipede rider" became the wife of "Professor" Alexander Hermann, the famous magician and was known later as Adelaide Ristori. The Hamilton Brothers, George, William and Alfred, were the heroes of the flying trapeze. One of them, as a young boy, played before the Duke of Wellington and the Queen Dowager Adelaide. That was in 1846.

The drawings and photographs were lent to the library partly by the management of the Boston Theater and next Sunday, Oct. 4, a lecture on the Boston Theater will be given at the library.

Boston Transcript, Sept. 30, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

Despite all the manifest absurdity of graphic statistics, with their endless pictures of mice and men as they would appear "if laid end to end," one must admit that a compilation just made with regard to the State Library at Austin, Tex., has much suggestive value. The librarian, Miss Octavia F. Rogan, has measured the library's stacks, and find that they comprise four and one-third miles of shelving space. If a person will conceive himself in charge of a row of books four and one-third miles long, with several thousand persons constantly expecting him to be able to lay his hands on any one book in the row at a moment's notice, he will realize, in a new way, what the task of keeping library shelves in order is, and how extremely difficult it is to avoid losses and misplacements. And the Austin library with 68,275 books and 110,000 pamphlets and manuscripts is far from large as great libraries go. The books of the Boston Public Library, "end to end," must run closer to forty miles than to four. With such an image in one's mind, the service of the card catalogue, of shelf divisions and the decimal system becomes vitally evident in a new way. The wonder is first that adequate guides of that character have been provided in modern library science, and second that the guides, in practice, usually point true and straight to the book wanted.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Why Boston Still Is Mecca

A Southwesterner's Impressions

By Stella Hope Shurtleff

Boston. Not an exclamation, but a full stop of satisfaction as we drove from the station to my destination in Commonwealth avenue. Boston. "Yes, the streets are crooked." To me, they seemed, however, winding rather than crooked; ways to stroll along, places to browse in. Intricate, with promise at every curve—this was my first impression of the streets.

Next came the spires. Every direction a spire arose, reminiscent of the spirit that settled New England. And at the end of the week here, I close my eyes and see spires. Another outdoor characteristic of Boston imprints itself upon the mind of the stranger. Here is a city that remembers. One is never far from a statue. The legend on one church, "Let these stones be a memorial—" is true generally of the stones of Boston. Some cities pay their respects to a hero or a cause, and pass on into the turmoil of the day. Not this city: Boston remembers. Lafayette passed this way; warriors fell; battles were fought; causes were won; land was acquired; men of letters lived; inventions were made. Boston remembers all this and much more. The spirit of remembrance broods over the city as a gentle influence.

This atmosphere, together with spots where history was made, perhaps most of all explain the sense of being in a place where Colonial life lingers. It is as if one stood on shore and said, "You see where that stream empties in, it is different." Colonial life seems still to flow into this Twentieth Century Boston.

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For a single generalized indoor impression: chairs, not mechanical instruments intended to drive away fancies, nor "inconveniences of conversation," not pompous pretensions, but chairs meant to sit in and read a book in, even to read Dickens or Shakespeare—such are the chairs I have met in Boston. Here are chairs that imply recognition of the all but lost quality of leisure.

There have been high-lights in the week. Who can forget a first glimpse of the Pavle de Chavannes murals in the Public Library? To approach them by that stair of marble so suggestive of sunlight made over into stone, to feel the spirit of contemplation and aspiration which fills the pictures, to note their quiet rhythms of line, their beautiful spacing, is an experience worth a journey across the continent. There is Trinity Church, which in this atmosphere of remembrance quickly recalls Trinity as it was in the process of building, with Phillips Brooks moving here and there as the work goes on, for in and about the church much of his life is present.

Another high moment comes with a first visit to the Museum of Fine Arts. Such a combination of graciousness with exacting, discriminating presentation of art objects must bring delight to the heart of every lover of art. "Such quality" is the running comment as one strolls from gallery to gallery.

In the museum are certain special experiences. Here is the complete Sargent. Elsewhere one finds his brilliance, his style, but here is the artist Sargent in toto. The very recollection of his brilliance is here, to be sure, but that is not all. In the water colors, and even more in the drawings at the Boston museum you find Sargent newly. You stand almost hypnotized by his powers of definition. No fog of imagination, no winds of sentiment blur or bend his vision. Sargent is so completely represented in the Boston Museum, chronologically, that his entire history as an artist may be read through the record.

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A soft gray morning; three hours almost alone in the hushed presence of the Gardner collection. One leaves the place silent—and grateful to the absent collector. But in Boston, the last note should be historic. Late afternoon, golden light and the unexpected suggestion that one should go to see the old North Church. What an hour for a first and also a last impression! The beauty of the spire and windows, the simplicity of the whole, the mosaic quality of the old brick walls, could not have a better development than approaching twilight.

The week ends: a mere glimpse of Boston: a sense of more to see than has been "sightseeing" in Boston. Here one browses, follows, explores.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES

Twenty-Eighth Season Will Open Thursday Night with Interesting Schedule for October

Interest and contrast mark the program for the October Thursday night and Sunday afternoon free public lectures at the Boston Public Library which open the 28th season on Thursday. The Thursday lectures begin at eight o'clock and the Sunday afternoon lectures at 3.30. The schedule for October is as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 1—Inside a Harrow, a Pyramid and a Tomb. Mrs. Alice Howard Macomber.
Sunday, Oct. 4—The Story of the Boston Theatre. Quincy Kilby. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, Oct. 8—Around the World. Walter Wentworth Allerton.
Sunday, Oct. 11—The Route of the Resolute. A World Tour. John C. Bowker. F. R. G. S.
Thursday, Oct. 15—From Hell Gate to Golden Gate via Panama Canal and Return via the Grand Canyon. Henry Warren Poor. A. M. Sunday, Oct. 19—Music of the Bible. Charles N. Langford. Illustrated with reproductions of thirty-five musical instruments of ancient Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria and Palestine, including nineteen (suppositional) instruments of the Bible.
Sunday, Oct. 19, 8 P. M.—"The Miracle," its History and Presentation at Home and Abroad. Rudolph Kommer.
Thursday, Oct. 22—Chara-Bancine in the British Isles. Guy Richardson.
Sunday, Oct. 25—Music Contrasts and Their Heights. Margaret Anderson, pianist and associate editor of The Musician. Illustrated by piano playing.
Thursday, Oct. 29—How the Layman Should View Art. Royal B. Farnum, director of the Massachusetts Normal Art School.

The Boston Ruskin Club, which meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in the lecture hall, will present "This view of Art. Royal B. Farnum, director of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Oct. 5; and "Ruskin's Museums," by Mrs. May Smith Dean, Oct. 26.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1925

BACKWATERS OF THE STAGE

An Exhibition at the Public Library of
Old Playbills from the Boston Theater—
Photographs and Drawings as Well—
Roosevelt Once Ejected from the House

THE house-backwaters will soon lay hand upon the Boston Theater. Through the second half of the nineteenth century, it was a notable playhouse, sheltering many players of more or less blessed memory. Seizing occasion, the Public Library has put on exhibition a collection of playbills at the old house and added photographs and drawings of players, singers and entertainers so recalled. The management of the theater, Mr. Quincy Kilby the antiquary, and the Library itself have contributed. They will be on view through Tuesday next; while on Sunday afternoon Mr. Kilby will lecture about them and about the old playhouse.

From the Library come the following notes about the exhibition. "It possesses (if I may say so) an almost complete set of the playbills, more than ten thousand in number. "The manager respectfully announces that this magnificent New Theater will be opened to the public on Monday Evening, Sept. 11, 1854, with a Strong and Talented Company, composed of some of the most popular performers of America and Europe. . . . reads the first bill. The sheet is elegant in promise; no expense will be spared in placing all entertainments upon the stage with a fidelity and superior excellence of scenic illusion, worthy of the patronage of a Metropolitan Audience. . . . members of the company, and those of "The Rivals" as played in 1856. William Crane took Sir Anthony, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Malaprop, and Miss Marlowe Lydia. The picture of Miss Addie Searsey stirs other memories. The dashing "velocipede rider" became the wife of "Professor" Alexander Hermann, the magician, and was known later as Adelaide Ristori. Dozens of small photographs in other cases: Fanny Davenport, Lucille Western, Thomas W. Keene, Cammilla Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Josephine Adams, 32 11, Southern, John Drew, and others of more recent days."

"The Rivals" was acted on the first night with John Gilbert as Sir Anthony, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Malaprop, and Mrs. Barrow as Lydia. The company, as the playbills reveal, contained many abilities—Edwin Forrest, E. L. Davenport, Julia Dean, James H. Hackett. Booth's first Boston appearance in a leading part was made in 1857. "Mr. Edwin Booth, the young American tragedian as Iago! . . . " "Mr. Booth as Romeo . . . as Petruchio . . . as Petruchio . . . " Up to his "Vareuse" Bandit many a playbill proclaims in large letters his "Grand and Unsurpassed Talents." Entertainment was rather generously provided. Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy, Othello, for instance, was followed by Buckstone's "Beautiful Comedy, Popping the Question," the same evening.

"New names swarm upon the playbills as the years pass. Adeline Patti, Julia Dean, Joseph Jefferson. "Last Night of the Highly Successful Engagement of Mrs. E. P. Bowers, who is justly acknowledged as the Best Actress of the Age. . . . reads the bill, printed for Dec. 8, 1864. The names of William Warren, Fanny Davenport follow, then guests again: Adelaide Ristori, Madame Januschek, the Morlacchi ballet. In 1870 and after, Lucia, the "Fairy Comedienne" appears in "Pierrot," "Little Nell," "Heartsease," "Captain Charlotte." In short, elicits, and high shoes, as the photograph shows, she was comely and sprightly. As the next "Great Attraction" Lydia Thompson's Troupe is announced in the "Celebrated Balletsque of Isou, or the Man at the Wheel." Pauline Markham, with "The Venus Arms and Velvet Veils" was one of the company. "Then came Charles Peckler, Victor Capoul, Chasteline Nilsson—a galaxy of actors and singers.

"An invitation-card with blue ribbon, placed among the playbills, recalls the ball given 'in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.' The date is Oct. 18, 1860. In the course of years there were other royal visitors. On Dec. 8, 1871 a ball marked the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. In 1877 another, later famous person enters the history of the theater, but in another way. During a performance of "Alec" a young man, a freshman at Harvard, who was 'running' for one of the clubs, created no little disturbance in ferociously applauding in all quiet scenes. Finally he was ejected from the gallery. The young man in evening dress, and with handsome whiskers, was Theodore Roosevelt, afterward president of the United States.

"A large number of drawings and photographs are shown in the cases. There is the scene of 'Kit and the Bears,' with Leslie Allen, F. S. Chaufray and D. J. Maguinla. For fourteen years 'Kit, the Arkansas Traveler,' opened the season. A picture of Tommaso Salvini and Edwin Booth follows next, then Soubirch, Melba, Bernhardt, Calvé, Nordica, to mention only a few of the best known. The young Odis Skinner, a mere boy, Harry Dixey, Denman Thompson, Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane and Nat Goodwin. There is also the entire cast of "The Rivals" as played in 1856. William Crane took Sir Anthony, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Malaprop, and Miss Marlowe Lydia. The picture of Miss Addie Searsey stirs other memories. The dashing "velocipede rider" became the wife of "Professor" Alexander Hermann, the magician, and was known later as Adelaide Ristori. Dozens of small photographs in other cases: Fanny Davenport, Lucille Western, Thomas W. Keene, Cammilla Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Josephine Adams, 32 11, Southern, John Drew, and others of more recent days."

Old Boston Theatre Closes Career of 71 Years Tonight

Magnificent Memorial to Late B. F. Keith Will
be Erected on Site of
Historic Playhouse

At the close of tonight's performance at the Boston Theatre, Quincy Kilby of Brookline, for many years treasurer of that noted old playhouse during the heyday of its glory, will ring down its curtain for the last time.

Its action will mark the end of a Boston institution that for more than a half-century was without a peer for cheer, beauty, acoustic properties and spaciousness, and that has been the scene of some of the most notable events in the history of Boston.

WILL BE RAZED AT ONCE
The old Boston Theatre is to be razed at once and in its stead will rise a great structure, to be erected by the B. F. Keith Company and dedicated as a memorial to the founder of the company and the originator of present-day vaudeville in this country.

There are paintings and statuary of much value; portraits of celebrated actors, actresses and opera singers; rare old furniture and properties used in noteworthy productions of years ago; a wonderful collection of programs covering the many years when the theatre was making history; and many other articles of historic and historic interest, all of incalculable value as mementoes of a notable period in theatrical history.

It has not yet been determined what shall be done with these valuable mementoes. Already overtures have been made for some of them by private individuals, especially those of an older generation, to whom delightful memories of the old playhouse are still green. It is likely, too, that such public institutions as the Boston Public Library, the Harvard Library, the Bostonian Society, as well as others of a similar nature, will seek to incorporate some of these treasures in their archives for the education and enjoyment of future generations.

HISTORIC MEMENTOES
There are paintings and statuary of much value; portraits of celebrated actors, actresses and opera singers; rare old furniture and properties used in noteworthy productions of years ago; a wonderful collection of programs covering the many years when the theatre was making history; and many other articles of historic and historic interest, all of incalculable value as mementoes of a notable period in theatrical history.

For many years the Boston Theatre was the largest in the country. It held

BOSTON LIBRARY FUND IS SOUGHT

Trustees' President Places
the Needs of Institution
Before the Public

Gifts of large sums of money to the Boston Public Library must be forthcoming if that institution is to maintain its proper position of usefulness in a great city and its present standing as one of the leading libraries in the world, declares Michael J. Murray, president of the board of trustees, in a public appeal for funds issued today.

This important branch of the public educational system cannot be maintained on its past high levels without private aid, he says, and states that only private gifts from the philanthropic can save the library in its present crisis.

First Free Library
"From small beginnings, this first free public library in the world, supported by taxation, has developed into one of the three great free public scholarly institutions in the United States. Its unique collections are world-known; students come from all parts of the world to make use of them," the chairman says.

"For many years, it had a won-

derful growth and it led the free public libraries of the country. Unfortunately, the available income has not kept pace with the demands upon the institution and it is now falling in arrears and must continue to do so unless funds in larger measure are provided for its growth and development.

"This intensive service to those who are no longer in school opens vast opportunities of helpfulness. It means for the library more persons especially trained to serve intelligently seekers for knowledge and a vastly larger quantity of books to meet the reasonable needs of those who read with a purpose.

"The trusts of the Boston Public Library—about three-quarters of a million—are pitifully small when it is recalled that the New York Public Library has more than \$16,000,000 in such funds.

Buildings Need Repairing
"Each year the trustees give careful consideration to the pressing needs, allowing a reasonable increase for service and upkeep. Unfortunately the city has not been able to meet what the trustees consider their modest request and for this reason the central library and branches have fallen lamentably into disrepair."

Among the most insistent demands in Mr. Murray's view, besides rehabilitation, are establishment of new branches, salary increases, additional copies of books, enlargement of scope of children's reading, technical books, and volumes in foreign languages.

Boston Herald, October 5, 1925

OLD PLAYHOUSE CLOSES CAREER

Boston Theatre Gives Its
Final Show After Ex-
istence of 71 Years

OLD-TIMERS GATHER
IN FORCE FOR FINISH

The final curtain of the Boston Theatre was rung down at 10:45 o'clock last night. It closed off forever a stage that for 71 years has been used for the entertainment of theatre-goers. On that stage in an earlier day appeared the best of the legitimate stars. Later vaudeville artists succeeded to its dominion, alternating with moving pictures. Last night's final curtain marked its passing from the stage of life.

Most of last night's audience saw the final curtain rung down as they would see any final curtain rung down. They knew it meant the passing of a vaudeville and moving picture theatre. But there were others in the audience who saw and felt something more, particularly as Quincy Kilby, for many years treasurer of the theatre, recounted some of the names of the actors and actresses who had played on the Boston stage. They were names of a day that is past, meaningless to the younger generation, but capable of bringing pleasant memories back to those who remembered the Boston Theatre of their youth.

ONE OF THE OLD-TIMERS

There was George W. Wilson, for instance, one of the greatest comedians of his time, who was that of the old Boston Museum. He sat up near the orchestra pit to absorb every detail of the program that was being sung. Then Howard Gould was seen in the audience. He can count back 40 years association with the spoken stage, and John McNary, although a younger man than the other two, is now considered an old-timer and of the school that is little known about at present. Harry Kohl, an old Bostonian, was there, and a few elderly ladies who did not care to give their names, but who said they were glad to be able to be present at the closing, although they regretted the passing of the house.

The regular Sunday night performance went on according to schedule, and shortly before the picture ended a small group of men appeared in the lobby of the theatre. In the group were Robert G. Larsen, manager of the Keith-Albee interests in Boston; Bart Grady, manager of Keith's; Charles S. Harris, manager of the Boston Theatre; John H. Mahony, building commissioner of Boston, who has opened all the theatres in Boston, except the Boston, Howard and Halls streets; and Phil. Pott, who was formerly connected with the Keith interests, and the old-timers whose names were previously mentioned.

They all went backstage and arrangements were made with Benjamin West, electrician, who dropped the curtain on the final performance, that Mr. Philpott should go on the stage at the conclusion of the picture and make brief announcement that Mr. Kilby wished to say a few words concerning the history of the house.

ORCHESTRA'S LAST NUMBER

After this formality, Charles Frank led the orchestra in its last number, William Kelley shut off the spot lights for the last time, and Edward M. Barry and Edward C. Smith, who used to be gas men at the theatre in the days before electricity came into use, said goodbye to the old familiar scenes.

During the early evening the men already named were at dinner in the Adams house as guests of the Saturday Night Club, which had its last meeting last night, as the theatre was its club room. The old actors, called on by Mr. Philpott, told stories of the early days of the Boston. Mr. Larsen told a story of the more recent days of the house and of the plans of the future for the Keith-Albee activities. For one thing he said that the Keith-Albee organization was contemplating the erection of the finest theatre in the kind in the world on the site now occupied by the Boston as a memorial to B. F. Keith, the father of vaudeville.

The new theatre, which is in the old stage building on Washington street, opens this morning, when Manager Harris will assume his new duties there, with Samuel Mahoney as his assistant.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1925

The Boston Theater Passes

The last ringing down of the curtain of the old Boston Theatre occurred last evening. The house has been justly famous, and for many reasons its demolition is to be regretted. The most famous of American players have trodden its boards. The list of those who have appeared there is a noble roll of departed genius. Grand opera has been given in the house, and given to advantage. When it was opened in 1854

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1925

Lecture Series on Symphony Program Opened at Library

Reviews Offered Public by Division of University.
Extension—Lectures Include Professor of Music,
Composers, Orchestra Conductors and Critics

Prof. William C. Heilman, lecturer on music at Harvard University and a member of its faculty of the department of arts and sciences, Alfred H. Meyer, critic, and Richard G. Appel, head of the music division of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY

Boston's Pushcart Library Brings New Desire for Books

Many Residents of South End, Not Knowing Ways
of America, Grasp Opportunity for Reading
Offered Free for the Asking

Five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and the doors of Lincoln House on Emerald Street swing wide and a maroon-colored pushcart, piled high with books, is trundled down the high stone steps to the midst of an expectant throng. Thus, Boston's pushcart library begins its tour down Emerald Street into Castle, Mott and Lovering Streets to the sidewalk market on Harrison Avenue distributing its burden of romance and lives of great men from door to door and hand to hand until it returns to Lincoln House at 7 p. m., there to remain until 5 p. m. on the following Tuesday.

In its wake it leaves a trail of enjoyment; men and women who had not held a book in their hands in years pore over printed pages, which transport them from the dullness of routine in city tenements to bright circumstances of fact or fiction. Women busy with household tasks or too shy to go to a public library; men who have no desire to trudge to a reading room after the day's work, are deep in books which they devour as hungrily as they eat their food after being for hours without it. Homes are transformed and vision broadened. Miss Grace T. Wills of Lincoln House, Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branch libraries, and Miss Marion C. Kingman, supervisor of the Tyler Street Branch Library, hope that in time there will develop from their little cart, a reading public of discriminating taste with a consequent improvement among the children with whom the advent of the patrol wagon is one of the most exciting events of a day.

When this novel library van started out on its second tour yesterday it

Plans of Greater Boston opens Friday
ing at nine o'clock in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library in Copley square. The course, offered through the co-operation of the librarian and the State division of university extension, will be given before by Professor Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The course this year will be a continuation of last year's course, "Great Classics of the World's Literature, 1500-1900."

The division of university extension offers an evening course also by Professor Rogers on Wednesday evenings, beginning this week, at half-past seven. The course this year will deal with American literature from the Civil War to our day. It will be held in the lecture room of the library and is open also to students of the college credit, for a small additional fee.

found expectant groups awaiting it on door steps. Heads were out of windows watching for its coming, and men thronged about the little cart eagerly signing cards that would give them the privilege of books.

Fleeting tales of adventure or mystery, and biography, were mostly in demand, civics coming second with an occasional call for philosophy or one of the physical sciences. Books in Yiddish, Greek and Italian, were reached for as old friends who had long been absent.

"Why read? the cart challenged the South End public by means of a placard, as it slowly wended its way along the streets or stopped for distributing. Directly below the printed words was the injunction, "Take a book and find the answer. On the other end was, "Come and Look, then Take a Book." Their appeal seemed to be as popular as a cross-word puzzle.

The idea, Miss Guerrier explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is to take the library into an area that it has not penetrated before. For one reason or another, perhaps because they are new to the ways of their adopted country, many residents of the South End have never been made properly acquainted with books. They do not realize the treasures that are to be had at the library for the asking.

The pushcart library is a branch of the Tyler Street Library in the South End and both are under the direction of the Boston Public Library. The idea originated with Miss Wills, of Lincoln House. If it were possible to adopt the methods of vendors of vegetables and fish, taking the books to the very doors of possible patrons, many might be induced to read who otherwise would not, she resumed. The pushcart library, therefore, came into being, and a bell was one of its chief adjuncts. It figured conspicuously on the first day as a means of attracting attention, but it was silent on the second. Nobody needed it.

Miss Guerrier said that the library's plan is to handle the district as many villages are handled throughout the State. Communities that have no libraries of their own are served in many instances by county or large town libraries, who tour them regularly with automobile loads of books. Miss Guerrier pointed out that an automobile would make it possible to serve a larger territory with a larger collection of books and would be a real civic service.

The traveling library, she said, is not for children. It is exclusively for grown-ups. The children can come to Tyler Street. The library officials want to get them into the habit of coming so that in later years they will not need a pushcart library. In the meantime, and perhaps always, there will be some for whom the pushcart will be needed, and it should be extended to other parts of the city, Miss Guerrier says.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

MUSIC, far lands, the homes of the cave-dwellers, the char-a-banc tourists of England today, life and letters, earthquakes, Amy Lowell and her poetry—these are but a few of the subjects which comprise the twenty-eighth season of the Boston Public Library's



Miss Marion C. Kingman, Librarian of Boston's New Pushcart Library, is Shown Making Out an Application Card for Subscribers in the South End. Hundreds of Residents, New to the Ways of America, Are Being Reached.

WILL REPORT ON LIBRARY

Trustees Name Twenty-Five Prominent
Citizens as Examining Committee

Twenty-five men are women have been named by the trustees of the Public Library as an examining committee, according to custom, and their first meeting for organization was held yesterday afternoon. They will report to the trustees during the year on all branches of the service. Their names are:

Gordon Abbott, Peter L. Atherton, Professor E. Chaffin Black, John T. Bottomley, M. D., W. Irvine Bullock, Miss Ida M. Cannon, Clifford H. Dewey, Allan Forbes, John L. Fitzgerald, Stella French, Leo M. Friedman, Henry Le. Johnson, Jacob J. Kaplan, John C. Kiley, Malcolm Lang, General Edward L. Logan, Mrs. Joseph T. Shaver, Francis P. O'Connor, Mrs. Fred L. Isaacson, Mrs. Arthur Hatch, Rev. Lyman V. Johnson, Samuel Steinman, Mrs. Sara H. Eyles, Charles H. Tyler, Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1925

"THE MIRACLE" IN PICTURES AT LIBRARY

Reinhardt-Gest, Music-Drama Pan-
tomime Strikingly Portrayed
in New Exhibit

Opening today in the art room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library is a singularly interesting exhibition of photographs, paintings in color, drawings, programs and other educational data pertaining to "The Miracle," by Professor Max Reinhardt and Morris Gest, who later this month will present this music-drama pantomime in the Boston Opera House.

This exhibition consists of some two hundred special photographs of scenes from "The Miracle," including many showing its various presentations abroad, as well as many interesting personal photographs of Professor Reinhardt and early photographs of Mr. Gest at the time when he was a Boston newsboy.

As one enters the exhibition room in the Public Library, the eye is at once caught by a brilliant mass of colors in a large painting by Andrei Hudiakoff, a noted Russian artist who was brought to America by Mr. Gest when the impresario introduced the Moscow Art Theater to America. This painting in its blues, purples, greens and reds, shows the "big" scene in "The Miracle." It is a picture of an exquisitely beautiful cathedral interior. On another wall to the right as one enters the exhibition room are three other similar paintings by Mr. Hudiakoff showing other scenes from "The Miracle."

Along one wall of the room are more than a hundred photographs of different scenes of "The Miracle." Each photograph is captioned in such a manner as to indicate the particular action represented.

Reinhardt's Stage

In a row of glass cases are a number of personal photographs of Reinhardt and of his castle, Leopoldsdorf, in Austria. There are photographs also of Reinhardt's theater, the Grosses Schauspielhaus, in Berlin. In this theater Reinhardt introduced the circus arena and a great apron stage, forming a strongly marked unity of stage and auditorium. The photographs show its style of architecture and arrangement of both auditorium and its double stage.

Included in the Reinhardt photographs from Mr. Gest's private collection are reproductions of various certificates of decoration conferred upon Reinhardt by royalty, besides a reproduction of the French Legion of Honor.

Included in this exhibition are souvenir programs of "The Miracle" as presented for the first time in America at the Century Theater in New York, similar to those that will be used in connection with the Boston presentation later this month; and programs of the presentation of "The Miracle" in London, Salzburg, and in the Public Auditorium in Cleveland, Ohio—the first city outside of New York in America to witness "The Miracle."

The arrangement of the large collection of photographs showing practically every action scene in "The Miracle" follows Reinhardt's "regie book," or production manuscript, which has long been a tradition in the theater throughout Central Europe. The scenes as represented are arranged on the left-hand wall of the exhibition room in the order of the progression of each scene in "The Miracle," beginning with a picture of the Cathedral itself, showing the statues, nuns, priests, populace and knight.

Scenes from the Spectacle

In keeping with the color key and leading motives in the Reinhardt book, the photographs show the lighting and "feeling" of each scene. Then follow, in order, the scenes showing the summer forest, the banquet, the wedding, the coronation, the inquisition, the manger, the winter forest, and finally again the cathedral.

There are a number of interesting photographs of Morris Gest taken with Reinhardt in Leopoldsdorf, Austria, going over the details of the production of "The Miracle," and some photographs at the grave of Eleonora Duse at Asola, Italy, as well as a photograph in the garden of the estate of Gabrielle D'Annunzio. Included in this exhibit, also, are photographs showing the producer greeting Constantin Stanislavsky, co-founder of the Moscow Art Theater, on his arrival in America for the first time; and photographs of Mr. Gest with his father and mother, taken upon the release of his parents from the turmoil of Russia. Most interesting of all, in a personal way, are early photographs showing the producer at the time he was a newsboy on the streets of Boston, and later at the time he was treasurer of the old Columbia Burlesque Theater. Still another photograph of great interest to Bostonians is one showing Mr. Gest and Boston's late favorite actor, John Mason.

This collection pertaining to "The Miracle" and its producers comes a little less than three weeks before the opening of the production in the Boston Opera House. "The Miracle" exhibition will continue through Oct. 20.

Boston Herald
October 8, 1925

BOOKS and AUTHORS by John Clair Minot

No visitor to Boston's Public Library fails to note the eager way in which Sir Harry Vane looks out from the vestibule upon the successor of the colonial town in which he played a stormy part in his own brief young day long ago. What wouldn't we give to know what he thinks of the daily pageant of Copley square? Perhaps you have forgotten that Samuel Pepys, greatest of all writers of diaries, was in the London mob that saw Sir Harry beheaded on Tower Hill when Charles II was punishing the regicides and those suspected of sympathy with them. Sir Harry was a restless spirit, an idealist, but tactless and given to indecision. Wrote the King: "He is too dangerous a man to let live, if we can honestly put him out of the way." Whatever the "honesty" of it, a way was found and the officers of the Tower admitted that his bearing was something marvellous and that never had a condemned man died so bravely. Pepys, impressed out of his usual levity and cynicism, came as near being sympathetic as was politically advisable. He tells us how Sir Harry, standing on the scaffold, drew forth a paper and began to read it. The sheriff commanded the trumpets to sound and down his voice. Small wonder he exclaimed: "It is a bad cause that cannot tolerate the words of a dying man!" Pepys writes that "he showed more of heat than cowardice, but yet with all humility and gravity." We read the brave old story with renewed interest as told in "Samuel Pepys: a Portrait in Miniature," by J. Lucas Dubreton, just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This brightly book comes to us in translation from the French and deals with the Pepys of the unexpurgated diary.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1925

Pictures on Leaves

At the Boston Public Library during this week is an exhibition of pictures printed on leaves, work done by Brother Adrian of St. Mary's High School, Waltham. Before the work of design is done, the leaves are cured by a special process, designed to insure the retention of the original color. The leaf is then printed with a needle, making the background a light shade of green, with the foreground the ordinary leaf color.

Christian Science Monitor
October 17, 1925

LIBRARY CLUBS MEETING OPENS

Joint Session at Williams-
town Takes Up Topic of
Adult Education

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special).—Practical experiences of Massachusetts librarians in carrying out the program of adult education was the topic of discussion this morning at the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club now being held at the Greylock Hotel with an attendance of 125 librarians.

"Development of lecture courses has been a method used in Brockton," said Harold A. Wooster, librarian of the Brockton Public Library and leader of the discussion. "During the past year we held in the library 58 such lectures which were attended by as many as 5564 people. The library itself gave a series of 12 lectures, the others being under the auspices of the University extension and various clubs. Good results too have been produced by displays of books on various subjects."

Reading With a Purpose
Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the Massachusetts Library Club, told how the "reading with a purpose" series, now being issued by the American Library Association, had been put across in Boston and incidentally, lists distributed far and wide.

"By displaying the series in the lobby of the Boston Public Library and selling them upstairs, 1600 copies of the reading courses were sold in less than three months, and these to people not only scattered all over this country but from the Philippines, China, Palestine, South America and Hawaii, whereas now more than one-half of the lists are bought by Boston people during the summer three-fourths of what we sold were to visitors."

Miss Eloise Jones of the division of public libraries introduced other reading lists, among the number being those put out by certain colleges, Dartmouth, Smith, Wellesley, and Amherst. Although designed primarily for alumni these lists will be supplied to libraries, the suggested books too can be borrowed from the division of public libraries.

Duty of Librarian

"The duty of the librarian," said Miss Jones, "should be to create a demand for this material."

President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College extended the welcome to the library clubs at the opening session last evening, also a talk on Williams College library was made by W. N. C. Carlton, librarian, a visit there being planned for today.

How a story actually grows and takes form from raw material was explained by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, an instance of one of her own tales, "The Red Quilt" from Hillsboro people "being used as illustration. The creative process was revealed which the essentials background, facts and emotional tone were fused into this story of Aunt Melitable, who was considered so negligible until she found self-expression in quilt working."

An author, according to Mrs. Fisher, simply must know the background against which a story is written and know it "up stairs down cellar and back porch."

Art of Story Making

"An important element in the art of story making is the presence of time," she said. "It is this that distinguishes painting from photography and creative writing from journalism; also this lapse of time is necessary so that the facts from which the story grew may have developed into only the essence of circumstances. A story should never be so crudely put together as to be easily recognized."

"But the writer can't do anything with facts alone, he must string them up emotionally. It is at times emotional sensitivity that writers must work like lightning to get down on paper what Mrs. Fisher called as 'the first drop.' Then comes the long period of revision, working with

that 'perverse medium' of language as to the proper ending for a story. Mrs. Fisher compares it to an apple on the windless day which drops from the tree just because it is ripe. "Don't hurry your story. It will fill but, on the other hand, don't let it wither and shrivel. Sometimes there is nothing more that can be done to improve a story. The only way is to make the next one better."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1925

Already the Public Library maintains a course of informal lectures about the programs of the Symphony Concerts—on Monday afternoons at five o'clock. On Saturday last it began a second series of similar talks about the programs of the People's Symphony Orchestra or of visiting orchestras. It will continue them on successive Saturday evenings at 8.15. They will deal with the music in hand from the point of view of the listener. H. T. P.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1925

LECTURES ON "THE ART OF POETRY"

Series at the Boston Public Library Free to the Public Has Been Arranged by the American Poetry Association
The series of four free public lectures on the first Wednesday of the coming four months has been arranged by the American Poetry Association, which has for its object the encouragement and study of poetry and of American writers of poetry, according to the highest classical and progressive standards of this art. These lectures on "The Art of Poetry," to which the public is cordially invited, will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, and the speakers and their subjects and dates are as follows:

Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., Charles Hammond Gibson, president of the association, "The Composition of Poetry"; Dec. 2, at three, Henry Harmon Chamberlin, vice president of the association, "The Spell of Lyric Poetry"; Jan. 6, at three, Wilmon Brewer, Ph. D., "The Influence of Shakespeare on Scott"; Feb. 3, at three, Miss Helen Archibald Clarke, a vice president of the association, "The Fervor of Humanity in the Thought and Art of Robert Browning."

The association has arranged also for two lectures on Sunday afternoons, to be given as a part of the regular library course, as follows: Dec. 27, at 3.30 P. M., E. Carlton Black, LL.D., professor of English, Boston University, on "Wordsworth," and Feb. 28, at 3.30, Robert E. Rogers, A. M., associate professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose subject will be: "The Portrait of a Modern Poet."

The association welcomes to its public meetings not only students and writers, but all who in any way may be interested in poetry.

At the first meeting of the season of the Hyde Park Historical Society, held in the public library building, John S. Burrows of the editorial staff of the Transcript was the speaker. His subject was "The Story of the United States Frigate Constitution."

Christian Science
Monitor Oct. 17, 1925

HEAD LIBRARIAN SPEAKS IN WEST

Tells Regional Conference
of Activities Abroad and
New Catalogue

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 16 — The American Library Association is carrying on a number of important activities abroad, Charles F. D. Belden, president of the association and director of the Boston Public Library, said in an address before the regional meeting for Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

The association is interested in the American Library in Paris, he explained, and in the French capital administers a library school which is training librarians of France and other foreign countries in American methods. Mr. Belden added that Dr. A. E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library had recently returned from China, where he went as representative of the association to assist in furthering more active interest in public library development in that country.

Reviewing the activities of the association, Mr. Belden described the new edition of the American Library Association catalogue, a carefully selected list of 10,000 volumes now in print which seem most important for a public library, in the judgment of some 200 authorities. Another publication of hardly less interest is the "Winnika Book List" of books for children, the unique feature of which will be the annotations made by some 600 children who have read the books.

The association, through its committee on library survey, is now conducting an exhaustive study of American public libraries, the results of which are to be published. A study of library schools is now in progress under the direction of the association's board of education for librarianship. Mr. Belden spoke warmly of the significant work of the association's commission on the library and adult education. He described the series of reading guides now in course of publication, under the general title "Reading With a Purpose."

The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the association will be held in Atlantic City the week of Oct. 4, 1926, with a day of jubilee celebration in Philadelphia on Oct. 6. The described the suggested plans for a comprehensive exhibit of library progress and achievements, to be held in connection with this conference.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1925

"Advertising" at the Library

To the Editor of the Transcript:
You may recollect a few months ago there were many reports published here of protests in English newspapers against the unscrupulous had taste of advance scenes of an American movie producer, who trapped an officer of the Royal Army into furnishing a military escort for his films.

The walls of the fine arts exhibition room of the Boston Public Library show at present that some official of the institution has likewise fallen victim to advertising wiles, unless there be some not very apparent reason that the room is of a sudden adorned like a theater foyer with the "advance stuff" of a "coming production," a photo play whose merits, real or assumed, are not hidden for want of the last word in Barnum.

If the library, like those other civic monuments, our public rubbish boxes, is a proper place for advertising displays, let us hope that the citizens of Boston are to be put in the way of finding that the more severely their susceptibilities are wounded, the lighter will be their taxes.

WM. W. CORDINGLEY

Boston, Oct. 12.
[Our correspondent's pen has so keen an edge that it cuts quickly through to conviction. Any reader of his letter must be strongly captivated, in first thought, to agree with him. To a certain extent, even though incidentally and by no means as part of the purpose of the authorizing officials, the exhibit now on display at the library does serve the ends of advertising. To that extent, therefore, it is open to whatever criticism a member of the public, mindful of the library's status as a public institution, may care to voice.

For ourselves, however, this criticism is overborne, in the present instance, by other and larger considerations of the public interest. The production in question, it must be remembered, is one which cannot be denied unusual significance as an event in the development of the modern art of stage-setting and of scenic representation in general. To this our correspondents' assumption that "The Miracle" is a photograph contributes good witness. Further, the greatest of all German scenic-artists conceived the setting which this drama of the spoken word has been given, no one had supposed that such effects would ever be attempted save for cinematographic production.

Waiving any question of like or dislike of the drama itself, the mass-appeal of "The Miracle" has an artistic and a contemporaneous historical interest which well deserves to be shown in an exhibition of photographs, painting in color, drawings and other educational data. Moreover, it is justifiable to place such an exhibit in the public library, where hundreds who may never see the production itself will be able to study its effects, and to take from them such enjoyment or instruction as they may.

Either this is true, or else the public library must forego all that contact with the moving, contemporaneous stream of life and art which we hold to be very essential, if it is to serve the people of Boston as broadly as it should serve them. The resources of the library have constantly been made available to educate and brighten the pleasure of open-scores and of the followers of the Symphony concerts. Dramatic productions of unusual scenic interest have been accorded, on several occasions in the past, the same treatment now given "The Miracle." And we believe it is well that they should have been. In view of the risk of criticism involved, selection of material for such exhibits calls, it is true, for great discretion on the part of the library's officials; but thus far we believe that discretion has been soundly exercised.—134

Rockford Morning Star - October 15, 1925

Librarians Of Illinois Meet Here

Needs Discussed By Speakers

Illinois librarians in convention here looked into the future yesterday and last night, and saw increasing need for development and opportunities for service.

"I confidently expect to see the libraries of America come into actual and unquestioned leadership in the intellectual life of the country," declared Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Library Association, in his address on "Soundings and Excursions in the Library World," last night.

Hear Official Reports

Between 200 and 300 delegates had gathered in Nelson hotel crystal ballroom for the second session of the state convention. In an afternoon meeting they had heard reports of officers and of committees after being greeted by David D. Madson, corporation counsel, and Martin Kjellgren, president of Rockford library board of directors.

George R. Utley, president of Illinois Library Association and librarian at Newberry library, Chicago introduced Mr. Belden, calling attention at the same time to the fact that this is the jubilee year of American Library Association. Mr. Utley pointed out that this is a particularly fitting year for the presidency of Mr. Belden, since the first president of the national group held the post-

LIBRARIES SEEN THROUGH HOURS, SERVICE, BOOKS

STATISTICS FURNISHED AT STATE CONVENTION ATTACK BIG PROBLEMS

That selection of books, hours of opening, and quality of service offered are the most important fundamental considerations in judging libraries today, and that lack of funds too often makes the best service impossible to obtain, was the burden of a report submitted yesterday by the state library extension division of Illinois library association.

Miss Anna May Price, superintendent of the extension division, read her report before the state association's opening session in Nelson hotel ball room yesterday afternoon. Accompanying the report were statistical tables obtained from a recent study of the state's libraries; these tables were submitted for inspection following the meeting.

Rockford Library Leads.

Figures were gathered from 236 libraries in the state showing hours of opening, expenditures, salaries paid, amount of professional training had by staff members, size of staff, and populations of respective towns and cities. It is interesting to note that Rockford's public library is one of only 28 in the state which are open full time; that is, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., six days a week. The main building here is actually open from 8:30 in the morning until 9 at night.

Certain significant facts noted are that 17 libraries are open 36 hours; 61 libraries spend less than \$1,000 annually; 124 libraries pay less than a living wage, \$200, for service; 109 librarians have no professional training; 36 librarians have minimum professional training; but six librarians are professionally qualified.

Tax Larger Unit.

Making recommendations for meeting this situation in institutions of Illinois, Miss Price said:

"The only solution to the problem as I see it, is to tax a larger unit. The county is the preferable one as well as the logical one. More and more of the county is being used as a unit for social organization. Our county library law could be adopted by every county in the state except Cook county.

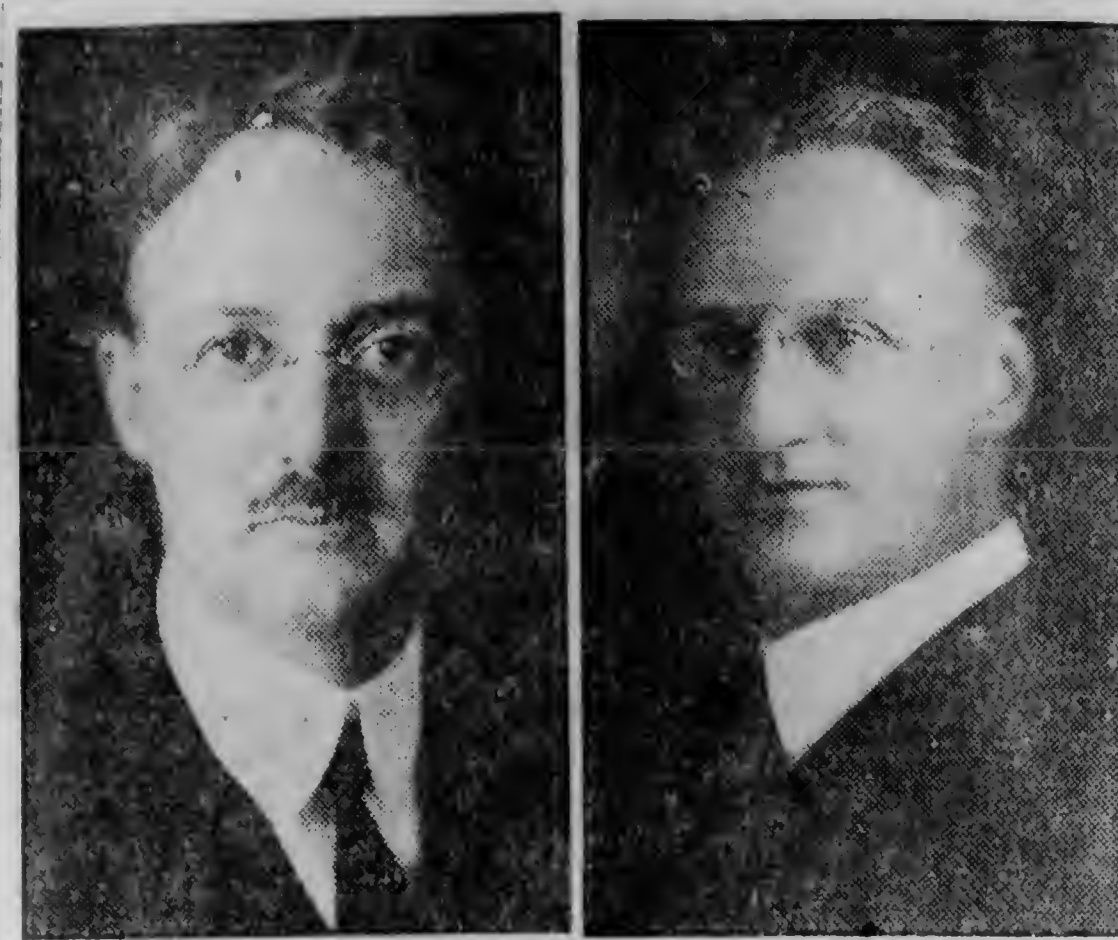
"A second plan would be for the city libraries to offer to furnish library facilities to all the people in the adjoining or nearby townships for a sum of money to be appropriated by the townships at their annual meeting. This plan is easier to adopt than the single township library since it does not require a referendum vote and can be made to include not only one township but all adjoining townships."

Need Intelligent Service.

Discussing in detail the problems of selection, hours of opening, and staff service, Miss Price's report says in part:

"The use of the collection of books and the hours they are available depends in a large measure on the in-

Library Executives Here



These two men, both library executives, are important figures in Illinois library association convention which opened at Nelson hotel yesterday afternoon. Left, George B. Utley, of Newberry library, Chicago, president of the state organization. Right, Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of Boston Public Library and president of American Library Association, who spoke last night on "Soundings and Excursions in the Library World."

elligent service of the library staff. If you have a well qualified librarian you will have well selected books. The trustee cannot take the time to investigate new titles nor do they know the older publications on a given subject nor what the library contains. Book selection means more than Penny Buncher's estimate of the best sellers. The smaller the book budget the more difficult the problem.

Hours Important.

"The hours of opening are important. What is the use of gathering together a fine collection of books if the public is to be locked out two, three, or four days a week; if the busy man must stop and think—this is Friday night, the library is not open.

"If the question of hours is one of three income, the qualified librarian will make such good use of her wise selection of books that the necessary funds will be forthcoming."

"Two other influences on circulation, the report continues, are the open shelves and the number of frequency of purchases of new books. An assistant can charge many more books if they are brought to her, or if she does not have to spend time looking for books that are not on the shelves.

"Circulation figures not only do not give a fair estimate of the value of the library to the community, but they do not give a just means of comparison between libraries. Some libraries loan for two weeks plus renewal, others loan for four weeks and do not renew. While the A. L. A. has well defined rules on counting circulation, they are not all followed."

Need Rural Work.

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ter for him. Washington Post, Oct 26, 1925

LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Penning will perform a great public service by urging upon Congress legislation for extending the public library system in Washington. The commissioner has announced that he will recommend to Congress the establishment of branch libraries in various parts of the city and in some of the outlying public schools.

In most of the large cities the public library system has been developed to include many of the schools and nearly all the populous suburbs.

There can not be too many branch libraries in any city. The municipality that boasts of its numerous libraries can generally be put down as a city of culture. Boston, perhaps, has more libraries available for the use of its public schools than any other city. While a few branch libraries have been established in Washington and made available for students, there is still urgent need for others. Indeed, it is reasonable to believe that the time is not far distant when every public school will have its own library. It will become an essential and important part of the school system. With books at hand to illustrate, elucidate and enlighten them, subjects that pupils may regard as dull will be made more attractive and the desire for further investigation and study will be fostered.

The hours of instruction in the public schools are comparatively few, but the great university of books is always open. If select libraries were available for the use of boys and girls in every public school it would make the daily round of school work less of a drudge, and would enable the pupils to gather greater knowledge than the textbooks offer.

Congress can not do a better thing than to act favorably upon the recommendation of Commissioner Penning.

Boston Transcript - Oct 26, 1925

LIBRARY MAY BAR STUDENTS

College Boys and Girls Purloin Many Books. Say Officials

Steps may be taken to bar students of Boston colleges from the Boston Public Library, according to the library officials, who state that the students are apparently taking books from the library shelves and never returning them.

Books on business administration have been hardest hit, they say, for one shelf of such volumes more than 80 books have disappeared since the colleges have opened this fall.

And in other ways the library officials say that the students are a nuisance. They congregate in groups about the tables on Saturday and engage in conversation, which has proved most annoying to readers in the rooms, who have registered complaints. Officials also say that the students have made practice of using the reading and reference rooms for study halls to such an extent that the public has no chance to be accommodated.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1925

MUSICAL NOTATION

To the Editor of The Herald:

I want to thank you for the article on my lecture, "The Music of the Bible," which was reported Sunday in the Boston Public Library.

I was unintentionally misquoted in one sentence of this article, and I have received two or three letters from musicians with regard to this little mistake. Your reporter quoted me as having said "there was no method of notation of music in the world save that of the Chinese up to 1000 A. D."

What I actually said was this: "Up to about the year 1000 A. D. there was no adequate system of notation, and that the music of all nations, with possible exception of the Chinese, was learned and transmitted orally from man to man."

The Greeks had a letter-notation at least 500 B. C. This was in use for many centuries, until it was supplanted in the fourth century by a notation, called the Neume, invented (supposedly) by Ephraim, a monk of Syria. This notation was so indefinite that no person could correctly read a composition written in Neume unless he had heard it sung; yet the system served until about the year 1000, when our staff notation was evolved. Therefore two systems of music notation had been in respective use fully 1500 years before the staff system came—about the year 1000 A. D.

C. N. LANPHERE.
Boston, Oct. 23.

The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1925

STUDENTS STEALING IN LIBRARY

Complaints of Many Thefts of Books Being Made

Officials of the Boston Public Library have appealed to the heads of Boston colleges to co-operate with them in preventing students from stealing books from the shelves. If the college authorities cannot find some way to restrain the students from walking out of the library with books that never find their way back, the officials state it will be necessary to follow the course of the New York Public Library and exclude them.

MANY COMPLAINTS

They report an overwhelming loss of books. From one shelf alone devoted to books on business administration 80 books have mysteriously disappeared. This shelf, they claim, is used only by the students. They state also that the students have so appropriated the reading rooms of the library, using them as study rooms, that the general public cannot be accommodated in the manner in which it should be served.

The students are proving a nuisance in other ways. Every Saturday in Bates Hall the large reading room on the second floor of the Public Library, it is necessary for the various librarians in charge to call guards to remove groups of students who cluster about the long tables for conversation. Readers have objected on the grounds that talking and laughter disturb them.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

NOWADAYS, whenever Mr. Charles Belden speaks, he speaks with special authority. The able director of the Boston Public Library is also the president of the American Library Association, the constituted leader of the library movement throughout the Nation. His most recent pronouncement was made last week at Sioux City, Ia., at the regional meeting of the A. L. A. for Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

Admittedly it is a time when the president of the American Library Association might well be justified in devoting all his attention to cheerful praise of the past. Is this not the "Jubilee Year"—a season specially marked for celebration of the first half-century of the organized life of the A. L. A.? Certainly a jubilee is for jubilation. Mr. Belden is well aware of this; he knows how remarkable has been the progress of American libraries since 1876. For many of them it has been a progress of from nothingness 50 years ago, to greatness. In some cases the very cities which now support some of our largest library institutions scarcely existed as more than names on a barren map when the A. L. A. was organized at Philadelphia.

Mr. Belden knows the wonder of this record, but he seems little disposed to dwell upon it for the mere sake of congratulatory delight. On the contrary, he seems to take it almost as a matter for concern. The progress of the first half-century having been so great, how valiantly must librarians battle now to assure an equal progress in the next fifty years!

"What of the future?" President Belden asked at Sioux City. "What now or enlarged activities are to engage our attention? How is library extension to be accomplished in a big way? I say big, because of the fact that some fifty million persons within the borders of the United States alone are still without public library facilities. How is the profession to adapt its technique so as to give quicker and better service? How may the public library with its boundless possibilities be sold to the general public, and to the business world in particular? How may appropriate means more adequate for the necessities of the public library be secured?"

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all credit. But for the general reader without training—the person in a hurry—a simpler way to the books must be found.

"Should it be necessary, as in a recent experience of my own, to turn over nineteen cards to obtain casual information about one small set of books? Again, is it necessary always to give the full and often involved title of a book? Remember, I have in mind the value of a card catalogue for the average person who would consult the average book, and in ninety-nine out of one hundred times the recently published book. The technically perfect card catalogue in large libraries when used by the average reader is only a promoter of general obfuscation.

"Let us simplify the title and yet retain the identification of the volume. In a note inform the reader as to its scope and worth; when necessary, give references to a book or books, less or more technical or of better standing; refer to bibliographies; state the highest authorities on the subject. Let us separate the books of the last five, ten or twenty years, as may seem best, from the books of an earlier period. Of course, I am not suggesting that the present highly technical and scientific system of cataloging be given up, but that it be supplemented by an independent system that will make its appeal and be of ready aid to the average busy man and woman and child who would make use of the library's facilities."

The Librarian is convinced that there is great wisdom, as well as courage, in all this. The Librarian yields to none in his admiration and regard—even in his affection—for a well made library catalogue of the present standard type. As a master guide to the resources of a large collection of books it can never be much changed or simplified—at least not with safety. Confusion, lack of certainty, would be the inevitable result. Consequently the Librarian, in his past discussions of this problem, has always been content with mere appeals for the extension of popular knowledge of the intricacies of the modern card catalog. Since the institution itself cannot be abandoned, let more and more patrons of the library be encouraged to grow familiar with it.

But even when the Librarian has argued in this fashion in the past, he has been conscious of asking the impossible. Some increase of popular training in the use of the modern catalog of two or three million cards of course is feasible, but to pretend that it can ever be made a general, a broadly satisfying instrument, for use by the thousands upon thousands of readers of all classes of the public is not only asking the impossible, it is asking the impossible.

and saw increasing need for development and opportunities for service.

"I confidently expect to see the libraries of America come into actual and unquestioned leadership in the intellectual life of the country," declared Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Librarian association, in his address on "Soundings and Excursions in the Library World," last night.

Hour Official Reports

Between 200 and 300 delegates had gathered in Nelson hotel crystal ballroom for the second session of the state convention. In an afternoon meeting they had heard reports of officers and of committees after being greeted by David D. Madden, corporation counsel, and Martin Kjellgren, president of Rockford library board of directors.

George B. Utley, president of Illinois Library association and librarian at Newberry library, Chicago introduced Mr. Belden, calling attention at the same time to the fact that this is the jubilee year of the American Library association. Mr. Utley pointed out that this is a particularly fitting year for the presidency of Mr. Belden, since the first president of the national group held the post-

office too often makes the most service impossible to obtain, was the burden of a report submitted yesterday by the state library extension division of Illinois library association.

Miss Anna May Price, superintendent of the extension division, read her report before the state association's opening session in Newberry hotel ball room yesterday afternoon. Accompanying the report were statistical tables obtained from a recent study of the state's libraries; these tables were submitted for inspection following the meeting.

Rockford Library Leads

Figures were gathered from 236 libraries in the state showing hours of opening, expenditures, salaries paid, amount of professional training had by staff members, size of staff, and populations of respective towns and cities. It is interesting to note that Rockford's public library is one of only 28 in the state which are open full time; that is, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., six days a week. The main building here is actually open from 8:30 in the morning until 9 at night.

Certain significant facts noted are that 17 libraries are open 26 hours; 14 libraries spend less than \$1,000 annually; 124 libraries pay less than a living wage, \$200, for service; 110 librarians have no professional training; 36 librarians have minimum professional training; but six librarians are professionally qualified.

Tax Larger Unit

Making recommendations for meeting this situation in institutions of Illinois, Miss Price said:

"The only solution to the problem as I see it, is to tax a larger unit. The county is the preferable one as well as the logical one. More and more of the county is being used as a unit for social organization. Our county library law could be adopted by every county in the state except Cook county.

"A second plan would be for the city libraries to offer to furnish library facilities to all the people in the adjoining or nearby townships for a sum of money to be appropriated by the townships at their annual meeting. This plan is easier to adopt than the single township library since it does not require a referendum vote and can be made to include not only one township but all adjoining townships."

Need Intelligent Service

Discussing in detail the problems of selection, hours of opening, and staff service, Miss Price's report says in part:

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"If the question of hours is one of library income, the qualified librarian will make such good use of her wise selection of books that the necessary funds will be forthcoming."

"Two other influences on circulation, the report continues, are the open shelves and the number of frequency of purchases of new books. An assistant can charge many more books if they are brought to her, or if she does not have to spend time looking for books that are not on the shelves.

"Circulation figures not only do not give a fair estimate of the value of the library to the community, but they do not give a just means of comparison between libraries. Some libraries loan for two weeks plus renewal, others loan for four weeks and do not renew. While the A. L. A. has well defined rules on counting circulation, they are not all followed."

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few branch libraries have been established in Washington and made available for students, there is still urgent need for others. Indeed, it is reasonable to believe that the time is not far distant when every public school will have its own library. It will become an essential and important part of the school system. With books at hand to illustrate, elucidate and enlighten them, subjects that pupils may regard as dull will be made more attractive and the desire for further investigation and study will be fostered.

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Boston, Oct. 23.

Christian Science Monitor Oct. 23, 1925
LIBRARIANS PLAN RECEPTION
In honor of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and newly elected president of the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association will give a dinner and reception on Nov. 23 at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Boston Transcript

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"I firmly believe that a second enlargement of the library life of the country is at hand. The time is ripe and members of the profession appear to be alert and, for the most part, ready to follow wise leadership. I believe that long before the close of the next half century the attitude of the library toward the public will be quite changed. Up to the present, with comparatively few exceptions, the library has been passive. If the public came and log, but since it cannot wisely be made away, or if certain elements of the public were uninterested, the library itself was concerned. This attitude of aloofness is rapidly passing, and the time will soon come when every library of standing will have a publicity expert on its staff to assist in making known its contents and its possibilities of service.

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"Let us simplify the title and yet retain the identification of the volume. In a note inform the reader as to its scope and worth; when necessary, give references to a book or books, less or more technical or of better standing; refer to bibliographies; state the highest authorities on the subject. Let us separate the books of the last five, ten or twenty years, as may seem best, from the books of an earlier period. Of course, I am not suggesting that the present highly technical and scientific system of cataloging be given up, but that it be supplemented by an independent system that will make its appeal and be of ready aid to the average busy man and woman and child who would make use of the library's facilities."

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But even when the Librarian has argued in this fashion in the past, he has been conscious of asking the impossible. Some increase of popular training in the use of the modern catalog of two or three million cards of course is feasible, but to pretend that it can ever be made a general, a broadly satisfying instrument for use by the thousands upon thousands of readers of all classes in the public library today, is to deceive oneself. It is to beat against a stone wall of human limitations that cannot be overthrown.

Now comes Mr. Belden with a really practical program of progress, one that honestly takes into account the elements that must be considered. He grants the necessity of maintaining the major catalog, but since it cannot wisely be made to serve the average needs of the average reader, he would develop a supplementary catalog especially designed to serve these needs. This popular reader's guide would have for its all-determining watchword, "simplicity." And that simplicity, we take it, would be of a kind now almost wholly foreign to library catalogs. For it would seek not a quantitative analysis of all books and pamphlets bearing on a given subject—which is what the present card catalog supplies—but a simple and clear qualitative analysis. Not the display of numbers of entries dealing with any one

used as a unit for local organization. Our county library law could be adopted by every county in the state except Cook county. "A second plan would be for the county libraries to offer to furnish library facilities to all the people in the adjoining or nearby townships for a sum of money to be appropriated by the townships at their annual meeting. This plan is easier to adopt than the single township library since it does not require a referendum vote and can be made to include not only one township but all adjoining townships."

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"I firmly believe that a second enlargement of the library life of the country is at hand. The time is ripe and members of the profession appear to be alert, and, for the most part, ready to follow wise leadership. I believe that long before the close of the next half century the attitude of the library toward the public will be quite changed. Up to the present, with comparatively few exceptions, the library has been passive. If the public came and made use of what the library happened to have, well and good. If the public remained away, or if certain elements of the public were unserved, the library itself was unconcerned. This attitude of aloofness is rapidly passing, and the time will soon come when every library of standing will have a publicity expert on its staff to assist in making known its contents and its possibilities of service."

Indeed, the chief emphasis will be laid on service to the public—service of types some of which are not yet dreamed of. I anticipate the time when a library patron will not be permitted to leave the library without having received satisfaction, by means of the library—art, science, history, science, etc.—presided over by trained and gracious experts who can guide and direct the inquirer to the solution of any problem, the answer to which may be found in writing, in type, in print, or, a thing this, who will direct the inquirer to some other, if not to the original source of knowledge. . . . The library should be a great laboratory where knowledge and information may be sought and found, in addition to being the pleasant and profitable browsing ground for those in search of polite literature. I am inclined to believe, indeed, that fiction will have a less important, if not a negligible place in the great libraries of the future. Naturally there will be 'samples and selections' at least of the best and tried fiction, but the reader of the novel of the moment will seek his or her mental stimulant or sedative from the nearest lending library of current fiction."

The ideal which Mr. Belden here proclaims is one of great appeal. In all gratitude for the painstaking and often highly competent assistance which one receives from many of the ablest workers in each an institution as the Boston Public Library, there can be no question that room and need exist for a still larger group of staff members able and willing to guide and inspire the reading of all who enter the library's doors. It should be possible for every citizen, young or old, who seeks advancement in any field of human knowledge, or enlargement of any joy in human life, to feel that he can go to the city's library, and there find ready, expert sympathetic guidance with the same certainty that a pupil finds such counsel and leadership when he enters the doors of a school or college.

Still more concrete are the recommendations which President Belden made at Sioux City, touching the field of library technique. "Not infrequently," he said, "I question whether, for the convenience and practical usefulness of the average patron of the library our present card catalogs are all that they should be. So often when a would-be reader is unable to get the particular book desired, I find him quite disinclined to use the modern technical card catalog. Its use necessitates, in so many cases, the looking over of so very many cards, the reading of so much irrelevant matter. Too infrequently the result is either confusion and discouragement, or an naturally a staid upholder of the work of scientific bibliographers—their technique is superb and the results of their labors for the bibliophile, the research worker and the careful student deserve

utmost training—the person in a hurry—a simple way to the books must be found. "Should it be necessary, as in a recent experience of my own, to turn over nineteen cards to obtain casual information about one small set of books? Again, is it necessary always to give the full and often involved title of a book? Remember, I have in mind the value of a card catalog for the average person who would consult the average book, and in ninety-nine out of one hundred times the recently published book. The technically perfect card catalogue in large libraries when used by the average reader is only a promoter of general obtusation."

"Let us simplify the title and yet retain the identification of the volume. In a note inform the reader as to its scope and worth; when necessary, give references to a book or books, less or more technical or of better standing; refer to bibliographies; state the highest authorities on the subject. Let us separate the books of the last five, ten or twenty years, as may seem best, from the books of an earlier period. Of course, I am not suggesting that the present highly technical and scientific system of cataloging be given up, but that it be supplemented by an independent system that will make its appeal and be of ready aid to the average busy man and woman and child who would make use of the library's facilities."

The Librarian is convinced that there is great wisdom, as well as courage, in all this. The Librarian yields to none in his admiration and regard—even in his affection—for a well made library catalog of the present standard type. As a master guide to the resources of a large collection of books it can never be much changed or simplified—at least not with safety. Confusion, lack of certainty, would be the inevitable result. Consequently the Librarian, in his past discussions of this problem, has always been content with mere appeals for the extension of popular knowledge of the intricacies of the modern card catalog. Since the institution itself cannot be abandoned, let more and more patrons of the library be encouraged to grow familiar with it.

But even when the Librarian has argued in this fashion in the past, he has been conscious of asking the impossible. Some increase of popular training in the use of the modern catalog of two or three million cards of course is feasible, but to pretend that it can ever be made a general, a broadly satisfying instrument for use by the thousands upon thousands of readers of all classes in the public library today, is to deceive oneself. It is to beat against a stone wall of human limitations that cannot be overthrown.

Now comes Mr. Belden with a really practical program of progress, one that honestly takes into account the elements that must be considered. He grants the necessity of maintaining the major catalog, but since it cannot wisely be made to serve the average needs of the average reader, he would develop a supplementary catalog especially designed to serve these needs. This popular reader's guide would have for its all-determining watchword "simplicity." And that simplicity, we take it, would be of a kind now almost wholly foreign to library catalogs. For it would seek not a quantitative analysis of all books—which is what the present card catalog supplies—but a simple and clear qualitative analysis. Not the display of numbers of entries dealing with any one title would be its purpose, but the provision of a quick, well-considered index to the best and most authoritative books.

When one comes to think of it, it is not that precisely what even the most erudite readers usually are seeking, in their own card catalogs? Why, after consulting the cards, do we send to the stacks a request for from six to twelve volumes from among those we have found listed? Do we really wish to read half a dozen or a dozen books on the subject in question? Not a bit of it. What we are really seeking is one book, or at the most three books that are the best authorities in the field. And to this choice the existing card catalog usually gives us no clear or certain guide whatever. We have to call for a dozen books in order to make the selection. And next week some other reader will call for the same dozen or one closely like it, only to throw out once more the black sheep and settle upon the high priests.

This is wasteful—wasteful not only of the reader's time but also of the staff's time. It is an unnecessary tax upon the library's service facilities. The task might be done once for all—save only for periodic revisions—by providing a supplementary catalog which would single out the important books and merely refer the special research student to the major catalog. That such guidance is needed—and that it is a guidance not supplied by the existing catalogs—is, of course, amply witnessed by the vast increase noticed at our libraries of late in the compilation of reading lists—qualitative, descriptive ten-book lists for example—on countless topics. All of this work has been for good. None of it need be lost. On the contrary, it means that a good part of the work necessary for the organization of such a popular catalog as Mr. Belden suggests has already been done. Let it now be extended and developed, until it covers all major fields and topics.

Recently the Librarian remarked that "the average book of travel is the easiest of all reading, even as it is the only type of writing which the Librarian thinks fully justifies the practice of 'skimming.'" To this a reader pleasantly rejoins: "I can recommend a book of travel memoirs you would not wish to 'skim.' 'Everywhere' by A. Henry Savage-Landor. Just try it as a tonic. And I have a list of just such volumes from the Athenaeum shelves."

The prescription is excellent and the Librarian, for one, will make haste to try it. No doubt he will find his correspondent's recommendation well advised. Certainly it would be a mistake to suggest that all books of travel are of the kind which justify only a rapid skimming of the cream of their contents. Many may well be drunk as whole milk and will yield good cream for such drinking.

LIBRARIES NEED MORE PUBLICITY

"Come Out of the Woods," Spaulding Suggests—Lazy Students Criticized

That old saw about everybody running pell-mell to the dark woods to buy a mouse trap from a fellow who can make a better brand is all nonsense, according to Forrest B. Spaulding of Syracuse, N. Y., who spoke before the regional meeting of the American Library Association Thursday morning in the Presbyterian church. His subject was "The Mouse Trap Caught More Than the Mouse."

Mr. Spaulding was librarian at Des Moines, Ia., a few years ago, and was librarian at Camp Dodge in 1917-19. He is at present consulting librarian at Syracuse and edits Gaylord's Triangle, a paper much read by librarians.

"You have all heard of that old saw," Mr. Spaulding said, "that says, 'If you write a better book or preach a mouse trap than your neighbor, though you build your house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to your door.' These words are usually ascribed to Emerson, but they were spoken by the Rev. John Paxton, pastor of the West Presbyterian church, New York City, and have been quoted all over America."

But the world doesn't go. "There is no greater fallacy than that contained in these words. The world will not go out into the woods to hunt you up to buy something. You must get out of the woods and advertise in the newspapers or they will pass you by."

"That good mouse trap you build out in the dark woods will catch more than the mouse. It will catch the fellow who built it, and he will get caught in the trap with a lot of mouse traps on hand that he can not sell."

"Every public library should use no less than 3 per cent. of its available funds in advertising. If Sears Roebuck spends \$1.20 each for 2,000,000 catalogs to advertise their wares, it must pay to advertise. If Wrigley spends 2 cents on every 5 cent package of gum to advertise it, I say it must pay to advertise. And if it pays the gum manufacturer to advertise, it will pay the librarian to advertise."

Ford B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City public libraries, spoke on "Some Effective Newspaper Advertising."

Mr. Wright married a former Sioux City girl, Miss Lulu M. Floyd.

S. C. CONVENTION LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Friday Morning
 8:30 o'clock—State association breakfasts and meetings.
 Iowa, Martin hotel ballroom;
 Minnesota, Chamber of Commerce; Missouri, West hotel;
 Nebraska, Chamber of Commerce; North Dakota, Club room; Martin hotel; South Dakota, West hotel.
Friday Afternoon
 1:30 o'clock—First Presbyterian church.
 "A Library Tour Through China"—Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 3 o'clock—Sightseeing trip and outdoor picnic.

41 years ago last Tuesday, he formerly was a newspaper man, but has been in library work for about 40 years.

Advises Much Publicity
 Library advertising in the Kansas City newspapers has been successfully employed by Mr. Wright, who told convention delegates the results were very apparent.

Mr. Wright advised the librarians to run ads in the home papers, and to send in good copy, feature stories, editorials and the like.

Other addresses Thursday in the Presbyterian church were given by Mande Van Buren, Owatonna, Minn., on "The Spirit Moves Books;" Lydia M. Barrette, Mason City, Ia., on "More Mother Goose;" and Ethel Elise, Watertown, S. D., on "Selling Points for the Small Library."

Davidson Brothers radio department installed a microphone and three loudspeakers in the Presbyterian church Thursday morning. This is the first time a "mike" has been installed in a hall or auditorium in Sioux City. Delegates reported every word was heard distinctly from even those speakers who could not otherwise have been heard excepting by listeners in the front seats. One woman speaker appeared to be afraid of "mike," and stood to one side. The result was disastrous to the audience.

The installation of the equipment was a donation to the visiting librarians by Davidson Brothers.

Discuss Hospital Libraries
 One of the main programs in the Thursday afternoon group meetings was the hospital library roundtable conducted at St. Vincent's hospital.

The first public library in the United States to introduce library service in hospitals was the Sioux City library, of which C. W. Sumner is librarian. Books are now taken to the bedside of hospital patients by many libraries throughout the nation.

Dr. G. T. Notson, superintendent of the Methodist hospital here, read a paper at the roundtable on "The Hospital Library From a Superintendent's Standpoint."

Doctor Notson declared himself as very much in favor of libraries tendering service to hospitals. The leading person in the hospitals is not the superintendent or doctors or nurses, but the patient, and whatever conduces to his betterment is of value to the hospital, he pointed out.

Other speakers at this roundtable were Rose A. O'Connor, hospital librarian here, who spoke on "Hospital Librarian's Day," and Percie Jones, hospital librarian at St. Paul, who spoke on "Costs." Several short speeches were made by other hospital librarians, who told of the manner in which they handled their hospital service.

Children Like Libraries
 Another important group meeting Thursday afternoon was held in the lecture room of the public library, where children's libraries and school libraries were discussed by the speakers.

Alice I. Hazeltine, director of the Library Training school at St. Louis, Mo., spoke on "The Professional Education and Status of the Librarian Doing Children's Work or School Work in the Future."

Children are using libraries more and more every day, the speaker said, and the call for trained librarians who have specialized in children's library work is greater than the demand that can be met by the three library schools that have special courses for this phase of the librarian's work. These three schools are Carnegie Library school, Pittsburg, Penn.; Western Reserve Library school, Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis Library school, St. Louis, Mo.

Dwight C. Porter, principal of the Technical high school at Omaha, Neb., spoke on "The High School Library as the School Sees It." The library in his school is said by C. H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, to be the best high school library in America. It is being held up by him as a model for all schools to pattern after.

American Library Association President And Other Prominent Librarians Deliver Addresses at Convention Sessions Here



DWIGHT C. PORTER



F. B. SPAULDING



—Photo by Mills
 CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

Among the prominent librarians who are attending the regional meeting of the American Library Association being held in Sioux City this week are Charles F. D. Belden of Boston, Mass., president of the American Library Association; Dwight C. Porter of Omaha, Neb., librarian at the Omaha Technical high school, and Forrest B. Spaulding of Syracuse, N. Y.

President Belden delivered an address to the convention Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian church, speaking on "Soundings and Excursions in the Library World." Following the address, he was the honored guest at a reception in the Martin hotel given by the presidents of six state associations and the Sioux City Library board.

An address explaining the importance of high school libraries was delivered before the convention Thursday by Mr. Porter. Mr. Spaulding spoke before the convention Thursday morning, laying stress upon the importance of publicity for libraries.

Y&E Library Equipment
 Vol. 5, No. 7, Feb. 1925

Sioux City Regional Meeting

Hats off to Sioux City. For hospitality one could want no better host. At the A. L. A. Regional Meeting held there October 14-16 signs of welcome were everywhere in evidence. The local committee and the officers of the several state associations deserve credit for the well planned arrangements and for a program that brought real help and inspiration to visiting delegates.

A friendly spirit toward library interests was shown throughout the city. The daily press gave emphasis to the convention second only to the World Series. Three of the largest department stores devoted valuable window space to library displays. The First Presbyterian Church allowed the use of its fine auditorium for meetings and of its social rooms for professional and commercial exhibits. The faithful and obliging attendants at the information booth were always on hand to answer questions and direct persons to places of interest. The delegates were guests of the library at its Open House on Tuesday, guests of Mrs. Lewis at tea on Wednesday and Thursday, at a reception for Mr. Belden on Thursday, and of the Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club on Friday. The favorable rates at hotels and the moderate prices for meals were particularly pleasing. Sioux City had a welcome for all, a real welcome that spelled HOSPITALITY in huge capital letters. It set a standard for organization and management and it proved conclusively the possibilities of a regional meeting. Let us look for other worthwhile meetings like this one. It was an inspiration to those who attended and a source of regret for those who did not have that good fortune.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1925

LIBRARY COURSE ON VERSE

American Poetry Association Presents Six Lecturers—Charles H. Gibson to Speak Tomorrow Afternoon at 3

Six free lectures on poetry are to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the American Poetry Association. Charles Hammond Gibson, president of the association, which has headquarters in Boston, will speak tomorrow at 3 P. M. on "The Composition of Poetry."

Other Wednesday afternoon lectures will be as follows:

Dec. 2—Henry Harrison Chamberlain, vice president of the association, "The Spell of Lyric Poetry."
 Jan. 6—Wilton Brewer, Ph.D., "The Influence of Shakespeare on Scott."

Feb. 3—Miss Helen Archibald Clarke, vice president of the association, "The Power of Humanity in the Thought and Art of Robert Browning."

The association has also arranged for two lectures on Sunday afternoons to be given as a part of the regular library course, as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 27, at 3:30 P. M.—E. Charlton Black, LL.D., professor of English, Boston University, "Wordsworth."
 Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3:30 P. M.—Robert E. Rogers, A. M., associate professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "The Portrait of a Modern Poet."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1925

Sargent and Boston

Boston has had Sargent exhibitions before the one which is to be opened tomorrow at the Museum of Fine Arts, but none which will approach this in magnitude, in inclusiveness, or in retrospective scope. The exhibition will give the public an opportunity to appraise the work of this great painter with thoroughness and understanding. It will afford an opportunity for those who may have looked upon the work of this master as something cruel, relentless and in some sense satirical, to revise their judgment—a thing which they must, it would seem, surely do in the presence of pictures which reveal the utmost tenderness and grace of treatment. It will no doubt be a surprise to the public in general to see that a man who in their minds was preeminently a portrait painter, and one who indeed has painted more great portraits than any other artist of his generation, was as consummate a master of the art of landscape painting as he was of that of portraiture.

Now, indeed the period of the appraisal of Sargent begins. In the opinion of many of the critics, he was, from at least the date of the '90's onward, the greatest of living painters. If he were not, it would be hard to assign the supreme rank to another. Should the palm be awarded to Zola? To Brangwyn? To Orpen? Some might so maintain, while others would assume preeminence for some painter of a newer and as yet comparatively unhonored school. Certainly the greatness of Sargent, whether or not it be supreme, is established. Those who visit the exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts will at least be in the presence of an artistic output whose range, sweep, whose mutability and downright power have not been equalled among living men. The attainment of absolute supremacy in the art of our period belongs to the generations that are to follow us—not to our own.

That the first great Sargent exhibition following the painter's death should be held in Boston is entirely appropriate. In spite of his residence abroad, Sargent was an American painter, as he was and as he remained an American citizen. And of all American cities Boston, the home of his ancestors, was the one where he preferred to live. His masterpiece, the Public Library decoration, is our most distinguished possession. His name will be forever associated more closely with Boston than with London, where are his greatest portraits and where, since they are the property of the British Nation, they are likely to remain. Even when all the great Sargents now at the museum which are owned elsewhere have left us and have returned to their homes, we shall possess a residue of his work which students and connoisseurs from all the world will make pilgrimages to see.

The Boston Post

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1925

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

At the Boston Public Library there may now be seen an exhibition arranged by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and entitled, "The Fifty Books of 1925." This is the third exhibition of the kind, the books being selected as in the previous instances on account of their physical excellence, rather than for any strictly literary reasons. The Institute intends in these exhibitions not only to furnish an object lesson to printers, but to awaken a wider appreciation of the aesthetic pleasure to be derived from the physical beauty of the book itself.

Boston and New England are well represented in the books thus selected by reason of superior craftsmanship in their bodily making. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston; the Dunster Company, Boston; the Cambridge Ginn & Company, Boston; the Harvard University Press, Cambridge; Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston; Carl Purlington Rollins, New Haven; D. B. Updike, the Merrymount Press, Boston; and the Yale University Press, New Haven, make a goodly showing of the interest taken by publishers in this section in the artistic side of their output.

The Book Club of California, San Francisco, is represented by an exhibit of superior excellence, as is also the case with the Grollier Club, New York, and in fact with the entire list of the books as shown. One of the choicest of the exhibits is "The Portraits of Theodore Mather," by Kenneth B. Murdock, issued by the William Gwin Mather Library, Cleveland, but printed at the Harvard University Press, and with frontispiece and photographic plates made in Boston or its vicinity.

Combined with the "Fifty-Books" exhibition at our Public Library is the "Second Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Printing," also furnished by the Institute of Graphic Arts. Spool printing centres, and beauty is seen stressed in the heading of the foreword of the catalogue, which reads: "The business value of beauty."

During this first fortnight of November there is on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library "The Fifty Books of 1925" as selected for exhibition by a committee of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. As the exhibition's sponsorship leads one to expect, the chosen Fifty are not best sellers or necessarily works of unusual literary merit, but the fifty best examples of typographic art brought out in the United States during the year. About a quarter of the books shown are privately issued works, sumptuously printed, and illustrated catalogues of private collections, and publications offered to the members of bibliophile societies such as the Grolier and Rowfant Clubs. Noticeable in the latter class are two exquisite examples of typography made in San Francisco for the Book Club of California. The University Presses of Harvard, Yale and Princeton occupy a prominent place in the exhibit. Several books appear. Among the commercial publishing houses, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., leads with six books, three of them wholly hand set. Except two works illustrated with wood engravings in the modern manner, there is nothing to suggest the revolutionary trend of modern European art. The prevailing influences are traditional, notes of the 17th and 18th century being especially prominent.

Thanks are due the Institute of Graphic Arts for showing that such artistic typography and books can be and are being produced by modern machine methods and for commercial publishers.

The registration committee of the Special Libraries Association of Boston has recently broadcast through the library field its annual reminder that an active file of applicants for library positions is maintained by the committee. Competent people, says the chairman, Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, who may be reached at the Social Law Library in the Suffolk County Courthouse, are nearly always available for positions in public, college and various types of special libraries. There is no charge for this service to either party. Neither does the registration committee assume responsibility for candidates' qualifications. It acts as a clearing house to bring libraries and applicants together. Whenever assistants are needed, it will be well to notify this committee.

Boston Post. November 4, 1925
**SARGENT MURALS
VIEWED BY 4000**

Unveiling at Museum of Fine Arts
Attended by Distinguished Leaders
of Society and Art Leaders



PHILOSOPHY
One of the new Sargent murals displayed yesterday at the Public Library.

More than 4000 of Boston's society art lovers and distinguished visitors attended the unveiling of the Sargent murals at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, chairman of the board of trustees of the museum, opened the exercises with a brief talk on the murals. He stated how fortunate the museum was to have secured the last works of Sargent and again how fortunate indeed that the late Mr. Sargent was able to complete them.

TYPICALLY SARGENT

Director Moore then gave a brief biography of the artist, when the signal was given for the unveiling. The murals and the group of somewhat more than 250 other works by Sargent, some of which are owned by the Museum, while many are loaned, were unveiled at once.

These new murals for which the Museum had to be greatly remodeled, were painted to be in perfect harmony in theme and color with the others completed by Sargent in 1921, which are over the rotunda. These are located over the main stairway. Most of the studies and some of the canvases were executed in Boston, but others, including the largest paintings and all the reliefs, were done in England.

In composition and color these murals are typical of the late master. They are perhaps the most beautiful things that he ever executed. Surely they are perfect in execution and beauty itself in color.

There are 12 murals, all of well known mythological subjects, presented in an original and impressive manner. "The Danaides," one of the three long panels, is both mythological and allegorical. The theme is about the 50 daughters of Danaus who were given in marriage to the 50 sons of Lynceus, much against the wishes of Danaus, who presented each daughter with a dagger, with which to slay her husband on the wedding eve. All the daughters obeyed the command save Hypermnestra who

spared her husband because she fell in love with him. The punishment inflicted on the Danaides, was to everlastingly pour water into a vessel with holes in it. The maidens are shown in this mural carrying water jars, which they are emptying into the huge urn.

"The Winds" Beautiful

"The Winds," another of the long panels, is one of the most beautifully atmospheric. The winds from the four quarters of the sky are represented by four male figures. In a solemn black robe, Boreas, the cold north wind, plunges downward in mad fury, while in his hand he holds a shell. Flashing streaks of lightning play about him. The south wind, Notus, is a very youthful figure whose face is hidden in a mantle. Zephyrus, a youth wholly nude, representing the west wind, scatters brilliant flowers from his hands. Eurus, the southeast wind, blows lustily on a conch shell, while he lunges to one side against a background of dark clouds.

"Perseus on Pegasus slaying Medusa," is executed in a square panel, and is vivid and surprisingly brilliant in color. The story of this panel is extremely interesting. Perseus, the son of Zeus and Danae, was also the grandson of Acrisius, the King of Argos. The latter was warned that he would die at the hands of his grandson, so he shot Danae and her child and threw her into the sea.

They were picked up by Dictyo, brother of the king, who became enamored of Danae. When Perseus became a man he interfered and was sent out to get the head of Medusa, one of the Gorgons, which creatures were shaped like women except for bronze feet and golden wings, while they have snakes in their hair.

Atlas, a colossal kneeling figure, holds a large globe, symbolizing the sky, on which are signs of the zodiac. At the feet of Atlas the Hyperboreans sleep. The sun rising over the ocean serves as a striking background for Atlas.

Weird and Startling

The panel of "Orestes" is a strikingly weird and startling thing. It depicts many Erinyes (avenging furies) pursuing the youthful Orestes with

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1925

WADLIN—At Reading, Nov. 5, Horace G. Wadlin, 74 yrs. Services from late residence, 115 Webster street, Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

**HORACE G. WADLIN, FORMER
BOSTON LIBRARIAN, DEAD**

**HEAD OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
FROM 1899 TO 1917 AND BEFORE
THAT CHIEF OF BUREAU OF LABOR
STATISTICS PASSES AWAY AT
WINCHESTER HOSPITAL**

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1899 to 1917, and earlier chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, died early today at the Winchester Hospital. His home was in Reading. Of late years Mr. Wadlin had devoted himself to literary work and had lately completed a series of historical sketches dealing with Wakefield and Reading. These had appeared in a suburban paper and were to be published in book form. Mr. Wadlin had been in failing health for some time. He is survived by his wife, who was Ella Frances Butterfield of Wakefield, whom he married Sept. 8, 1875.

Was Architect in Early Life

Horace Greeley Wadlin, son of Daniel H. and Lucy J. (Brown) Wadlin, was born in South Reading, now Wakefield, Oct. 2, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and under private instruction, and first turned his attention to architecture, in which he achieved a very creditable degree of success. Besides many private residences in the vicinity of Boston, he designed the Thornton and Dyer libraries at Saco, Me., the fine High School at Biddeford, and the Richard Sugden Library at Spencer.

In 1879, Mr. Wadlin became connected with the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in charge of special economic subjects. In the decennial census of 1880, he was chief of the division of libraries and schools. When Col. Carroll D. Wright retired, in 1888, Mr. Wadlin succeeded him as chief of the bureau. In 1890, and again in 1900, he was supervisor of the United States census in Massachusetts. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1884 and served in the Legislature for four terms, serving on the committees on the census, woman suffrage, education and railroads, and being house chairman of the last three. Mr. Wadlin published the reports of statistics of labor in Massachusetts from 1888 up to the time of his retirement and the Annual Statistics of Manufactures of Massachusetts beginning in 1880. His reports on the decennial census of Massachusetts for 1895, when he was director, fill seven volumes. With Carroll D. Wright he wrote the monograph on the Industries of Boston during the Nineteenth Century, in the Memorial History of Boston and the article on Massachusetts in the new Chambers' Cyclopaedia. He also lectured frequently upon social science, history and art.

Was Active in His Home Town

Mr. Wadlin's prominence as a statistician and his known administrative ability brought him into prominent positions with the organizations with which he had been connected. He was vice president of the American Statistical Association and the American Statistical Association. He was a member of the American Economic Association, the American Social Science Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Twentieth Century Club, the Unitarian Club and the National Geographical Society.

In his home town he had been identified with local activities and had been a member of its school committee from 1875 to 1920, and for some time one of the trustees of its public library, of which board he had been president. He was always closely connected with the educational and literary work, and was chairman of the special commission appointed by Governor Crane, under authority of the Resolves of 1902, to consider the methods of support of the public schools of the State, with suggestions for improvement, report upon which was made to the Legislature.

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**Jamaica Plain Man President of
American Library Association**

Mr. Charles Belden, Director of Boston Public Library, Tendered Reception by Staff Club of the Library in Honor of His Appointment—Highest Position That a Library Worker May Hold.

A reception was tendered Mr. Charles Belden in the Staff Club of the Boston Public Library in honor of his appointment to the presidency of the American Library Association. Mr. Belden gave an interesting account of his trip to Seattle, Wash., where he attended the convention of the association.

Mr. Frank Hannigan, president of the Staff Club, gave the address of welcome. Mr. Turner entertained with songs and dances of a Southern character, which was one of the most pleasing numbers on the program.

Mr. Frank Chase also gave an address at the reception. The room was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and softly shaded by rose pink lights. Potted plants enhanced the decorative effect of the room.

Mr. Belden received the greatest honor that has come to him during a life time of honors when he was appointed to presidency of the American Library Association.

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., but removed to Niagara Falls with his parents when he was five years old. He attended the Buffalo High School, "commuting" twenty-two miles every day by train. It formed in him the lifelong habit of early rising—a habit which he has had many occasions to bless. He took the seventy-third train every morning, after being out of bed and at his books since five o'clock.

He entered and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1885 and at once began study in the Harvard Law School. Soon afterwards his father met with financial reverses and the difficult task of supporting himself through law school fell upon his shoulders. He managed it, however, by tutoring and was even able to send some money home. Dean Ames of the Law School then suggested to him that he make an attempt at editing the Law School library, which was an enormous task. He started upon his work, earning money for it and completing his education at the while.

Immediately upon being graduated from the school he returned to Niagara Falls, took his bar examinations, and was admitted to the courts of the State of New York, ready to settle down in general practice. At this time came the suggestion which changed the whole course of his life.

The secretary to the law faculty at Harvard resigned and Dean Ames, undoubtedly remembering Belden's work with the catalogue, offered him the position. He accepted at once and held the position for three years, when he was made assistant librarian. Then began the greatest work of his early career, for he undertook to complete the catalogue he had started as a law student, and give the Harvard Law School with the greatest law library in existence, its first card catalogue.

The first catalogue of the Harvard Law Library was issued in 1826. It was a small affair, containing 700 titles and describing 1752 volumes. The second appeared eight years later in 1834, and was prepared, interestingly enough, by Charles Sumner who was then in law. The library at this time contained over 2500 volumes. A second edition of this same catalogue was issued in 1841, when there were over six thousand volumes. A third edition came in 1846 when the list is numbered about twelve thousand. From 1846 until 1902 when Mr. Belden started intensive work, no catalogue of description had been made, although the library had increased to about 117,000 volumes. Mr. Belden and his staff made a card catalogue and published a catalogue in book form, bringing the library into a form fit for use.

For seven years Mr. Belden held the position of assistant law librarian, and then for a year transferred to the Social Law Library in Boston, from which he was appointed State Librarian of Massachusetts in which capacity he served for eight years. During this time he was also made chairman of the State Board of Free Library Commissioners.

In June, 1917 from twenty other candidates, he was appointed Librarian of the Boston Public Library, with the title of director. His service to the city as president of the American Library Association, will strengthen the prestige of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Belden's eight year Coplay square have been efficient, years of organizing, extending and bettering the library's personnel conditions wherever it was needed and there is no doubt that as president of the A. L. A. he will not be charged with neglect.

**HORACE G. WADLIN
FUNERAL SATURDAY**

Ex-Boston Librarian Dies
at Reading Home

Head of State Bureau of Labor
Statistics Many Years

READING, Nov. 5.—The funeral of Horace G. Wadlin, famous statistician and former Librarian of Boston Public Library, will take place Saturday at 3 p. m. at his home, corner of Pratt and Wadsworth streets, this town.

Mr. Wadlin passed away this morning in Winchester Hospital, following an operation less than two weeks ago for kidney trouble. He was born in South Reading, now Wakefield, on Oct. 2, 1851.

He had lived in Reading since the age of 21. He left the local high school before graduation to study architecture, and at the age of 21 opened an office in this town as well as public buildings, high schools and other public buildings in Massachusetts and Maine.

At the age of 28 he was appointed assistant to Carroll D. Wright, head of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor at the State House. Nine years later, on the retirement of Mr. Wright, he was succeeded by Mr. Wadlin, his appointment by Gov. Ames.

He took the decennial census here in 1880 and in Massachusetts census. He came to Boston in 1876, he was in many years secretary of the Board of the School Committee of Reading. He had also been long a member of the Reading board, of the years secretary of the board. He was an incorporator and first vice president of the Reading Savings Bank.

He was on the board of the Reading Savings Bank from 1884 to 1888. He was also a member of the Reading Savings Bank and the Reading Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Reading Savings Bank.

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illustrated with wood engravings in the modern manner, there is nothing to suggest the revolutionary trend of modern European art. The prevailing influences are traditional, notes of the 17th and 18th century being especially prominent.

Thanks are due the Institute of Graphic Arts for showing that such artistic typography and books can be and are being produced by modern machine methods and for commercial publishers.

The registration committee of the Special Libraries Association of Boston has recently broadcast through the library field its annual reminder that an active file of applicants for library positions is maintained by the committee. Competent people, says the chairman, Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, who may be reached at the Social Law Library in the Suffolk County Courthouse, are nearly always available for positions in public, college and various types of special libraries. There is no charge for this service to either party. Neither does the registration committee assume responsibility for candidates' qualifications. It acts as a clearing house to bring librarians and applicants together. Whenever assistants are needed, it will be well to notify this committee.



PHILOSOPHY
One of the new Sargent murals displayed yesterday at the Public Library.

More than 4000 of Boston's society art lovers and distinguished visitors attended the unveiling of the Sargent murals at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, chairman of the board of trustees of the museum, opened the exercises with a brief talk on the murals. He stated how fortunate the museum was to have secured the last works of Sargent and again how fortunate indeed that the late Mr. Sargent was able to complete them.

TYPICALLY SARGENT

Director Moore then gave a brief biography of the artist, when the signal was given for the unveiling. The murals and the group of somewhat more than 350 other works by Sargent, some of which are owned by the Museum, while many are loaned, were unveiled at once.

These new murals for which the Museum had to be greatly remodeled, were painted to be in perfect harmony in theme and color with the others completed by Sargent in 1921, which are over the main stairway. Most of the studies and some of the canvases were executed in Boston, but others, including the largest paintings and all the reliefs, were done in England. In composition and color these murals are typical of the late master. They are perhaps the most beautiful things that he ever executed. Surely they are perfect in execution and beauty itself in color.

There are 12 murals, all of well known mythological subjects, presented in an original and impressive manner. "The Danaides," one of the three long panels, is both mythological and allegorical. The theme is about the 50 daughters of Danaus who were given in marriage to the 50 sons of Egyptus, much against the wishes of Danaus, who presented each daughter with a dagger, with which to slay her husband on the wedding eve. All the daughters obeyed the command save Hypermnestra who

spared her husband because she fell in love with him. The punishment inflicted on the Danaides, was to eternally pour water into a vessel with holes in it. The maidens are shown in this mural carrying water jars, which they are emptying into the huge urn.

"The Winds" Beautiful

"The Winds," another of the long panels, is one of the most beautifully atmospheric. The winds from the four quarters of the sky are represented by four male figures. In a solemn black robe, Boraeus, the cold north wind, plunges downward in mad fury, while in his hand he holds a shell. Flashing streaks of lightning play about him. The south wind, Notus, is a very youthful figure whose face is hidden in a mantle. Zephyrus, a youth wholly nude, representing the west wind, scatters brilliant flowers from his hands. Eurus, the southeast wind, blows lustily on a conch shell, while he lunges to one side against a background of dark clouds.

"Perseus on Pegasus slaying Medusa," is executed in a square panel, and is vivid and surprisingly brilliant in color. The story of this panel is extremely interesting. Perseus, the son of Zeus and Danae, was also the grandson of Acrisius, the King of Argos. The latter was warned that he would die at the hands of his grandson, so he shot Danae and her child and threw her into the sea.

They were picked up by Dictya, brother of the king, who became enamored of Danae. When Perseus became a man he interfered and was sent out to get the head of Medusa, one of the Gorgons, which creatures were shaped like women except for bronze feet and golden wings, while they have snakes in their hair.

Atlas, a colossal kneeling figure, holds a large globe, symbolizing the sky, on which are signs of the zodiac. At the feet of Atlas the Hesperides sleep. The sun rising over the ocean serves as a striking background for Atlas.

Weird and Startling

The panel of "Orestes" is a strikingly weird and startling thing. It depicts many Erinyes (avenging furies) pursuing the youthful Orestes with flaming torches and writhing snakes, who rushes frantically into the arms of his sister. The story about which the mural was painted tells how King Agamemnon upon his return from the Trojan wars, was slain by his wife and her lover. The king's son, Orestes, was saved by his sister and brought up in distant lands. At 20 he was ordered by Apollo to return and avenge his father's death.

"Hercules and Hydra," the last of the large murals, illustrates the story of Hercules in his battle with the huge monster of nine heads, of which the centre one was immortal. For each head that Hercules cut off two grew in its place until he finally conquered by burning the necks before a new head could grow on.

The group of three murals under the long panel of the Danaides, represent "Philosophy," "Unveiling the Truth" and "Science."

There is, too, a series of reliefs under the skylight of the vault over the stairway.

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1899 to 1917, and earlier chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, died early today at the Winchester Hospital. His home was in Reading. For late years Mr. Wadlin had devoted himself to literary work and had lately completed a series of historical sketches dealing with Wakefield and Reading. These had appeared in a suburban paper and were to be published in book form. Mr. Wadlin had been in failing health for some time. He is survived by his wife, who was Ella Frances Butterfield of Wakefield, whom he married Sept. 8, 1875.

Was Architect in Early Life

Horace Greeley Wadlin, son of Daniel H. and Lucy E. (Brown) Wadlin, was born in South Reading, now Wakefield, Oct. 2, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and under private instruction, and first turned his attention to architecture, in which he achieved a very creditable degree of success. Besides many private residences in the vicinity of Boston, he designed the Thornton and Dyer libraries at Saco, Me., the fine High School at Hildeford, and the Richard Sugden Library at Spencer.

In 1879, Mr. Wadlin became connected with the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in charge of special economic subjects. In the decennial census of 1885, he was chief of the division of libraries and schools. When Col. Carroll D. Wright retired, in 1888, Mr. Wadlin succeeded him as chief of the bureau. In 1890, and again in 1900, he was supervisor of the United States census in Massachusetts. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1894 and served in the legislature for four terms, serving on the committees on the census, woman suffrage, education and railroads, and being House chairman of the last three. Mr. Wadlin published the reports of statistics of labor in Massachusetts from 1888 up to the time of his retirement and the Annual Statistics of Manufactures of Massachusetts beginning in 1888. His reports on the decennial census of Massachusetts for 1895, when he was director, fill seven volumes. With Carroll D. Wright he wrote the monograph on the Industries of Boston during the Nineteenth Century, in the Memorial History of Boston and the article on Massachusetts in the new Chambers' Cyclopaedia. He also lectured frequently upon social science, history and art.

Was Active in His Home Town

Mr. Wadlin's prominence as a statistician and his known administrative ability brought him into prominent positions with the organizations with which he had been connected. He was vice president of the American Unitarian Association and the American Statistical Association. He was a member of the American Economic Association, the American Social Science Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Twentieth Century Club, the Unitarian Club and the National Geographic Society.

In his home town he had been identified with local activities and had been a member of its school committee from 1873 to 1920, and for some time one of the trustees of its public library, of which board he had been president. He was always closely connected with the educational and literary work, and was chairman of the special commission appointed by Governor Crane, under authority of the Resolves of 1902, to consider the methods of support of the public schools of the State, with suggestions for improvement, report upon which was made to the Legislature.

tion of the association.

Mr. Frank Hamblin, president of the Staff Club, gave the address of welcome. Mr. Turner entertained with songs and dances of a Southern character, which was one of the most pleasing numbers on the program.

Mr. Frank Chase also gave an address at the reception.

The room was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and softly shaded by rose pink lights. Patterned plants enhanced the decorative effect of the room.

Mr. Belden received the greatest honor that has come to him during a life time of honors when he was appointed to presidency of the American Library Association.

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., but removed to Niagara Falls with his parents when he was five

HORACE G. WADLIN FUNERAL SATURDAY

Ex-Boston Librarian Dies
at Reading Home

Head of State Bureau of Labor
Statistics Many Years

READING, Nov. 5.—The funeral of Horace G. Wadlin, famous statistician and former librarian of Boston Public Library, will take place Saturday at 3 p. m. at his home, corner of Pratt st. and Webber st., this town.

Mr. Wadlin passed away this morning in Winchester Hospital, following an operation less than two weeks ago for kidney trouble. He was born in South Reading, now Wakefield, on Oct. 2, 1851, but had lived in Reading since the age of one year.

He left the local high school before graduating to study commerce, and at the age of 21 opened an office. He assigned many of the best people in this town, as well as public libraries, high schools and other public buildings in Massachusetts and Maine.

At the age of 28 he was appointed assistant to Carroll D. Wright, head of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, at the State House. Nine years later, on the retirement of Mr. Wright, he was succeeded by Mr. Wadlin, by appointment of Gov. Ames.

He took the decennial census, here in 1885 and the Massachusetts Census in connection with the national census of 1890. Being in 1899, he was for many years secretary or chairman of the school committee of Reading. He had also been long a Public Library trustee, of late years, however, at the board. He was on the superior and first vice president of the Reading Cooperative Bank.

He was in the legislature from 1894 to 1898. He was well known as a lecturer on a local basis on the 100th anniversary of American independence in 1876, as well as at the dedication of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Reading, 3 years ago.

He wrote of Massachusetts for Chambers' Cyclopaedia and a number of

of her and at his books three five. He might have done his studying at ternous it seems, for there was no afternoon session at school and he was always back in Niagara Falls by quarter past three. He preferred the out-of-doors during daylight hours, and was the habit of five o'clock riding was formed there was no idlenessness.

He entered and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1875, and at once began study in the Harvard Law School. Soon afterwards his father met with financial reverses and the difficult task of supporting himself through law school fell upon his shoulders. He managed it, however, by tutoring, and was even able to send some money home. Dean Ames of the Law School then suggested to him that he make an attempt at cataloging the Law School library, which was an enormous task. He started upon his work, earning money for it and completing his education the while.

Immediately upon being graduated from the school he returned to Niagara Falls, took his bar examinations, and was admitted to the courts of the State of New York, ready to settle down in general practice. At this time came the suggestion which changed the whole course of his life.

The secretary to the law faculty at Harvard resigned and Dean Ames, undoubtedly remembering Belden's work with the catalogue, offered him the position. He accepted at once and held the position for three years, when he was made assistant librarian. Then began the greatest work of his early career, for he undertook to complete the catalogue he had started as a law student, and give the Harvard Law School, with the greatest law library in existence, its first card catalogue.

The first catalogue of the Harvard Law Library was issued in 1826. It was a small affair, containing 736 titles and describing 1752 volumes. The second appeared eight years later in 1834, and was prepared, interestingly enough by Charles Sumner who was then a jurist. The library at this time contained about 3500 volumes. A second edition of this same catalogue was issued in 1841, when there were over six thousand volumes. A third edition came in 1846, when the total number had increased to about 115,000 volumes. Mr. Belden and his staff made a card catalogue and published a catalogue in book form bringing the library into a form fit for use.

For seven years Mr. Belden held the position of assistant law librarian, and then for a year transferred to the Social Law Library in Boston, from which he was appointed State Librarian of Massachusetts in which capacity he served for eight years. During this time he was also made chairman of the State Board of Free Library Commissioners.

In June, 1917 from twenty other candidates, he was appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library, with the title of director. His service to the city as president of the American Library Association will strengthen the prestige of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Belden's eight year in Copsey square have been efficient. Cares of organizing, extending and bettering the library's personnel conditions wherever it was needed and there is no doubt that as president of the A. L. A. he will get a clearer insight into library affairs and problems everywhere.

Mr. Belden was inducted into office at Seattle, Wash., July 10, 1925. He lives at 52 E. 10th street, Jamaica Plain, and his numerous friends in this locality were pleased to learn of his appointment to such a responsible position and they are confident that he will execute his duties with his usual tact and efficiency.

Noted Statistician and Former Public Librarian

The funeral of Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1903 to 1917 and previously chief of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, will be held at his residence, 118 Woburn street, Reading, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Wadlin died at the Winchester Hospital yesterday after an operation.

He was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Oct. 2, 1861, the son of Daniel H. and Lucy E. (Brown) Wadlin. After being educated in the public schools and under private instructors, he became an architect and had charge of the construction of many of New England's most tasteful buildings.

In 1879 he became connected with the bureau of statistics of labor, and in 1888 became chief of the bureau. In 1890 and again in 1900 he was supervisor of the United States census in Massachusetts. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1884, serving four terms. He was joint author with Col. Carroll D. Wright of a monograph on the Industries of Boston prior to 1876, and wrote the article on Massachusetts in Chambers's encyclopedia. He was appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library in 1903, retiring in 1917 to devote himself to literary work.

He was a member and vice-president of the American Statistical Association, a member of the American Social Science Association, the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He also was a member of the Unitarian Community Church of Reading.

He is survived by his wife, who was Ella Frances Butterfield of Wakefield.

Wreath Is Placed on Stairway of Boston
Public Library in Memory of Former
Librarian

A wreath was placed today on the landing of the stairway of the Boston Public Library, with the inscription, "1831-1925." Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian, 1904-1917," and about fifteen members of the library staff, including Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian, attended funeral services for Mr. Wadlin this afternoon at his home, 118 Woburn street, Reading. A group of former members of the former Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, of which Mr. Wadlin was chief from 1888 until 1904, and who are now members of various State departments, also attended.

Rev. Marion F. Ham, minister of the Reading Unitarian Church, officiated. The pallbearers were Arthur F. Clarke of Brookline, Frank Appleton of Lowell, William Twombly, editor of the Reading Chronicle, and Arthur N. Mansfield, Arthur E. Roberts and J. Henry Wilson, all of Reading. Flowers were sent by the trustees and staff of the Public Library and by Mr. Wadlin's former employees at the State House. Burial was at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Reading.

By ALICE M. JORDAN

Children's Librarian, Boston Public Library

Hugh Walpole, in one of his Jeremy books, has an engaging story of a small boy's awakening to the delights of reading. To Jeremy, it will be remembered, was assigned the holiday task of reading "The Talisman," by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. . . . "a horrible-looking book, with a dark green cover, no pictures and rows of notes at the end." Up to that time his two favorite books were "Robinson Crusoe" and "Swiss Family Robinson," and the mere idea of being obliged to read affected him, as it does most normal boys, with repulsion.

And then, when the holidays were almost over, in a funny old book-stall at Polchester, he happened on a strange-looking book with faded yellow covers, bearing the very name of the task that was still untouched. "The Talisman." Moreover, it cost only a penny and he had in his pocket precisely fivepence halfpenny. So, out of curiosity, and pride in his riches, he bought the treasure and walked off with it.

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Two lectures outside the regular course will be given at the Boston Pub-

the Library next week.

In interpretation of the water colors by Don Pedro Suberenseaux, O. S. B., how to be seen in the exhibition room of the Library, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Perkins will talk "The Story of St. Francis," "The Old Language" at 8 o'clock.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock, Walter Pritchard Eaton will lecture on "The English Comedy of Manners."

These lectures are free. Entrance to the hall is from Boylston st.

DAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1923

**Car Heinrich—"Puncture the Lie, and the Criminal Is
Law-Breakers—Mistaken Notion of "Crime Wave" Due
New Offenses—"Humanity Really Trying to Improve"**



inology at the University of California.

magnifies the writing twenty or thirty diameters and each letter is studied until we know the writing is either genuine or a forgery.

Last fall Heinrich assisted the district attorney in the Kilmichael case. The defendant had been accused of the fatal shooting of Sergt. Brady of the San Francisco police. An alibi had been built up, but suspicion was strongly against the defendant. In his apartment had been found an ordinary revolver. Heinrich secured two bullets from the body of the victim. These, subjected to a microscopic test, revealed tiny grooves down the sides of each. There was a marked coincidence between these two grooves and certain defects on one of the "lands" within the revolver barrel.

"But these scratched bullets," I queried, "you say there is quite a definite relation between these marks and the defects in the gun barrel. But how was it conclusively proved they were shot from this particular gun?"

"It was quite simple," Heinrich explained. "Another bullet forced through the barrel showed marks identical with those on the first two."

STORY OF THE BONES

Only the day before Heinrich had returned from a lengthy stay in the southern part of the state.

"The district attorney called me down there to reconstruct the remains of a man who had been buried for two years, and so establish his identity," he said. "Lying just outside of town was a small place recently taken over by new owners. A strawstack had stood in one corner, but it had been moved to make way for crops. When the space was irrigated, a marked depression showed in the ground: it looked suspiciously like a grave. Some bones were dug up. Then I was sent for.

"The skull had been badly fractured, which indicated foul play. It was not difficult to estimate closely the man's height and weight, as certain bones have a fixed relation to size. His arms were unusually long; one of them had been broken. His age was revealed through his hair. Two teeth in the lower jaw were deeply worn, as if by a pipe stem. Gradually, piece by piece, the man's identity was established.

"It seemed that in 1923 a man by the name of Barney Wood, a well-known character in his community, disappeared. It was said he had been in the habit of carrying with him a sizable sum of money. The inference was ob-
vious.

"I had followed this case in the newspaper. It had developed that Heinrich had built up an exact picture of the missing man, Wood. Even the detail of the broken arm had been verified by a man who had been present when the accident occurred.

"It is not generally known that a man's approximate age may be de-

"In my opinion there is no such thing as a crime wave. Those crimes which have been classified as such maintain a consistent ratio to the population. In a state like California, where the population is increasing steadily, we find crime on the increase, but the ratio remains constant. In a slowly growing community it generally is found that the proportion of criminal and population figures is standing still.

"On the other hand, there is a pseudo increase in crime due to new laws which classify certain behavior as offenses which, until a few years ago, were not so classified."

urned by the tubular composition of the hair. In this case I estimated the man to be from 50 to 55 years old; official records placed his age at 55."

DEALING WITH "FENCES"

"What, in your opinion, is the greatest aid to crime against poverty-leaving robbery?"

"Those who furnish an outlet for disposing of the loot—fences—they are usually called."

"In my opinion there is no such thing as a crime wave. Those crimes, wh-

"And what is the most effective way dealing with these fellows?"

"Going after the man higher up. A striking case in point occurred a few years ago. A desperate gang—safe-crackers and vault-tappers—traveled extensively in the Pacific Northwest, sitting away with bonds and securities. They had been classified as such, maintained a consistent ratio to the population, a state like California, where the population is increasing steadily; we find crime on the increase, but this ratio remains constant in a slowly growing community. It generally is found the proportion of criminals and population is constant, varying only

On the other hand, there is a possibility that the new law will encourage the kind of behavior which, until a few years ago, was so common. The new law will encourage the kind of behavior which, until a few years ago, was so common. The new law will encourage the kind of behavior which, until a few years ago, was so common.

When we began working backward, upon our man was arrested, tried and convicted. But here, too, as is so often the case with the "big fellows," the man was a victim of the forces of political power. His first move was an attempt to have the conviction squashed. Failing that, he appealed to the congressmen from his district, and a friend of the President was called in to carry the case to the President with a petition for executive clemency. The President refused to act. When the doors had closed behind him all the little fellows who had been only too glad to carry the unhappy man's case were suddenly unavailably dried up, but they were plainly regarded as the "big fellows."

BABIES GET AMAZING THINGS IN WINDPIPE.

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Few Bostonians realize there is a department in the library that receives thousands of inquiries about subjects, from deciphering a sacred inscription on a wig that belonged to Cleopatra to locating

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"What the Indian name for books?" Chas. and many others have heard a variety of professions. Mr. Chas. in the reference department is called upon to solve the problem. He has a large pocket book of relying upon the knowledge of the late President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard. Chas. has over 30 miles of books in his collection, containing approximately 100,000 volumes. He has books in the field of fine arts, architecture, painting and sculpture, literature, applied sciences and technology; comprising the United States and other countries. He has over 25,000 newspapers, some 1400 periodicals and 1000 magazines. Occasionally all these help him to find the answer many times Mr. Chas. when asked.

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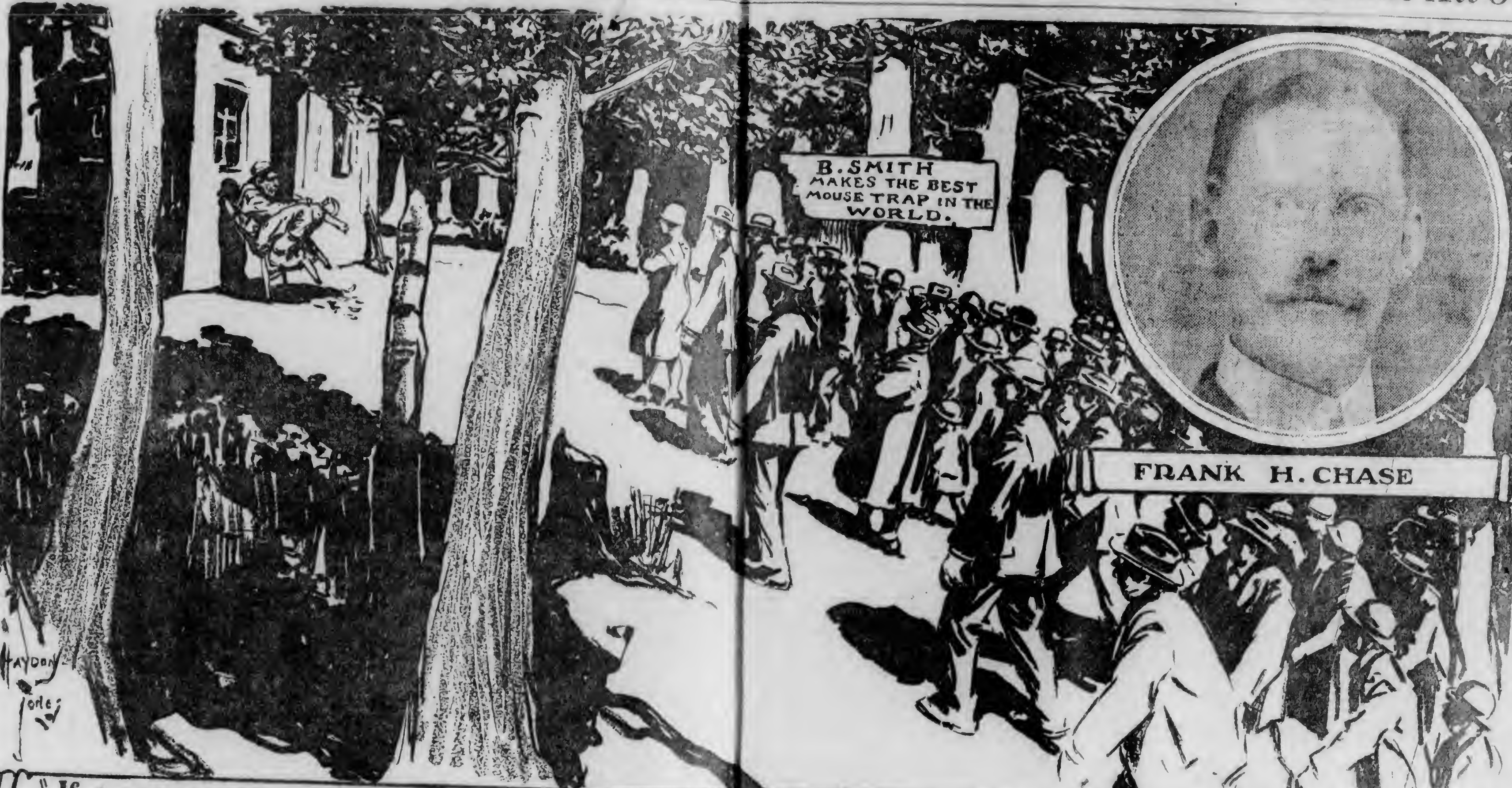
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THE BOSTON HERALD SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1925

**Reference Department Informs Anxious Southern Family How to Make Real Thing—Clears Away Confusion in Many,
Many Minds as to Authorship of Famous 'Mouse-Trap' Quotation—Deciphers 'Tag' on Cleopatra's Wig—Frank
H. Chase Uses 30-Mile Bookshelf Answering Innumerable Queries from All Sorts of Folks All Over World**



FRANK H. CHASE

if a man can make a better mousetrap than anyone else you will find a broad hard beaten road to his home, though it be in the woods."

about the famous mouse-trap, has created considerable confusion. Many people have held the opinion that the author of the article is responsible for the assertion that a man can make a better mouse-trap than anyone else; there will, however, be no mouse-traps if it be in the woods. Other people, it is the late P. A. Hubbard, who said was caused that the news-story was written. In the course of the discussion, This question on the one most asked of the author, is, in fact, hardly a question, but the answer goes by that title. The article was written by some member of the department determined to show that the mouse-trap is not the subject, but the subject spent considerable time in work and in circulating other articles.

It was discovered that this famous saw appeared in one of Emerson's lectures under the heading of "Come, come," in which he said: "I trust it is to common fame, as we call it, that a man can make a better mouse-trap than anyone else. Boards, or pligs to sell, or can eat chairs or knives, crucibles and so on, than anybody else. And for some years, though it be in the woods."

Hubbard used this as his own, and it was not until he showed it to him. The latest books on Emerson proper credit to Emerson's note about Hubbard's ad-

LETTERS UP FAMILY TREES

Letters deal with genealogical and there is considerable free tracing out lost branches of trees. Thousands of people all United States avail themselves privilege, and occasionally a bit crops up when someone writes genealogy of the Marble family!

As a letter we received this said the attendant, passing old man, "You can type letter head of a prominent New physician. "You can see information some of our contents demand." It was addressed newspaper department of the Public Library at the Copy-

You be kind enough to give me following information? I

[illegible]

you

formation about matrimony in Riga or managed by the State. In all large cities for the State of life as Household Social Services, Farm Laborers, Clerical, Sales, and also 2nd class passengers. I am sending you my give me addresses of matrimonial agencies in thepecially France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, countries, Denmark, Poland, and no need agencies who deal with matrimonial Business. I am sending you agencies who are "matchmakers" or "players."

One very ambitious person has been asking for a book, "How to Find a Wife." He said, "Evidently literary work can be considered as lucrative as late marriage, for it is a simple thing, after some years of intensive research they will procure any information on the subject."

There was the incident which was received from a well-known New Yorker who is interested in matrimony. He said, "I have been tracing from an advertisement 'A tracing from my place to Cleopatra.' Will you please do it?"

For a time the reference of matrimony was several times Egypt were studied and three professors were in Egypt consulted. Finally it was found that Cleopatra had never lived.

to the Museum of Fine Arts in

[illegible]

ne m^r. My Dear frien

"When they met Lippincott I wanted Robert Staley family and also Clamen family."

The library was closed since then the correspondence, Po a radio and spending time in the field. But it still could open a separate files at the

Prominent author have with the reference Bradford, Basil K James B. Connolly known before the Senate. Washington apolis was writing Marshall" all his handled by the Board and he is daily very months that her ern home in Bever present he is at work on a new investigative as his life of American department I him.

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was a time when the reputation
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family wrote in for the recipe
baked beans. The Boston
library saved the day, or at
least it did. It happened this

years ago, when Virginia was in such condition that mules could travel every three miles to find a new pasture. The family got stuck in the mud and were forced to abandon their horses the night a few miles below here. They sought shelter with relatives who had moved to Virginia months before. The next day several states' mules had been taken to the front axle and the family from their beds in a grumpy, their hostess of the night, approached the automobile with a large, square, and warm blanket in brown paper.

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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1925

Echoes of the Williamstown library conference may still be heard hereabouts. It is small wonder that the aftermath is so long, when one remembers how extensive the preparation was. For two months the executive committees of the Massachusetts Library Club, with 775 members, and the Western Massachusetts Library Club, with 160 members, had been planning for this joint meeting, which was to be the first attempt at a large gathering of library people in Berkshire for thirteen years. The people in Berkshire for thirteen years. The Greylock Hotel was headquarters, and there, in the lobby, about two hundred members assembled on the convention's opening night. The first speaker was President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, who gave the visitors a hearty welcome, and told some good library stories of his own boyhood. He was followed by Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, the gifted librarian of the college, who described the college library and its beautiful new building, and said something of the methods which characterized it, eliciting general approval by his statement that "a sloppy librarian indicates a sloppy librarian." In response to a remark of Mr. Frank H. Chase, who presided at the meeting, in commendation of the spotless neatness of the Williams Library.

The event of the evening, and of the entire meeting was the talk of Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the famous author, entitled "One Story, from the Beginning." Mrs. Fisher read her story, "The Bedquilt," from "Hillshoro Tales," and then described with marvelous skill the elements, some of them derived from her early childhood, which had entered into the story, and the processes and circumstances by which they had been fused into a work of art. No one who was present will soon forget this revelation of the secrets of literary creation, or the gentleness with which Mrs. Fisher, who is the daughter of a librarian, greeted the many enthusiasts who crowded about her at the close of the meeting.

After breakfast on Saturday the visitors devoted themselves to seeing the town and college, swarming over the college library and gathering in Jesup Hall at ten o'clock, just as a three shower broke in the village street. The morning session turned on the question "How can the small library carry out the new program of adult education?" Mr. Carlton, who is the author of the new reading guide to English literature in the series "Reading with a Purpose," now in process of publication by the American Library Association, opened the meeting, and told of his experiences in preparing this admirable pamphlet and then gave some wise advice on the problem of getting people to read. Mr. Chase followed, with an account of the success of the Boston Public Library in selling the six guides (thus far issued in the series, of which over 1000 copies have been disposed of at the library since July 25, at ten cents apiece). Mr. Harold A. Wood, the new librarian of the Brockton Public Library, was the next speaker, introducing a round table on "experiences in Adult Education," to which many librarians contributed helpful suggestions based on actual cases which had occurred in their own libraries.

At 2:30 the librarians met again, in a session under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Club. The first hour was given to a round table on the New Books and what we think of them, to which many of the librarians of the western part of the State contributed, under the leadership of Charles B. Green of Amherst, the president of the club. Everybody was kept busy taking notes on the books described. If H. Ballard of the Pittsfield Athenaeum was the last speaker, and gave an engrossingly interesting account of his discovery of a new fiction writer who proves to be a personality of great promise. The second half of the session was occupied by George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, in describing the "Boys' and Girls' House" belonging to that system, and the work which centers there. Mr. Locke's talk was wise and witty, and full of telling points helpful to all who are doing library work with children. His knowledge of psychology, whether displayed in dealing with boys and girls, with their parents, with the members of his staff, or with the city fathers, seems to be unerring, backed as it is with a sense of humor and apparently inexhaustible energy and courage. Everybody who heard him will return to work with a new will to succeed.

After dinner the lobby of the hotel was again turned into a meeting-room, and for two hours the difficult problems connected with recruiting library assistants and training them for their jobs were discussed from many angles. The session was opened by George H. Evans of the Somerville Public Library, who laid out the field, distinguishing between the training class and the apprentice method of preparing assistants for their work. Miss Hooper, of Brookline and Miss Sargent of Medford told of their experiences with assistants of different types and the training methods followed in Springfield, Somerville and Boston were described by representatives of these three libraries. At the close widespread satisfaction was expressed in a meeting which was of unusually uniform interest and value and marked by great good feeling.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925

PLAN RECEPTION FOR MR. BELDEN

H. L. Stebbins to Give Special Libraries Association Some "Seattle Echoes" Monday Evening at Perkins Hall

An informal reception to Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and new president of the American Library Association, will be held in connection with the meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, Monday, November 17, at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston street. Mr. Belden will speak and Howard L. Stebbins, librarian of the Massachusetts Library and delegate to the convention of the A. L. A., will give some "Echoes of Seattle."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

POSTERS and posters and posters, all proclaiming books and still more books, spread the walls of the West End branch of the Boston Public Library just now. The posters are not of an ordinary sort. They are the work of children in the West End who have turned their hands and brains to the enthusiastic promotion of reading.

"Read the story of Greek Heroes" one phoed proclaims. "Read all about Achilles, who was so brave, and fought for his country, Greece," bly, declined very appreciably. The one loved—and for his country, Greece. A full and complete list of Greek heroes carry out the new program of adult education." "How did the Amy fall in the river?" another child asked, which would move even service master of the art of creating an issue on a poster which shows Amy—the Amy of "Little Women"—struggling in a great torrent and crying out, "Help!" (Close observers will notice that Amy's hair is charmingly bobbed, thus raising an issue of "truth in advertising" concerning which Louisa May Alcott might have some protest to make.)

"Nothing About Birds" the artist of a poster of the "Birds' Christmas Carol" reassures all-comers. In general, the use of a direct interrogation is the most customary resort of the juvenile poster-makers, in order to challenge interest. "Did She Help Him Find a Home? Read Pollyanna." "Do You Want a Book About a Young Man Trying to Get a Job?" "Little Sir Galahad—Find Out How Mary Got Acquainted with Charlie."

Sixty-three posters there are in all, and a collection of forty-one reports from the children on books they have read. These book reviews of books for boys and girls written by the children themselves are intensely interesting and will shortly be reproduced here in copious extracts. As a matter of fact, they bent the much-heralded Winnetka Booklist to its own goal. While the gatherers of the Winnetka material expend months on preparing to give their reports nation-wide publicity, here in Boston's West End a good foretaste of the chief interest of the Illinois experiment—to wit, original specimens of child-made book reviews—is already available.

But before presenting these studies, it is desirable first to explain the initiative which brought them into existence. The effort and the triumph stand to the credit of Miss Fanny Goldstein, librarian of the West End Branch. Conditions in the West End, be it remembered, have been most trying and discouraging during the past year. The widening of Cambridge street has caused a general shifting and readjustment of hundreds of homes in the district. Many families have moved away altogether. Others have gone to new quarters not so accessible to the library. The changes have been so great as to cause an upheaval of the old-established middle-school arrangements in the district, the child population having been importantly reduced. As one transitional measure in the readjustment, the old Washington School has been made a junior high school, for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, NOV 21, 1925

EXHIBIT WORKS OF SARGENT AT LIBRARY

One of the most interesting exhibitions of pictures the Public Library has had for a long time is now to be seen in the exhibition room, special libraries floor, or works of the late John S. Sargent.

The greater portion are prints or reproductions by one sort or another of photographic processes of paintings other than those now on view in the special Sargent collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

A feature of note in the library exhibition is a group of six oil paintings by Sargent bought by Gov. Fuller at the Sargent sale in London a few months ago and loaned to the library exhibition. They are copies by Sargent of originals by the old Dutch and Spanish masters, by Franz Hals and Velasquez.

There is a variety of charcoal portraits and studies for figures, also photographs of models used in the Sargent mural paintings in the Public Library, and a Sargent scrapbook. The exhibition will continue two weeks.

When even the school system, well-known for its strength and carefully-motivated conservation, has been upped, naturally the still more positive mechanism of the library's relationship to its readers—who come to the library as a matter of course, not of compulsion—has been still further determined to alleviate, by a thorough-going campaign to bring the service and opportunities of the library once more to the attention of the schools and the school children. With the cooperation of the district principals, a series of "library days" was held in each of the local schools, the Washington, the Wells, the Bowdoin, and the Wendell Phillips. Francis H. Chase, the "second in command" of the Boston Public Library, spoke at meetings in the classrooms. James W. Kennedy of the jewelry department spoke. Miss Alice M. Jordan, the chief of the children's department, made her always vivid appeal.

Mrs. John J. Cronan kindly told some of the stories which Mrs. Cronan is the narrator of a single telling of the tale of the "Arkansas Bear" was immediately followed by so many requests for the book that the West End library wishes it were a zoo. As a visitor of special courtesy came Judge Michael J. Murray of the board of trustees, to speak to the children.

The approach of Children's Book Week was the keen particular spur of all of Miss Goldstein's tireless efforts. In the Washington school the boys and girls in every grade were asked to read at least one book from a list provided them, and then to participate in one of two projects, either to draw a poster commending the book which seemed to them most interesting, or else to write a report describing its contents and its appeal. As has been said, forty-one reviews and sixty-three posters poured into the West End branch on the day set for collecting them and shortly thereafter. They are all displayed now on the walls of the branch and scores of children have been reading and inspecting them with interest. Of course, such author and artist has come to see how the work began when having in this West End "region." Many parents have likewise come to see the work of their children. The demand for books is increasing, and the number of card holders, thanks to the direct campaign of registration conducted during the library days in the various schools, has importantly risen.

The whole undertaking has been a large and excellent effort, deserving of the success it has won, and deserving of wide emulation.

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THE INDEPENDENT

Vol. 115, No. 3937

A Few Children's Books

By Alice M. Jordan

CHILDREN'S Book Week comes round for the sixth time to remind everyone that there are values in books read by boys and girls as well as in those for older people. It was never plainer than it is this year that the writer who thinks little of the age of his readers will have the most enduring success in holding their interest. A good book is a good book, and the handful chosen for review here are evidence that what is worth while for the children will have something for older readers, too.

The little boy of ten who furnished the receipts followed by Dorothy Canfield Fisher in "Made-to-Order Stories" is her own little boy, Jimmy, and his ingeniously conceived ingredients tickle the fancy so that you want to try your own hand at similar concoctions. Isn't that one of the first requisites of a book of recipes? Who could resist such *dramatis personae* as, "A coal-scuttle and a poplar tree and a cow and a cat," or "A dog, and some sand, and a polar bear and an elephant, and some water"? It needs a rich fund of invention and humor to unify such diverse material and make of it a book that will bear the test of reading aloud to a chuckling audience without seeming either silly or commonplace. And Mrs. Fisher accomplishes just this with the finish of the gifted story-teller that she is.

None before had ever seen a wooden dog that wagged its tail; it was as good as going to the circus, and the pennies rattled down. "That's the sort of dog I wouldn't mind keeping myself," said the countryman." So runs the caption to accompany Arthur Rackham's picture of a London street scene in the one book he has illustrated this season—"Poor Cecco," by Margery Williams Bianco. Here, by the end of the bridge, sits the blind man with his back against the wall; here are the passers-by dropping pennies into the tin cup; and here, too, is Poor Cecco who had, in such friendly wise, taken the place of the blind man's little black dog and allowed him to stroll down the road for a change. There are seven full-page illustrations in the book besides tailpieces and, for the most part, they abound with satisfying details concerning the characters of this wonderful book about toys. Poor Cecco deserves his reputation as cleverest of them all. Surely Anna the lamb, with the green meadow fastened to her feet; Ida, whose last name was Down; even Bulka, the rag puppy—his companion in seeing the world—cannot compete in this respect. Only when the hero meets with Jensina, the gypsy doll who

lived in her own cottage on an ash heap, comfortable, but lonely,—does he meet with his equal in resourcefulness. There's a heroine for you! When she speaks to the rats in the garden in their own language and hands them back their precious treasure, we can only join with all the toys in admiring her greatness. Mrs. Bianco



(Courtesy Geo. H. Deane Co.)
"That's the sort of dog I wouldn't mind keeping myself," said the countryman."

has written a book of absurd, yet convincing, fun about the little people in the toy cupboard.

Ernest La Prade's book, "Alice in Orchestra," is the freshest, most delightful combination of information with fanciful adventure we can remember. Although Mr. La Prade says this is not the same Alice who fell down the rabbit hole, she has a right to consider herself a near relative, for in her experiences in Orchestra she shares many of the engaging family traits that have endeared Lewis Carroll's Alice for so long. Orchestra is that marvelous land of music where the instruments of the orchestra live. Fiddladelphia is the capital, the strings live there; Panopolis and Brassdale are villages where the wood wind and brasses live. Alice went to Orchestra through the underground "tuba." She met all the instruments from the friendly old Bass Viol—who introduced her to his brothers and nephews and cousins; the Oboe, who took her to a tea party to meet his family, a large and very ancient one; the Horn, the fat and clumsy Trombone—the forlorn Saxophone, disowned in both Panopolis and Brassdale. What Alice learned about the share

of each in the orchestra will fascinate any beginner, young or old, in musical appreciation, and there are even some who know a good deal about music who will find this an unusual and captivating book. Mr. La Prade is a member of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and the book has an appreciative foreword by Walter Damrosch.

Cornelia Meigs' chosen field is American history, but in her new book she has gone outside of America to include related episodes from the European past. "Rain on the Roof" does not reach the high level of "The New Moon," which she published last year, but it does show Miss Meigs' power to discern forgotten and romantic elements in the lives of everyday people and little towns. It is filled, too, with reflections of her love for our great shipbuilding past; her feeling for the graceful lines of the old clippers and for the happiness and serenity that comes with the fashioning of beautiful ship models.

The story centers in an old New England seaport. John Selwyn, the crippled maker of ship models, is a rare story-teller and shares with a young audience of three the tales he has dug out of neglected town annals and dull-looking sheepskin volumes. A story of his own invention is that of the possible first book for children—made at the monastery of Saint Martin by understanding Brother Nicholas for Jehan and Yvette. There is mystery, too, in the book and a brave adventure connected with the launching of the model of the *Grat Michael*. Altogether, this is a book of substance and charm.

To gather many colored threads of old romance and legend and weave them into strange and brilliant patterns has become the pleasant custom of Padraic Colum. Each year we look forward to seeing the results of this weaving, sure that they will compose a web of magical power and beauty. Four elements, Fire, Water, Earth, and Air, are the stuff from which Mr. Colum has woven the tales in "The Forge in the Forest." Having caught and tamed the wild horse, the four brothers brought him to be shod by the royal blacksmith working in the forge. For each shoe the King exacts two stories of the chosen elements. And so the tales are told of Phacton, of the Seven Sleepers, of Saint Martin and the Honest Man, of Bellerophon. The entrancing Irish was of telling gives a distinctive flavor to the ancient legends, and the spirited drawings and decorations by Artzybashoff, introducing a half-barbaric quality, heighten the enchantment.

Boston Sunday Herald, November 22, 1925

SARGENT AND THE UNION

Dr. Van Ness Tells How Painter Waited Vainly for Supreme Inspiration to Complete Boston Library Work

By THOMAS VAN NESS

It was in the autumn of 1902: We were sitting at one of the small tables on the main floor of the St. Botolph Club, my friend and I, in company with Sargent, whose bulky form and reddish-brown beard were at times dimly outlined in the hazy cigarette smoke which the painter perpetually sent forth as he half-listened to what was being said.

A little while before, my friend had brought me up to Sargent with the introductory remark, "This is Dr. Van Ness, minister of the Old South Church. He has just returned from Europe and is tremendously interested in your Public Library paintings."

A slight nod and a rather diffident hand-shake were the only signs of recognition. Naturally, the conversation started in a rather limp fashion until I suddenly turned and said, "I wonder what you're going to do on the other side of the hall to give your Astarte balance. She looks as if she came from Spain."

HIS RETICENCE FADES AT THE QUESTION

At that Sargent woke up, or at least his reticence faded. "That's what's bothering me," he replied, as, with a jerk, he threw away his cigarette, then almost immediately took another one. "I don't know; there's the figure of the Virgin Mary and—well, I don't see plainly any connection—it hasn't come to me. The feminine, you know, runs strongly through the middle ages."

"But," I broke in, "there is an intimate connection; I've just returned from Seville; your Astarte is there in pictures of the Virgin, thin veil, stars, crescent moon, pose, and all. Seville, Cadiz, and the other places founded by the Carthaginians, had Phoenician temples dedicated to the Syrian goddess. That's why today you'd almost imagine the Andalusians exclusively worship the Virgin; for her statue, or picture, dominates. She's simply Astarte baptised, as it were, into Christianity."

"Curious," Sargent meditatively replied.

plied. "Yes; I believe I did know something about that. Let's see—but are you sure?"

Here the conversation went back into biblical times, to Tyre and Sidon, to early representations, and to the dance at Easter time in the Seville Cathedral, reminder of ancient customs.

Sufficient to say that some months after, when I next inquired concerning the noted painter, I heard he was in Spain, and I learned that he intended visiting especially those religious shrines where the delineation of the Virgin came nearest to the ancient ones of the Carthaginian goddesses. Those, today, interested in the subtle connection can easily trace the influence on Sargent's mind of this visit to Spain and see how well he has carried over the idea of the feminine from ancient Pagan times to the medieval Christian period.

The chief subject of talk that night at the St. Botolph Club, a talk that ran well on until midnight and left the two of us the sole occupants of the room—for my friend soon got tired of a conversation that smacked too much of theology, as he phrased it—was not upon whether Astarte could be recognized in the work of Spanish painters and sculptors, but what ought to be made the central point of the whole series of mural paintings.

Now that the subject upon which we were giving attention was one very near Sargent's heart, I was surprised at his volubility and, at times, impetuous earnestness. There was nothing in the man, I should have said, that suggested this deep flow of ideas and wide sweep of vision.

I do not know whether, as terms go, Sargent would be called a religious man or not, but I do know that few clergymen show more depth of feeling when speaking of the Christ or when trying to put into words their spiritual emotions than he did that night in a half-lighted, silent clubroom. Possibly the very isolation helped to give him tongue, or was it the fact that his listener was as fully interested as he in a worthy and permanent portrayal of religion and its most exalted moment?

Those who have visited the upper gallery of Boston's Public Library need not be reminded of the bold and original designs that ornament the walls and parts of the ceiling, but for others it may be well to state that, as one comes up the stone stairway and turns facing the east, he sees before him a mass of dark, almost undistinguishable figures, with flashes of daring red, and here and there golden bands. As he looks with



THE REV. T.

greater care, there emerges the old Jewish symbol forms of gods and goddesses—confused, chaotic, terrifying yet childish. It is the early dawn of the religious mind, the concepts of fear and groveling superstition. Directly beneath the Egyptian Assyrian monarch, who ruthlessly led whole nations under the yoke, looms the commanding figure of Moses with tablets of law, and near him Joshua, captain of the deliverance and leader of the chosen people; then we have a noble band of Prophets, known now, Sargent has painted them, by name, every one, but prophesying what? By telling what? Destruction of Babels and the adjacent lands of cruelty and idolatry. Yes; but what else? For, telling the coming of a Messiah, of glorified personality—and then, and then, the establishment on earth of a Kingdom of plenty and peace, of a Kingdom where war shall be no more, but where there shall be security and justice, and an abiding happiness.

The Union Bulletin (BY me) November 15, 1925

MEMBERS OF THE UNION ARE REMINDED THAT—

Free Public Lectures are given at the Boston Public Library on Thursday Evenings, at 8, and Sunday afternoon, at 3.30.

Boston Transcript - November 21, 1925

NEW SARGENT SHOW OPENS

Public Library Supplements Art Museum Exhibition by Display of Reproductions Originals of Which Are Not at Museum—Other Memorabilia

There is another Sargent exhibition in town, this one at the Boston Public Library. Last spring, soon after the painter died, the Library gathered together an exhibition of his work, and this month after the memorial exhibition had closed at the Museum of Fine Arts, Charles F. D. Belden, the Librarian, thought that a supplemental show at the Library would be worth something to the community. His plan was to present reproductions of such of the work of John Singer Sargent as was not displayed in the original at the Museum. Of course the Library possesses the Sargent murals in the hall from which the exhibition room leads. Mr. Belden himself had gathered Sargent matter for years, the Library contains more of such matter, and when Mr. Belden notified a few persons of his intention other contributions were forthcoming.

Governor Fuller has lent some of his Sargent paintings to the Museum show, but to the Library he has lent his Sargent copies of old masters. These, six in number, were hung Thursday afternoon. They are copies of the Velazquez "The Tapestry Weavers"; the Hals, "Heads From the Remnant of the Officers of St. Jorisdoelen"; the Velazquez "Prince Baltazar Carlos"; the Hals "Figures From the Administrator of the Old Men's Hospital at Haarlem"; the Velazquez "Head of Asopus"; the Hals "The Standard Bearer." These are upon the wall at the right on entering the room. On other walls are mounted photographs of Sargent work. In the glass-covered cases

are items gathered from books, from magazines; photographs of Sargent himself; facsimiles of his drawings; other pieces.

Portraits of the artist are interesting in their extent and variety and they cover various periods in his life. There are drawings and camera studies; he appears in cap and gown at Yale; a rough sketch from the Louisville Courier Journal shows him at his easel; he is there in cartoons from "Punch" and from "Life." He is shown in two pictures with his cousin Charles S. Sargent. Here is a photograph of him as he descended the gangplank on his last arrival in America from England; studies by camera show him as he looked just before he embarked on his last voyage to this country. The drawing of him that is owned by Thomas A. Fox is included in the collection.

Although the exhibition really opened only Thursday afternoon in its present state of completeness, there were many persons there as early as yesterday morning. The material in the cases has been accumulating therein for several days, and will be added to as other loans arrive. The show will be open at the Library for the duration of the memorial exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. Among the early visitors at the Library was William Howe Downes whose recent book on Sargent was put in the case yesterday. Mr. Downes said that a man from New York had given him his first information of the Library exhibition. The man had arrived in town at eight o'clock yesterday morning and had gone to the Library as soon as the Library was open.

Many sources have been leveled on for the material now displayed. Even the advertising section of an art magazine turned up a reproduction of a painting, one done in the eighties. There are loans from the Athenaeum, from Mr. Fox from Mrs. Lawrence Park of Groton, from A. J. Kamp, from Miss T. E. McCurdy, from Walter Rowlands, formerly head of the fine arts department of the Public Library; from Mr. Niederauer, once chief engineer of the Library and of whom Sargent once did a pencil sketch that is now in one of the cases; from Grace Nichols who has lent photographs of the model from which Sargent did work on the murals now in the Library. The photographs of the artist made before he sailed on his last trip to America came from H. Havelock Pierce. There are reproductions from American newspapers, sketches reproduced in the London News, this work unknown publicly until after Sargent's death; a nude of an Egyptian girl; water color reproductions in Vanity Fair; something scores of others. There has never been so complete a Sargent exhibition as that opened at the Museum and now it is supplemented by this display at the Public Library. Hundreds of memorabilia are here.

Boston Sunday Post - Nov 22, 1925

'THE MIRACLE' TO AID LIBRARY

Entire Receipts of One Performance as Gift

The entire gross receipts of afternoon performance of "The Miracle" at the Boston Opera House, Monday, Nov. 30, will be devoted to the Boston Public Library as a gift of the producer, Morris Gest. The offer was made to Judge Michael J. Murray, president of the Library trustees, and accepted by him on behalf of the board.

In his letter to Judge Murray, Mr. Gest said: "The fact that I am able to dictate this letter in the English language, I owe to the Boston Public Library. In my youth, I had neither time nor funds to study with, but what little education I did get was through the Public Library."

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Boston Sunday Herald - Nov. 22, 1925

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Boston Sunday Globe - SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1925

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THE BOSTON HERALD - SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1925

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"Please forgive me, dear sir, for taking up your valuable time with such a long letter, but I just wanted to express my innermost thoughts and feelings."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925

RECEPTION FOR LIBRARIAN

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Boston Sunday Herald, November 22, 1925

SARGENT AND THE UNFINISHED PANEL

Dr. Van Ness Tells How Painter Waited Vainly for Supreme Inspiration to Complete Boston Library Work

By THOMAS VAN NESS

It was in the autumn of 1902: We were sitting at one of the small tables on the main floor of the St. Botolph Club, my friend and I, in company with Sargent, whose bulky form and reddish-brown beard were at times dimly outlined in the hazy cigarette smoke which the painter perpetually sent forth as he half-listened to what was being said.

A little while before, my friend had brought me up to Sargent with the introductory remark, "This is Dr. Van Ness, minister of the Old South Church. He has just returned from Europe and is tremendously interested in your Public Library paintings."

A slight nod and a rather diffident hand-shake were the only signs of recognition. Naturally, the conversation started in a rather limp fashion until I suddenly turned and said, "I wonder what you're going to do on the other side of the hall to give your Astarte balance. She looks as if she came from Spain."

HIS RETICENCE FADES AT THE QUESTION

At that Sargent woke up, or at least his reticence faded. "That's what's bothering me," he replied, as, with a jerk, he threw away his cigarette, then almost immediately took another one. "I don't know; there's the figure of the Virgin Mary and—well, I don't see plainly any connection—it hasn't come to me. The feminine, you know, runs strongly through the middle ages."

"But," I broke in, "there is an intimate connection; I've just returned from Seville; your Astarte is there in pictures of the Virgin, thin veil, stars, crescent moon, pose, and all. Seville, Cadiz, and the other places founded by the Carthaginians, had Phoenician temples dedicated to the Syrian goddess. That's why today you'd almost imagine the Andalusians exclusively worship the Virgin; for her statue, or picture, dominates. She's simply Astarte baptised, as it were, into Christianity."

"Curious," Sargent meditatively re-



(Photo by Marceau)
THE REV. THOMAS VAN NESS

greater care, there emerges the outlandish symbol forms of gods and goddesses—confused, chaotic, terrifying, yet childish. It is the early dawn of the religious mind, the conceptions of fear and groveling superstition.

Directly beneath the Egyptian and Assyrian monarch, who ruthlessly placed whole nations under the yoke, is the commanding figure of Moses with the tablets of law, and near him Joshua, the captain of the deliverance and leader of "the chosen people"; then we have that noble band of Prophets, known now, as Sargent has painted them, by nearly every one, but prophesizing what? foretelling what? Destruction of Babylon and the adjacent lands of cruelty and idolatry. Yes; but what else? Foretelling the coming of a Messiah, a glorified personality—and then, and then, the establishment on earth of a Kingdom of plenty and peace, of a Kingdom where war shall be no more, but where there shall be security and justice, and an abiding happiness.

visualized in the (Eastern) Orthodox Greek Church. But that long, central panel, which still stands bare and white, upon which the painter, some day, hoped or planned his highest ideal, what of it? Yes, what of it? Will it ever be covered with a picture? Will some artist in the future take up the brush and paint the face, the form, of a satisfying Messiah?

"What have you in mind?" I said to Sargent that night at the St. Botolph Club, "for your highest expression?"

I cannot now recall all he said to this question, nor is it necessary. Let it suffice if I say that we differed as to what the central panel should contain. One of us—I will not label our preference—thought it the most inspiring moment when "Jesus seeing the multitudes went up into a mountain and when he was set, his disciples came unto him and he opened his mouth and taught them not as the scribes, but as one having authority."

WONDERFUL PICTURE

What a picture! In the distance the green-blue water of the lake nearest the verdure-clad hills of Galilee; on the level ground and the slope Palestinian of all grades and classes, "from Decapolis, from beyond Jordan, from Syria, from nearly 'Apernium'—Bethsaida, from the Galilee, from the low, little villages and curious by-standers. What motley costumes! Reds, blues, greens, yellows! What different positions for an artist to depict! And then there in the smiling spring country, this young man with his fresh and unconventional Gospel, the heaven-born and the heaven-sent; words that now as Beati-tudes we repeat over and over again as containing not only the highest wisdom but the highest comfort.

The other picture: A field of red poppies (mistranslated lilacs); four or perhaps five disciples seen with distinctness, the last following in the background. He, all in white, their leader, giving them a lesson in faith; Moses, calling their attention to God in nature. "Consider the lilies of the field." Here, linked by these words, the highest expression of God in man, of God in the life outside of man. The beauty of holiness, the beauty of creation—the impression of God in man, of God in the life outside of man. The beauty of holiness, the beauty of creation—the impression of God in man, of God in the life outside of man. The beauty of holiness, the beauty of creation—the impression of God in man, of God in the life outside of man.

If the inspired souls of the ages have sought to delineate this great commonwealth of God and failed, need we wonder that a modern painter stands trembling and aglow with feeling, yet knows not how to translate the feeling into reality? sees no comprehensive enough vision to depict in color?

What is the supreme hour? When all religion reach its highest expression? "Can ye not trust the spirit within?" So asks one of our young poets. Sargent was trusting, I suppose, to the inner spirit to give him the revelation; anyway, we do know that he turned aside in his quest and devoted his energies to the conceptions of that later period when Christianity hardened and became dogma.

We have now on the west wall the suffering, atoning Christ to correspond with the Moses of the old dispensation, and above, in sombre colors, not relieved in any way by flashes of hope, as on the opposite wall, the three alike figures which stand for the Trinity as

NEW SARGENT SHOW OPENS

Public Library—Supplements Art Museum of Reproductions of Sargent's Work at Museum

'THE MIRACLE' TO AID LIBRARY

Entire Receipts of One Performance as Gift

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The Union Bulletin (BY me) November 15, 1925

MEMBERS OF THE UNION ARE REMINDED THAT—

Free Public Lectures are given at the Boston Public Library on Thursday Evenings, at 8, and Sunday afternoon, at 3.30.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1925

ON BOSTONIAN STAGES

THE SENTIMENT of Mr. Morris Gest is irresistible. Only the "meanest dispositions" may mistrust or belittle it; and in it vanity ascribe to it ulterior motives. It is honest, honest, spontaneous as transparent as the day—especially when the question is in question. For this city of his boyhood, Mr. Gest keeps a singular and persistent affection, as deep-seated and fervent when he is on the other side of the world as when he is bidding Bostonians to the Moscow Art Theater or to "The Miracle" in the length and breadth of the American theater who but him would propose a performance for the benefit of a Public Library and make the proposal in a letter couched in these terms:

Judge Michael J. Murray,
Boston Public Library,
Boston, Mass.
Honored Sir:
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I think that, in a modest way, I have paid my debt to the city of Boston, but I want to pay, in a more modest way, my debt to the Boston Public Library. Therefore, will you honor me and give me the privilege of devoting one performance, and the entire gross receipts from that performance, to the Library. Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, I should think would be a good day. I shall stand the entire expense and turn over all the receipts to you for whatever use you may wish to use them.
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Boston Globe
Nov. 26, 1925

AIR WASHER FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY AUTHORIZED

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the request of the Public Library Trustees that they be allowed to purchase an air-washing machine at a cost of \$800. It was said that the oil burner at the Central Library in Copley sq had filled the air with soot.
Soot and paintings have been smoothed with the soot, the trustees reported.

Boston Globe
November 26, 1925

ASK HARBOR BRIDGE COMPANY CHARTER

Charles H. Gifford of 90 State st. yesterday filed with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook a petition for legislation to incorporate the Boston Harbor Bridge Company, and to authorize the corporation to construct a bridge over the harbor between Boston proper and East Boston.
A petition was also filed with the Secretary of State by Frank A. Farnham, representing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, authorizing the road to acquire the securities and property of the New England Investment and Security Company, and for such other legislation relative to

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, NOV 24, 1925

BELDEN GUEST OF HONOR AT DINNER

Meeting of the Special Libraries Association

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, new president of the American Library Association, was the guest of honor last night of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, at a dinner served in the new dining room at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN
President of American Library Association

William Alcott, president of the association, presided, with Mr. Belden seated at his right. Others at the head table were Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian and former president of the National Special Libraries Association; members of the executive committee, and committee chairman.

The formal meeting was held in Perkins Hall. Howard L. Stebbins, Librarian of the Social Law Library, who was a delegate to the recent convention of the American Library Association on the Pacific Coast, told of the high lights of that occasion, under the title "Echoes from Seattle."

Mr. Belden received a cordial greeting when he arose to speak. He told of the work of which the American Library Association is doing, through a commission, for adult education, and of a new national association of librarians in the world was organized. Most of the meetings will be held at Atlantic City, where ample accommodations will be available for all who may attend.

Wednesday, Oct. 6, the entire membership of the convention will go by special train to Philadelphia and be the guests of libraries and librarians of that city, and return in the late evening by special train to Atlantic City.

ASK HARBOR BRIDGE COMPANY CHARTER

The interests of the New Haven in the New England company may be desirable or necessary.
Representative Bernard Ginsberg of Dorchester yesterday filed a bill with the clerk of the Massachusetts House providing for the construction of a Park Bridge, a field section of the Dorchester district.

The approximate cost of the building, under the terms of the bill, would be \$1,000,000, and the structure would possess an auditorium, branch of the Boston Public Library, a wardroom, gymnasium and other facilities of a community center.

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 24, 1925

LIBRARIANS HONOR CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

American Association Head Tells of Adult Education

A dinner in honor of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and newly-elected president of the American Library Association, was given by the Special Libraries Association last evening in the new dining room of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. A reception following it was held in Perkins Hall.

Mr. Belden spoke of the work that the American Library Association is doing for adult education, saying that it seems to be a work in which the library is especially fitted to lead, and compared the dynamic force of the library of today with the prevailing idea of only a few years ago when a library was looked upon chiefly as a repository for books to be used chiefly by students. The business of the library today, he said, is to make itself popular with all.

Speaking of plans already formed for observing the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association in Philadelphia next October, Mr. Belden said that most of the meetings will be held at Atlantic City, where ample accommodations will be available for all who may attend. Wednesday, Oct. 6, the entire membership of the convention will go by special train to Philadelphia and be the guests of libraries and librarians of that city, and return in the late evening by special train to Atlantic City.

William Alcott, president of the Special Libraries Association, reported that the annual meeting of the national organization of special libraries also would be held in Philadelphia in the week of Oct. 4.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Nights at 8 Sharp: Matinees at 2
F. Ray Constock and Morris Gest Present
The World's Greatest Production

THE MIRACLE

POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS
Seats on Sale for All Performances

4 MATINEES THIS WEEK
Today, Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

6 MATS. NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

Monday Matinee Nov. 30, Entire Proceeds for the Benefit of Boston Public Library.
NO TAX FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF MONDAY MATINEE, NOV. 30

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BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
No Tax for This Performance

Boston Transcript

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Librarian gladly dofs his hat to Morris Gest. If past truth must be told, in order to strengthen present homage, let it be admitted that the Librarian has hitherto cherished some doubt of the full force of this famous impresario's desire "to do something for Boston," the city of his struggling boyhood. This former doubt is now expelled. The completeness of Mr. Gest's liberality defies all questioning. The entire gross receipts of the performance of "The Miracle" to be given on Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, will be given to the Boston Public Library for whatever use the trustees wish to make of them. Who ever heard of the entire receipts of an important theatrical performance being given in this way? Very rare in all the history of "benefit performances" are such conditions—or lack of conditions—as these.

Moreover, the cause to which Mr. Gest has turned his generosity is, in and of itself, a mark of the distinguished merit of his purpose. To have singled out the library as beneficiary of his good-will is to show, once and for all, the direction which his mind takes when it dwells upon Boston and his early days here. It reverberates fully to the educational opportunities given him here, the first stimulus of his cultural aspirations and for the advantages so received it desires to return advantages in kind. The most cordial appreciation of this gift should flow to Morris Gest from the whole public of Boston.

Even apart from the money-value of this contribution—and it is considerable—the gift should perform a great service by directing public attention to the fact that the Boston Public Library has real need of gifts of this character from private sources. Time was when private citizens gave liberally to the library's book funds. May the Gest gift awaken them anew!

Through a mischance of composition, the promised selections from book reviews written by children in the course of Miss Fanny Goldstein's interesting campaign to stimulate reading at the West End branch of the Boston Public Library were omitted from this column last week. Fortunately, however, the selections include so much spontaneous, amusing and significant evidence of the reactions of boys and girls in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades to the books which they read, that the passing of seven days has in no wise dimmed their interest. The excerpts are here offered for the reader's delectation.

On Monday night, after an extremely pleasant supper hour in the new private dining room of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Special Libraries Association of Boston adjourned to Perkins Hall where an informal reception was given to Mr. C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association. Howard L. Stebbins, Librarian of the Social Law Library and delegate of the Massachusetts Library Club, gave a brief talk on the American Library Association Convention in Seattle in June, 1925. Mr. Belden made his remarks very informal, discussing the relations between the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association convention to be held in Atlantic City during the week of Oct. 4, 1926, and the progress of work on "Adult Education" as carried on by public libraries. Because of his knowledge of future plans, he was able to give the Special Libraries Association of Boston an intimate picture of the coming convention, describing the exhibit which it is hoped the American Library Association may build up in case there is an exposition in Philadelphia in 1926 and for the possibilities of usefulness of the public libraries in adult education through reading.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925

WRITER AND RESEARCH WORKER

Henry J. Moulton, Former Newspaper Reporter and Editor, Dies in This City
Henry Jefferson Moulton, at one time an editor of the Lowell Citizen and a prominent figure in the Republican party in Massachusetts, for the last quarter century a research worker and writer in Boston, died at the Boston City Hospital, after a short illness. He was born in Macon, Ga., March 29, 1847, of old New England stock. An ancestor was John Moulton who came to America from England in 1637 and was a first settler at Hampton, N. H. His father was Thomas Jefferson Moulton, native of Pittsfield, N. H., and his mother was Julia Ann Smith, a member of an old New Haven family. At the age of nine years Mr. Moulton was left an orphan, and with a sister was brought North. After two or three years the youth went to Taunton, and thence came to Boston and started work as a boy on one of the newspapers. In the early '80's he went to Lowell and became interested in the old Citizen, subsequently by merger, the Courier-Citizen. His editorials in the Citizen were quoted through the State and the name of Henry J. Moulton was known from the Berkshires to Boston. At one time Mr. Moulton owned his own paper, the Lowell Sunday Critic. He ran for the Legislature and was defeated by five or six votes. About 1892 Mr. Moulton removed to Boston and had since made his home here.

As a research worker, Mr. Moulton established unofficial headquarters in the patent room of the Public Library and was there to be found hard at work year in and year out. No man knew the resources of the library better than he, and it was not an infrequent thing for attendants to appeal to him to say where wanted material might be found. One of his most monumental tasks was done for the Ames family of Lowell—a card-index to every reference to General Benjamin F. Butler that ever appeared in any important newspaper, magazine or book, together with a notation telling just what the reference was. This was a work extending over many years.

More recently Mr. Moulton was engaged by Harry Houdini to make a catalogue of references about himself, and also on a wide field of psychic and metaphysical subjects in the news and periodical press. Mr. Moulton married Miss Sarah W. Barrows of North Easton. She died in 1906. They had no children. He is survived by two nieces, Miss Marion L. Swift of Boston and Mrs. Alice M. Eveleth of Gilmanton, N. H., and by a nephew, Rev. Edward S. Swift, S. J., now stationed at the Church of the Immaculate Conception here.

Superintendent of Public Library
Henry Niederbauer, who for thirty years was chief engineer and superintendent of the Boston Public Library, died yesterday at his home, 105 Queensberry street, after an illness of ten days. In September, 1923, he was appointed to the dual position at the library, continuing until his retirement a year ago.

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925

FUNERAL TODAY FOR LIBRARY ENGINEER

The funeral of Henry Niederbauer, for more than 30 years chief engineer and superintendent of the Boston Public Library, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Waterman's Chapel, 235 Commonwealth avenue. Mr. Niederbauer had been ill for about 10 days and died Wednesday. He was a widower and made his home at 105 Queensberry street.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, NOV 28, 1925

LAST RITES FOR HENRY NIEDERAUER

Retired Superintendent of Public Library

Funeral services for Henry Niederbauer, who died suddenly Wednesday, after a illness of 10 days, were held yesterday at 2 p. m. at the Waterman Funeral Home, 235 Commonwealth av. Rev. Allen W. Clark of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul conducted the services. Interment was in the family lot at Forest Hills Cemetery.



HENRY NIEDERAUER

Henry Niederbauer, for 30 years superintendent and chief engineer of the Boston Public Library, was born in Roxbury, son of Henry and Ellen Niederbauer. He was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and was a young man was a member of the crack Roxbury City Guards, of the State Militia.

At the time of the building of the library in Copley sq, the question of heating the building which was to house so many precious books and manuscripts was a grave one, and S. A. B. Abbott, who was chairman of the board of library trustees, sought out Mr. Niederbauer, then considered one of the best stationary engineers in New England, and persuaded him to assume the responsibility.

Months before the building was opened to the public, Mr. Niederbauer went to the library and took charge of the installation of the heating plant. When the job was finished, he remained as superintendent and chief engineer until 1923 when he retired. The library was Mr. Niederbauer's hobby; he assisted in placing Sargent and Ayer's paintings and waited out the correct temperatures at which the walls behind might be heated so as not to injure the precious pictures. He was a close friend of Mr. Sargent's and had the great honor of having his portrait done in crayon by the famous artist, shortly after the death of the great Boston artist. Mr. Niederbauer wrote an article for the library magazine, "Library Life," in which he described Mr. Sargent in the light of a personal friend and presented a picture of the great Bostonian which depicted him in an unconventional pose; as he was seldom seen. He was thought a great deal of also by Ayers, the artist.

All over Boston he had hosts of friends; he was well thought of by the library employees, many of whom attended the funeral services. Shortly after going to the library as superintendent, he married Helen Gott, a South End girl. Mrs. Niederbauer died several years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Lillian and Miss Maybelle Niederbauer.

BOSTON GLOBE

Nights at 8 Sharp: Matinees at 2
F. Ray Constock and Morris Gest Present
The World's Greatest Production

THE MIRACLE

POSITIVELY LAST 7 DAYS
MATINEE TODAY

6 MATS. NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

MON. MAT. NOV. 30—Entire Proceeds for the Benefit of Boston Public Library.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
No Tax for This Performance

MORRIS GEST WILL GIVE "MIRACLE" MATINEE RECEIPTS TO LIBRARY

Benefit Performance Tomorrow His
Generous Recognition of
Boston's Support



MORRIS GEST

Boston theatregoers late in October caught their first breathless glimpse of a Boston Opera House interior marvelously transformed into a mediaeval cathedral, and sat silent and spellbound, more like worshippers than spectators, through the first performance here of the great music-drama-pantomime, "The Miracle."

Its producer, Morris Gest, deer of the "impossible" in the theatre world, announced it would run five weeks. The five weeks have passed, but "The Miracle" continues. So extraordinary has been the response to the strange appeal of the great spectacle that not only has the run been extended through the coming week—to the latest possible hour that can be allowed in view of the coming opening in St. Louis—but Mr. Gest has announced the rare opportunity of six matinees to supplement the six remaining evening performances.

Mr. Gest, further, has capped his solicitude for theatregoers of Boston and neighboring cities and towns, by arranging for tomorrow a matinee, the proceeds of which will go in their entirety to the Boston Public Library.

REWARDED FOR HIS RISK

Imbued with abiding enthusiasm over the rare artistic merits of the great Max Reinhardt pantomime, and giving unstintingly of his time and effort, Mr. Gest came to Boston with his vast company of players and risked a tremendous outlay of money and energy on Bostonian appreciation. "The Miracle," fine and artistic though it was, nevertheless was far enough removed from the standard stage production so that, if it were considered coldly as "business for business's sake," the outlay made was not justifiable. It was a sheer gamble. But ever ready to take the off chance in the interest of artistic expression, Mr. Gest was rewarded by a response from Greater Bostonians that exceeded the wildest expectation.

Before leaving at the end of the week with his five trainloads of players, in order to prepare for the opening, Dec. 24, in St. Louis, Mr. Gest desired to show Bostonians in some unmistakable way that his appreciation of their response was both sincere and deep. He supplemented his past record of generosity—both of pocketbook and of heart—by the graceful act of tendering all receipts of one performance—a lump sum of money—to one of the town's most useful, public-serving and cherished institutions, the Public Library.

It is characteristic of Mr. Gest, as has been noted by those who have followed his previous career, that he has made the offer of tomorrow afternoon's receipts entirely without strings, and that the total collected in admissions from those who attend will be at the disposal of the library trustees, always at a loss to find funds for many activities and purchases that are desirable for the service of the public, to do with as they see fit. The gift, however, is greater than appears on the surface. There will be no government tax upon admissions to cut into receipts, and Mr. Gest has assumed for himself for that perform-

ance the great overhead expense of the plant and of the cast, supports and stage hands.

SHIFT IN PRINCIPAL ROLE

Added interest in the library benefit performance is lent by a shift for the afternoon in the principal role. The matinee-goers will see in the role of the nun Miss Ellen Patterson, wealthy Chicago society girl and alternate in the part with the lion, Iris Tree, with Lady Diana Manners playing the Madonna. Miss Patterson, a Gest discovery, is daughter of Joseph Merrill Patterson, co-editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune. Not a little of the individual interest in "The Miracle" has been occasioned by the fine renderings of their parts by Miss Patterson, Miss Tree and Lady Manners.

Miss Tree, previously inexperienced on the stage, as was Miss Patterson, nevertheless has a theatre background. She is daughter of Sir Henry Beerleigh Tree. Lady Manners is daughter of the Duchess of Rutland.

Not only, it is expected, will there be an outpouring of Bostonians for the benefit performance and the remaining 11 performances, but special trains will bring—particularly for the afternoon bills—other thousands from the outlying communities which have increasingly given their support to Mr. Gest's artistic triumph.

THE LIBRARIAN

DECEMBER is expected to bring publication of the much-heralded Winnetka book-list, comprising the results of a study of children's tastes and capacities in reading made with the cooperation of 30,750 school-children in thirty-four different cities. To each of these pupils a ballot was provided, calling not only for registry of the child's name, age, school-grade and so forth, but more particularly for an election by the child, concerning the book he had chosen for notice, of one of the following critical comments listed on the ballot: "One of the best books I ever read"; "A good book, I like it"; "Not so very interesting"; "I don't like it"; "Too easy"; "Just about right"; "A little hard"; "Too hard." Moreover, each child was asked to write on the reverse side of the ballot, "what you like best about this book, or why you like it."

To determine the general causes governing the selection of books by children, a special study was made in public libraries and in school libraries. Four members of the research staff questioned children as they were looking over books on the shelves. Two hundred and fifteen books were picked from the shelves and looked over by the juvenile readers. Of these 215 books, 103 were taken by the children for home reading and 112 were rejected. Of those taken the majority were chosen because of the subject matter. A large percentage were taken because of their appearance, and a very few were chosen because of previous recommendation. Of the 112 books which were rejected, 63 per cent were rejected on appearance and 37 per cent were rejected on subject matter. This study the compiler of the survey says, proved that there was real selection of books going on, and that children have definite reasons for reading or choosing the books which they take.

But the complete results of the Winnetka canvass have yet to be announced, and extensive comment on the subject may well wait until they are announced. If there be any constant readers of this department they will at once surmise that the Librarian has referred to Winnetka again only as prelude to a third—and final—despairing attempt to bring to publication in these columns the interesting selection of comments on books written by Boston's own children in the course of an active campaign conducted for children's book-week by Miss Fanny Goldstein, librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library. In the seventh, eighth and ninth grades which comprise the Washington Junior High School.

Twice the Librarian has sought to publish these excerpts, and twice typographical fate has baffled him. The mischances almost justify recall of that classic story of the country-town newspaper which, in the description of a parade by the local compeers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, printed the sentence—"There they came, those battle-scarred veterans." The following week, it called attention to the misprint, remarking that the epithet intended was not "battle-scarred." It should have been, the type said, "bottle-scarred." Whether or no the exactness then attempted a third correction, the Librarian is not informed; but he intends to try a third time himself. If luck is still against him, he will take it as an admonition from on high, and resign at once. The twice-heralded Boston excerpts now certainly follow:

The book I have just read is "The Girl's Nest." It is a modern story. We will end it up by saying that Linnet, the girl, was changed from a selfish one to a nice one who always likes to share everything.

The book I am going to write about is "The Crimson Sweater," by Barbour. The part I like best is where he fights the school leader, because the school teacher, and what he does to be leader. Why I like the book is because he became leader. He made a good leader.

"Penrod and Sam," by Booth Tarkington. I think the idea of the author was to show the different ways the American boys live and play. My idea of the story is that it is a very good one. I have never read a better book telling how the American boys live.

"The Jungle Book" is a very interesting book. It is written by Kipling. One of the interesting ones is the story of Mowgli. Read it and you will enjoy it.

"Franklin" is one of Scott's most popular novels. The whole story gives, in a most attractive and interesting way, an idea, historically accurate, of England seven hundred years ago.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was written by the author Rice. Nobody would be so happy as Mrs. Wiggs if they were so poverty stricken. I was very disappointed in the story when Jim died. I advise everyone to read it and see what they think about it.

The book that I read was about Clematis spending her life in the orphan home. The character that I liked in the story was the nurse. I liked her because she loved and took care of Clematis. I read the book so long that it was overdone. I was glad to pay the money because I was so interested. When I gave it back I was sorry to leave it because I wanted to read it the third time.

Stevenson's most popular book, "Treasure Island," is highly recommended for young and old. It stirs up a younger and older imagination, while on the other hand it entertains adults, in spite of the fact that it is very difficult to understand the expressions in places as the author's way of wording them are so queer. For my opinion of the book I would say that it is the best of books for real literature and series of events.

The book I have read is "Soldier Rigdale," by Bessie Marie Dix. I think this book is very interesting. It tells the hardships and customs of the people who lived 300 years ago.

Choosing from my most recent readings, I should select "Romana," written by Helen Hunt Jackson, as a story far superior to the others. The purpose of the book is to reveal to the Americans the cruel deed they performed, when they drove the Indians out of the home that had been described the situation so appealingly that anyone reading it feels prejudiced against the United States for committing such an act.

The book has been so enjoyable to me because it is a revelation of the state of affairs during the Mexican War. We Americans have that as the only blot in the history of our country. It has also been so interesting because the romantic situation makes the action of the story swift, which arouses the interest of the reader and makes the book desirable to read.

I have recently read a very interesting book named "Nicholas Nickleby" written by Charles Dickens, one of the best known English authors. The purpose of this book is, first, of course, to entertain, but its other reason is to arouse emotions, such as tears, sympathy and especially the resolution to do good. This is one of Charles Dickens' best books, some of it merits having already been mentioned. It is also realistic and holds the interest to the very end. Although it is a big book, I venture to say that boys and girls of my age, as well as older ones, will enjoy it.

The name of this book is "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," and it was written by Amelia E. Barr. She is not a very prominent author because she has not written many books. The bow of orange ribbon is a story that I find will interest you. There are only 345 pages, and even one of these pages are full of material that would want you to read on further. If you like it so far you can finish the story yourself by getting the book in the library.

Lotta Embury's career by Penelope Lotta Embury is a girl of about 15 years old. She is quite tall and reminds one of a bowdoin apple. She has the personality any girl would be proud of. I like this book because it shows how a girl can get along in the world after falling in her youth career as Lotta did. She tells everyone the truth about her career, owns her father's hardware store and starts right in selling. From the moment she came home she became such a help that everyone was amazed. This was her career. Not much of one but better than nothing.

Have had Tom Sawyer and it was a wonderful book. Tom did not have any mother. Tom had very many adventures. Rebecca his wife died.

I like the book of William Tell because the things that are in it can be true.

"The Story of the English," by Guerber. English history concerns American children just as it does their brothers and sisters who speak the same language on the other side of the water. To interest them in their own race they must know their mother country. This principal object is to make the children familiar with English history. Now of course everyone ought to know that the history of the world is the biography of men and women of olden and modern days.

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"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was written by the author Rice. Nobody would be so happy as Mrs. Wiggs if they were so poverty stricken. I was very disappointed in the story when Jim died. I advise everyone to read it and see what they think about it.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1925

TO PRESENT "ANTAR OF ARABY"

Love Story of Port of Sixth Century Will Be Acted at Fine Arts Theater on Dec. 14

A poetic drama in four acts, with incidental music, is to be given at the Fine Arts Theater on Dec. 14. Taken from "The Romance of Antar," the standard work of Arabia and a companion piece to "The Arabian Nights," the author, Maud Cuney Hare, has called her play "Antar of Araby" after the warrior-poet of Arabia. The scene is laid in Arabia and the action is placed in the sixth century, before the time of Mohammed.

Arabian songs and the rare "lahn" of an Arabian musician of the seventh century have been arranged by Mrs. Hare and will be sung by William H. Richardson, baritone. Clarence Cameron White has written the overture for the play and the entracte music will consist of Arabian and Surian sketches, composed by Miss Ira Aldridge of London, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the negro tragedian. Charles Burroughs of New York comes here to play the role of the poet, Antar.

The amateur talent that makes up the cast is drawn from Emerson College, the Sargent School and the public schools and Oriental dances will be an enjoyable feature. A list of notable patrons and patronesses for Mrs. Hare's play includes Mrs. David M. Little, Mrs. J. Mott Halliwell, Mrs. John F. Moors, Mrs. David Cheever, Mrs. A. E. Wadsworth, Mrs. M. Bradbury King, Miss Alice P. Tapley, Miss Marion Thomas, Moorfield Storey, Charles M. Cox, Rev. S. D. Moulton, pastor of the Arabian-Syrian Congregation in Boston, and Rev. George L. Faine of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. As a venture in the Little Theater Movement the production will be interesting to the public. Meta Warrick Fuller, the artist, is the stage director.

Of timely interest, in connection with the play, will be a showing in the music department of the Boston Public Library of a case of books, referring to the poet Antar and to Al-Andalus, the seventh-century musliman. A number of manuscript copies of their works will be included in the exhibit.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1925

Children's Books Listed by Library

Works Suitable for Christmas
Gifts for Boys and Girls
Announced

Prepared in response to requests for advice about books that have value and yet are not expensive, a selected list of such books that are suitable for Christmas presents for boys and girls has been prepared by the Boston Public Library. No book named costs more than \$1. As a rule school texts and supplementary readers have not been given. The list includes names of publishers, prices and notes.

Naturally, with the limitation on the price, the most beautiful volumes cannot be listed. Many of these are, however, extremely desirable and are generally worth the difference in cost. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, said this morning. Therefore a selected list of more expensive volumes, many of them beautifully illustrated, will be issued soon.

The Boston Public Library contains all of these books, either in the edition listed, or in cases where that is not adapted for library wear, in more durable form.

110 Boston Transcript
December 9, 1925

PUBLIC LIBRARY RAPPED

Editor of The Boston Transcript:

It seems to me about time the methods of the Boston Public Library—once exemplary—should be corrected. Taking the initiative, I want to bring to light the harassing methods, possibly endorsed by our present manager, Librarian Belden.

The latter may be entirely ignorant of some of the shortcomings.

The periodical room has been upset by installation of a unified stall system, found in war time to be an absolute nuisance, and thereafter removed—as one could never locate literature he desired.

A wall line of seats and tables has been entirely removed, thus reducing seating capacity. Any evening one can rarely, if finding his desired periodical, find a place to read the same.

Throughout the lower floor there is no effort to ventilate the air from the coughing and sneezing crowds.

So lax is the management and so subordinate that the men's lavatory is in a disgraceful condition.

All, or to avoid inaccuracy, say about 98 per cent of all recent accessions to the Fine Arts department are British publications. American publications of first order now on the market are being passed unnoticed. Why? These British publications, especially relating to engineering, are distinctly inferior, and secondly, useless to the American engineer seeking latest practical methods applicable in his own country—a country undeniably taking lead in the industry of the world. Why then should he be presented some he had branded as "recent" abroad, but now antiquated here.

Mr. Belden, upon assumption of office, took it upon himself to demand a salary 30 per cent larger than that of his predecessor, who never missed passing through all departments under him at least twice daily.

I think it but justice to Boston's intelligent citizens to demand that his management methods come within reasonable comparison of those of his predecessor. And in this criticism you note that I am not mentioning the fact that he had no working methods—reasons for 60 per cent of the demands for books for hall use getting the customary "not on the shelf" response.

E. L. BAKER.

Allston, Mass.

The MUSICIAN

for
DECEMBER, 1925

Boston Library Music Lecture

Director Charles K. Belden, in conjunction with Richard G. Appel, of the music division of the Boston Public Library, both great believers in the power of music, have arranged some especially interesting lectures, with music, which are given free to the public of Boston, some of them, while for others a merely nominal fee is asked.

In the lecture hall of the Library on Oct. 17, Mr. Appel offered a helpful lecture, with music, which covered the program of the symphony concert which was given the following Oct. 21, by the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York. At the lecture itself, Mr. Appel used a Duo-Art Piano. Later a lecture was to be given on the Boston Symphony programs also.

On Oct. 25, the director secured Margaret Anderson, who gave one of her interpretative piano recitals there, the subject of which she titled, "Music Contrasts and their Delights" illustrated by her own piano playing.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1925

P. A. de Laszlo de Lombos, the "painter of kings," has now completed his sojourn in Boston, during which he painted portraits of many eminent Bostonians, and has taken his brushes and easel to Washington and to New York. But before he left Boston he was the guest of honor at an informal reception and tea in the staff room of the Boston Public Library, tendered by the president of the board of trustees, Judge Michael J. Murray, and by the director, Mr. Charles Belden. The visit came at the end of a long day of work, but Mr. de Laszlo displayed the keenest and most thorough interest in every aspect of the library and its work, both major and minor, that came within the range of his attention. Concerning the main hall and staircase, with the Puv's frescoes, de Laszlo is of the opinion that these constitute one of the most perfectly harmonious and exquisitely beautiful ensembles of art and architecture that may be found anywhere in the world, that were ever wrought since the days of ancient Greece or ever will be wrought to the end of time. The Librarian seeks emphatic language, because on no less than four occasions, in his presence, Mr. de Laszlo has returned to the expression of his admiration of this feature of the Boston Library, which seems to have been almost overwhelmingly satisfying to his eye. Other features greatly attracted him, but second only to his regard for the work of Puv's was his appreciation of the cordiality, the charm, of the members of the direction and the staff of the library who greeted him last Thursday. And what personal titles or great worth they are, indeed, these personalities who make our library what it is!

LIBRARY RECEIVES \$2652

Morris Gest's Gift of Proceeds from "The Miracle" Matinee Will Be Used for New Books

In accordance with his promise to present to the Boston Public Library the proceeds of one matinee of "The Miracle," Morris Gest, the producer, has forwarded to the trustees a check for \$2652.50, which will be used for the purchase of new books. Mr. Gest's action was prompted by his memory of many hours spent in the library as a boy and the help received along educational lines.

The Boston Post

Established 1831
The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England

(Owned daily by Post Publishing Co.)
DECEMBER 9, 1925. NO. 8; VOL. 471

\$2652 FROM MORRIS GEST

The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday received a check of \$2,652.50 from Morris Gest, the noted theatrical producer. It represents the proceeds of a special matinee performance of his spectacle, "The Miracle," and has been sent to the library as a slight token of gratitude for the help Morris Gest received at that institution when he was a poor immigrant boy trying to obtain an education.

The money is to be spent for new books.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1925

CITY PLANS FOR CHRISTMAS

Pageants Are Being Rehearsed and There Will Be Carol Singing and Playing of Chimes

Preparations for Boston's official celebration of Christmas are well advanced, and it is announced that the observance will be more elaborate than in former years, with more organizations cooperating.

Rehearsals are in progress for the Nativity pageants, which will be presented three times indoors, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Dec. 20, 21 and 22, in addition to two outdoor presentations (weather permitting), on the Common on Christmas eve. In the event of bad weather, the pageant for that evening will be given in the library hall.

By cooperation of the Metropolitan Electric League, there are to be special illuminating arrangements on the Common, and electrical heating devices for the comfort of the singers and musicians on the Parkman bandstand on Christmas eve.

Further cooperation with the municipal plans will be given by the Boylston Street Association. A group of fifty carol singers will start from the steps of the library in Copley square and visit several of the Back Bay hotels and several open-air locations, singing carols at each place, and proceed to the Common, where the group will join with others from different parts of the city in a general community demonstration from 10.30 until midnight.

All singing groups, as well as the general public, are specially invited to attend the second performance of the pageant, which is scheduled to begin at 10.30 P. M., to be followed by band music and carol singing.

The first presentation of the pageant on the Common will start at 5.15 o'clock, and at its conclusion the Christmas tree will be lighted by Mayor Curley. The opening program will include an address by the mayor, who will be presented by Dr. George W. Tupper, chairman of the Christmas committee; seasonable music by the Philene Choral Club and orchestra, together with a period of carol singing by the assembly.

Municipal Christmas cards, according to the annual Boston custom for the past few years, will be distributed to the guests at each of the larger hotels on Christmas morning. By means of large reproductions of these same cards, the Yuletide greeting will be extended to all who arrive at the North and South railroad stations.

The new chimes recently installed in the belfry of the Park Street Church will be utilized in connection with the municipal program, playing at three designated hours on Christmas eve. All other Boston churches equipped with chimes are asked to play carols at intervals during the evening.

Strolling trumplers will appear on downtown streets on Christmas eve playing carols. The Beacon Hill carol groups, whose annual appearance in that district is a very popular feature of the Christmas eve celebration, have been invited to come to the Common and join in the festivities between 10.30 and midnight.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

"STATION INFO" is the title of an amusing sketch which has come to the Librarian's attention from the pen of Miss Mary Elizabeth Prim. It describes an extraordinary incident, revealing the growth of radio-mania, which lately occurred in the Boston Public Library. It was Thursday evening, the narrator explains, and Mr. Francis J. Hannigan was in charge of the information office of the Boston Public Library. Although there are two enormous signs in the front hall directing all comers to the Lecture Hall, many of the woefully-minded overlook them and wander into the Information Office for advice on how to get there. As a usual thing Mr. Hannigan has a rasped throat by seven-fifteen every Thursday evening.

When an oldish woman appeared before his desk clutching an intricate arrangement of metal and wire, Mr. Hannigan instantly decided that here was another of those dear old ladies from the suburbs who never miss a lecture no matter how stormy the night may be. He leaned forward and shouted politely: "If you wish to get to the Lecture Hall, madame—"

"I do," she interrupted, "but not right away. I would like to ask a great favor of you. Will you allow me to set up my radio in the next room?"

"Great heavens!" The woman's spy, thought Mr. Hannigan, who had once read a work of E. Phillips Oppenheim.

"It won't make any noise," insisted the lady, misinterpreting Mr. Hannigan's puzzled expression. "It hasn't a loud speaker or anything like that. It's just a crystal set, pocket size."

Thus reassured, Mr. Hannigan gallantly escorted the visitor into the Government Document Room, which is, as all the world knows, next door to the Information Office. With Mr. Hannigan's assistance, the lady strung a spiral coil from a hook in the wall to the window fastening. To get a ground connection, she attached another wire to a hot water pipe which was gurgling happily back of a grating which Mr. Hannigan skillfully detached.

"Thank you so much," said the radio enthusiast donning her head phones. "The Big Brother Club is on tonight and I do hate to miss it. Of course I want to hear your lecture, too, but that isn't until eight—"

Her voice trailed off as she wangled the dial of the crystal set. Then she smiled blissfully. "A—h, Big Brother Bob Bimery," she murmured.

Mr. Hannigan, untroubled adjuster of difficulties, bowed and returned to his desk.

A novel plan to make the public library useful to the churches of the community has been devised in Indianapolis. The proposal has to do with the upbuilding of a circulating library of anthem music for all the churches to draw upon. "If fifty churches will present the library with thirty copies of some one anthem at an expense of \$1 for each church," the Indianapolis institution announced, "the library will undertake to provide an equal number of titles. This will create a collection of one hundred anthems, which may be borrowed as easily as any other kind of printed matter by any other church. Our endeavor will be to build up a collection which will be of the highest usefulness to all denominations and which will make accessible to church choirs a wider range of music for public presentation than is now the case. Suggestions of titles to be included in the list or for any other way in which your public library can be of service to you will be specially welcomed."

The Indianapolis News says that when this suggestion was made a few churches signified their interest, but most of them took no action. But the News believes it is worth trying again. "It would seem that the plan offers an unusual opportunity for a collection of church music that would be of great value to all the churches. It would cost little and would be worth much. This plan is an example of the manner in which the library is seeking to be of service in the community, not only to those who read books for pleasure or profit, but in all printed lines. The library now has large collections of maps, pamphlets, magazines and other sources of information available to the public. There is no reason why the work of providing for those who are interested in music should lack support. All that it needs is the cooperation of the forces that would be benefited."

In any event, the proposal is commended to the Librarian of Boston's Allen A. Brown music collection, for consideration whether the Boston Public Library might not make a success of it. Very probably—and with quite good reason—the music publishers would eye it askance.

Boston Transcript
Dec. 16, 1925.

CHRISTMAS PAGEANT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ON THE COMMON

Miracle Plays Will Be Given Five
Presentations Before the
Holiday

Three performances of the Christmas pageant or miracle play will be given at the lecture hall of the public library as part of the municipal observance of the holiday season, Sunday and Monday evenings, at eight o'clock, and on Wednesday afternoon at 8.30. The committee in charge of arrangements consists of Wilfred F. Kelley, chairman; Edward L. Curran and Henry J. D. Small. The dramatic production is in charge of Miss Joy Higgins of Community Service.

The same entertainment will be reproduced in the open air on Boston Common, Christmas Eve, at 5.15 and again at 8.30. Immediately following the first presentation of the Nativity Pageant Christmas Eve, will come the lighting of the Municipal Christmas Tree by Mayor Curley. Special music, both vocal and instrumental will be given by the Philene Choral Club and Orchestra.

Immediately after the second presentation of the pageant there will be two hours of carol singing by the audience, led by half a dozen choral groups and a band. The Boston Common Christmas Eve program will be broadcast by radio through Station WJAC and between eight and nine o'clock Christmas features will be taken from the air and amplified for the benefit of the Common audience.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1925

Christmas Pageant Tomorrow

The first performance of the municipal Christmas Pageant of the Nativity will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8.30 p. m. tomorrow evening. More than 50 students of the city will take part in the pageant, which is directed by Miss Joy Higgins, director of the dramatic department of the community service organization. The pageant is an old miracle play, whose performances are to be given at the Public Library, Monday and Tuesday, and then will be a final performance on Christmas Eve at the Parkman bandstand, under the permission.

This miracle play, which is otherwise known as the "Miracle of the Nativity," is a series of scenes at the birth of Jesus, in which all the cast of characters are expected to appear. It is a play which has been performed for centuries, and is a very popular feature of the Christmas celebration. The pageant will be a most interesting and profitable performance, and will be a most profitable one for the community.

List of Books Children Chose Themselves Soon to Be Issued

Called the Winnetka Graded Book List for Children
Because Work Started in Illinois City—Picked
Through Elimination by Criticism

The Winnetka Graded Book List for children, compiled indirectly by the children themselves, is to be published by the American Library Association, probably before the end of this year, Charles F. D. Belden, president, said today. The annotations to the titles in the printed list, collected from the children, will form the chief feature of the book, which itself is a unique piece of work.

Supervisors of work with children and children's libraries spend many hours in reading the books and books for children, of which there seems today to be no end, Mr. Belden said, "and deciding which ones are desirable to add to the libraries' juvenile collections. But the question still persists as to the qualities which make a book interesting and appealing to a child of average intelligence and who has a certain amount of reading ability. What do they like and why do they like it? In what way does their judgment differ from that of the trained adult reader of children's books?"

To help solve this problem, Mr. Belden said, Dr. Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of schools in Winnetka, Ill., has undertaken a study which should yield valuable information regarding the likes and dislikes of children in reading. Nearly 37,000 children from schools chosen at random in many parts of the country have reported on books read by them. After reading a book, each child has sent a report checking one of the following remarks: "One of the best books I have ever read"; "A good book, I like it"; "Not so very interesting, I do not like it"; and also one of the following, "Too easy"; "Just about right"; "A little hard"; "Too hard."

Following this, the child has told in his own language what he likes best about the book or why he does not like it.

With these ballots as a guide the books are being graded. In as much

this list, when published, is sure to be used as a buying guide, it has been planned to omit the titles which experience has shown are not acceptable in a library collection of children's books.

"This study," said Mr. Belden, "will yield many interesting results quite aside from the grading of 700 or 800 books, and the issuing of an up-to-date list, the need of which is very great. It should be emphasized, however, that the Washburne list is not primarily a buying list, but a study of children's tastes in reading. It will assemble a mass of information never before available, information of great interest and significance to every branch of children's library work. Its data will be extremely helpful to the book buyer who understands what the list represents, but it obviously cannot be used as a buying guide of the familiar type."

PRESENT MIRACLE PLAY AT LIBRARY

Second of the Cycle Attracts
Large Audience

The second of the miracle plays from the York and Townley cycle was given last night in the lecture hall of the Public Library before a large audience by Community Service of Boston and the citizens' public celebrations committee. Joy Higgins directing. The presentation portrayed the annunciation and the birth of Christ. The play will be presented again tomorrow afternoon in the library.

The cast included Mrs. Edward H. James, Elaine I. Minick, Margaret Forbes, Peter Smith, Alfred Lott, Charles Prescott, Francis MacOwen, John T. O'Callahan, Edward G. Richardson, James M. Curley, Jr., John V. Chisholm, William J. Killian, J. C. F. Conway, Joseph E. Ingoldby, James O'Leary, Esther B. Cunningham, Mary James, Harold F. Lindergreen, Freda Altman, Edith von Schoppe, Esther Peterson, Alice Pratt, Sarah Minick, Helen Desmond, Francis W. Anderson, Arthur Hagen, William Ryan, Francis Taudorf, Donald Carty, John Thornton, Nunzio Carrazza, James Connors, Joseph Healy and Francis Geary.

Miss Higgins was assisted by Evelyn Cunningham, William R. Brewster, lighting; Harold F. Lindergreen, stage setting; Freda Altman, properties; Mary V. Linnell, wardrobes, and Elizabeth Higgins Sullivan, costumes.

A community service program will be given Thursday afternoon on the Common under the direction of Miss Higgins, at which time the Christmas tree will be officially lighted. The evening program will begin at 8. In case of inclement weather, it will be held in the library.

Miracle Play at Public Library as Part of Boston's Xmas Celebration



The "Nativity scene" from the miracle play to be presented tomorrow night at the Boston Public Library. Left to right: Angel, Miss Freda Altman; Blessed Virgin, Margaret Forbes; Angel, Elaine Ingersoll Minick; St. Joseph, Harold F. Lindergreen.

Cathedral Effect to Feature Pageant Tomorrow Night

A part of the city of Boston public celebrations will be the miracle play to be given at the lecture hall of the library tomorrow night. This is a play from the York and Townley cycles of miracle plays to be presented under the auspices of Community Service, Inc., with Miss Joy Higgins as director.

THOSE TAKING PART

Posed in the nativity tableau will be Miss Margaret Forbes as the Blessed Virgin; Miss Freda Altman and Miss Elaine I. Minick as angels and Harold

F. Lindergreen as St. Joseph. The hall will be transformed into a cathedral for the performances, which will be in the 11th century manner. The same production will be given Monday night at 8 o'clock and Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There will be special music for both occasions.

Dec. 21/1925
SUNDAY GLOBE

PUBLIC LIBRARY HALL READY FOR MIRACLE PLAY TODAY

The lecture hall of the Public Library, Copley sq., is in readiness for the Miracle Play to be given there today as part of the city's Christmas celebration program. The pageant will be directed by Miss Joy Higgins of Community Service, Inc. The hall presents the appearance of a cathedral of the 11th century.

The principals in the Nativity scene are Miss Freda Altman, Miss Margaret Forbes, Miss Elaine Minick and Harold F. Lindergreen.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1925

To Read "Christmas Carol"

Miss A. A. F. Mellish will read "Christmas Carol" by Dickens, in the hall of the Charlestown Branch Public Library, on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CHRISTMAS PAGEANT, "THE NATIVITY," PRESENTED AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BY MORE THAN 100 STUDENTS



SCENE FROM "THE NATIVITY," PRESENTED AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURE HALL

A program of liturgical music was given yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Copley square, during a lecture on "Palestina" by Otto G. T. Straub.

In the evening the Christmas pageant

"The Nativity" was given under the auspices of the Community Service, Inc., directed by Miss Joy Higgins. The cast enlisted more than 100 students selected chiefly from the dramatic schools and colleges of Greater Boston.

The hall of the library was arranged for the occasion as a cathedral of the 11th century period, and the story of the pageant is written about an old miracle play of that time.

The principals in the cast included Miss Frieda Altman and Mrs. Elaine I.

Minnick, as angels; Miss Margaret Forbes, as the Virgin Mary; and Harold Lindgreen as St. Joseph. The pageant will be given this afternoon and evening in the hall of the library, and on evenings preceding Christmas on Boston Common, weather permitting.

THE LIBRARIAN

CHRISTMAS and Chanukah, Unitarian tradition and Episcopal devotion have been brought into musical union in the West End branch library for the greater glory of books at this time of festival. Mary Eliza, both Prim and written for the Librarian, a description of the result. Her article follows:

For one hundred years the West End branch of the Boston Public Library was a Unitarian meeting house. In the great high-ceiled reading room hang oil paintings of four divines who served there during that time; one of them the father of James Russell Lowell. Now these bewigged dominies look down on something which in their time on earth they never saw. The public library sets forth an exhibit which celebrates a great Christian and a great Jewish feast. Before a wood carving of "The First Christmas" by an Episcopal clergyman burns the Chanukah Menorah, or the nine-branched candlestick of "The Feast of Lights."

No doubt you will want to visit the West End branch at once to see this unusual exhibit. Do so, by all means, but do not be alarmed when you arrive. Cambridge Street is in process of widening, and at present the general effect is of a town besieged five years by opposing armies, then leveled by an earthquake. There is no sidewalk in front of the library, and there are no front steps. You pick a tortuous way up slanted boards and through the mire, to the cheers of dump-cart drivers chariot-racing by. This condition will probably continue all winter. In consequence, the older people among the card-holders of the West End are relinquishing their cards. The Librarian, Miss Fanny Goldstein, is at her wit's end thinking up ways to retain her exasperated public.

"By the time the people get into the reading room they are blinding with wrath," Miss Goldstein declares, "so we simply have to have something to distract their attention. It's a psychological necessity! There is evidently an effect of solemnity about our display, for when they see the lighted candles they seem to calm down."

When they approach a little nearer they also see a collection of the latest books still in their bright-colored jackets, surmounted by a poster which asks: "If you are giving gifts to your family and friends why not a book for Chanukah—for after all there is no friend like a good book?"

These books have been selected from among the titles contained in Miss Goldstein's remarkable book list of English Judaica, published in the Transcript of Saturday, Dec. 12. They have been chosen either because their authors are Jewish, or they are about Jewish people or customs. They were presented to Miss Goldstein by New York and Boston publishers, among whom she made a personal canvass. The publishers have been most generous. In one case the librarian checked off nineteen books on a certain publisher's list, knowing they would be of interest to her readers, and she received forty-seven. No doubt other publishers would have been delighted to contribute books, but it was a physical impossibility for Miss Goldstein to visit all of them.

One comes upon many old and new favorites, all the way from Grace Aguilar's "The Vale of Cedars" to G. B. Stern's dazzling chronicle of a cosmopolitan Jewish family "The Matriarch." Myra Kelly's unforgettable "Little Aliens" is side by side with Willa Cather's "The Professor's House," which includes that warm-hearted, flamboyant figure, Louis Marcullus. Galsworthy's "Loyalties" is there, and three volumes by the thirteen-year-old poet of Brooklyn, Nathalia Crane, who is of Jewish descent on her mother's side. A new edition of Thyra Samter Winslow's "Picture Frames," which presents that brilliant characterization of a New York Jewish family, "A Cycle of Manhattan," is between Ruth Suckow's "Odyssey of a Nice Girl" and Schnitzler's "Frau im Hause."

Of sociological value, and great charm, are the personal reminiscences of Mary Ann, Elaine Stern, Elizabeth Hasenowitz, and Rebecca Kohut, "Upstream," by Ludwig Lewisohn, and Horace Kallen's "Culture and Democracy," keep them company. Also there is Walter F. McDuffee's "Was Christopher Columbus a Jew?" and George Cohen's (not George Cohan's!) "The Jews in the Making of America," "The Jews Knights of Columbus Racial Contribution Series."

You will find many of your favorite writers of fiction in this display—Pamela Hurst, Edna Ferber, Anzia Veizerska, Montague Glass, Israel Zangwill, Conrad Ravelstein. Our own Dr. Abraham Myerson is also represented. There is a most enchanting cook book by Fannie Fox, who is Edna Ferber's sister. There is even a copy of the first and only book published by Behrman's Jewish Book Shop, entitled "Bible Stories for Very Little People," by Elma Ehrlich Levinger. As Miss Goldstein said: "It was like bringing one's first-born to the altar."

Above the books flickers, with beautiful solemnity, the consecrated candle of "The Feast of Lights," which was lent for the occasion by Temple Israel. Three versions of the prayer, "Blessings for Chanukah," are given; in Hebrew, Yiddish and English. Although the gift-giving season of this Jewish holiday ended on Dec. 19, it has been decided to carry over the lovely symbols and merge them with the Christmas decorations.

The wood carving of the three panels "The First Christmas," is the handwork of Rev. William C. Turney, S. S. J. E., of St. John's Episcopal Church on Bowdoin Street. Recently it won a prize at the Canadian National Exhibition. It is a most exquisite and reverent piece of work. The panels represent "The Shepherds," "The Christ Child" and "The Wise Men."

On either side of the panels are tall church candles set in pottery holders, which rest on a linen frontal cloth. For several weeks Miss Goldstein, who is a stickler for just the right thing in decoration, purchased bouquets of chrysanthemums for her Christmas display, but with the winter season, flowers began to soar in price and she was compelled to desist. "However," she added, with a twinkle in her eye, "I still keep something green in front of the Christmas display." The "something green" is a pot of wandering Jew.

In addition to the books of Jewish interest, there is a charming display of seasonal juvenile books. With a shock of delight, one comes upon one's oldest friends in grand new Christmas editions: "Robinson Crusoe," "David Copperfield," "Rip Van Winkle," "Mother Goose" and Mrs. Molesworth's dear "Tapestry Room." There are many others which have never before been in a Christmas stocking, such as Dorothy Canfield's "Made-to-order Stories," Padraic Colum's "Boy Who Knew What the Birds Said" and that beautiful collection, "The Flying Carpet." The one which Miss Goldstein particularly cherishes is

Anne Carroll Moore's "Three Owls," which was autographed for her by the author.

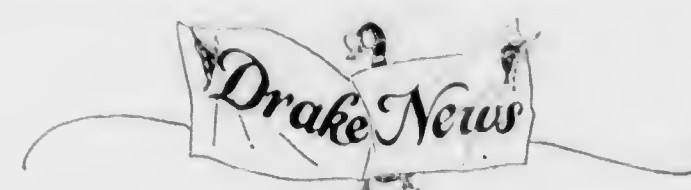
The exhibition is completed by a wall display of old Testament pictures by Tissot, and scenes from Syria and Palestine. Thus the indefatigable Librarian endeavors to entice to her bookshelves a public which overflows the West End Branch in the days before the Great Upheaval.

A bulletin from London describes the "Science Library," explaining that it is "The National Reference Library exclusively devoted to pure and applied science, and forms part of the Science Museum, South Kensington, London." The circular states the library is open free to the public, but then comes this announcement: "Admission is by ticket, to be obtained by application addressed to the director. A single admission may be granted by the Librarian." How strange such a notice as this seems to Americans! Although the bulletin declares that admission is allowed "practically without restriction," certainly an American would think it a very restrictive formality indeed to have to sit down and write a letter to Mr. Charles F. D. Holden, director of the Science Museum Library, asking for a ticket of admission before he could visit the institution. The fact is that the day when American principles and practice in library management shall become fully adopted in Europe is still quite far distant. Tourists from abroad still rub their eyes in amazement when they see how freely access is given to all comers in a typical American library, and how directly available the books are in an open shelf room or in special departmental open shelves, such as the Fine Arts department of the Boston Library.

We glory in all this, and would not see it changed, even though the privileges extended sometimes are abused. But the European marvels are few. "As far as I can make out," a distinguished German once said to the Librarian, "the difference between Germany and the United States may all be summed up in this: In Germany you ask first, 'Is it permitted to sit down?' and if it is, we do; in America you sit down first and then ask if it is permitted."

Boston Transcript - December 23, 1925

One ago December 26 1925



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Everything of interest pertaining to libraries will be discussed by representative librarians from all over the country and by representatives from affiliated industries. Every phase of these extensive organizations will be taken into consideration: recent tendencies in education, cost of administration, the copyright situation, newer functions of university libraries, library personnel, inter-library loans for graduate students by the Library of Congress, etc., at the mid-winter conference to be held at The Drake, December the thirty-first, January the first and second.

Saturday evening, January the second, has been chosen as opera night by the Chicago Library Club, who secured this opportunity for the visiting delegates.

Various committees will meet on December the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth. The following groups will hold meetings:

A. L. A. Council, League of Library Commissioners, university and reference librarians, college librarians, normal school librarians, business librarians, librarians of large public libraries, library editors, Bibliographical Society of America, Executive Board, Editorial Committee, Committee on Education, Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, Library Extension Committee, Board of Education for Librarianship, Survey Committee, Committee on Classification of Library Personnel.

Charles Francis Dorr Belden of Boston, a noted librarian, is president of the American Library Association, having been assistant librarian of the Harvard Law Library for six years, librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston, librarian of the Massachusetts Library for eight years, and librarian of the Boston Public Library since 1917.

First vice-president is Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of Indianapolis, Indiana; second vice-president is Theodore W. Koch of Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois, who, too, is a most learned librarian, author and compiler. The treasurer is Edward D. Tweedell of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, and the secretary is Charles Hastings Wilson, also of Chicago.

From the Public Library of Washington, D.C., is coming W. F. Bowerman, California will be represented by H. L. Leupp of Berkeley, and Milton J. Ferguson of Sacramento; Atlanta, Georgia, by Miss Tommie D. Barker; Denver, Colo., by Edith M. Clatworthy; South Dakota by Laura J. Lewis, from Pierre; Rhode Island by Clarence E. Sherman, of Providence; Nebraska by Ethel M. Langdon, of University Place, and Edith Tobitt of Omaha; New Jersey by James Thayer Gerould, of Princeton; and Canada—George H. Locke, of Toronto.

Miss Marion Potts will be here from Birmingham, Alabama.

Michigan is sending quite a number of representatives to this meeting. From Detroit is coming Marion Lovins; from Kalamazoo are coming M. Louis Hunt, Anna I. French and Flora B. Roberts; from Lansing, Constance Bernal and Gail Curtis; from Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. Rouse; from Flint, Johanna Klingholz and Mary Carson; from Ann Arbor, Edith Thomas, Hilda Rankin, Margaret I. Smith,

DRAKE-A-DAY

Elizabeth P. Jacobs, W. W. Bishop and Catherine Campbell; and from Anna is coming Amette P. Ward.

New York rivals Michigan with the number of librarians it is sending to this meeting. From New York City alone are coming: H. M. Lydenberg, Franklin P. Hopper, Harrison W. Caver, H. W. Wilson, L. Elsa Loeber, F. B. Spaulding, Miss Lillie Lillquist and Morse A. Cartwright. Eleanor H. Duncan of the *Library Journal* and of New York City will also be here. From Albany are coming Elizabeth M. Smith and Edna G. Moore; from Rochester, Jane I. Baumer, Mr. Yawman, L. G. Stevens and Mr. Weyer; and from Brooklyn are coming Josephine Adams Rathbone and Frank P. Hill.

Kentucky is sending Fannie C. Rawson of Frankfort as a representative. June H. Donnelly of Boston will represent Massachusetts; and H. F. Marx of Eaton, Nina C. Brotherton of Pittsburgh, and Anna A. MacDonald of Harrisburg will come from Pennsylvania.

Among those noted as coming from Tennessee are Miss Jean Ottensville, Mrs. Ruth R. Duncan and Miss Roberts from Nashville, and Miss Mary E. Rathbone of Knoxville.

Louis R. Wilson will come from Chapel Hill, North Carolina. From Iowa will come John R. Kaiser, Mrs. Kaiser and son of Iowa City; Helen Proudfoot, Nellie Miller, Grace D. Rose and Julia A. Robinson from Des Moines; Grace Shellenberger from Davenport; Isabella Clark from Grinnell; and Betty H. Pritchett, Benjamin Frank and Janet Aric from Cedar Rapids.

Wisconsin will be represented by Harriet C. Long, Ethel M. Fair, Mary Eugene Hazeltine, Mary K. Reby and Winifred F. Ticer of Madison; and M. S. Dudgeon and Margaret Reynolds of Milwaukee.

Those from Missouri will be Alice I. Hazeltine, Arthur E. Bostwick, Margery Doud, C. Seymour Thompson, C. H. Compton and Louis J. Bailey of St. Louis; Jane Morey of Jefferson City; and Helen Harris of Sedalia. Indiana is sending Ruth A. Bean and Ethel P. McCullough of Evansville; Mrs. Mabel J. Earl of Muncie; Della Frances Nonthay, Demarchus C. Brown, Nellie M. Coats and Hazel Warren of Indianapolis.

Nine cities in Ohio are sending representative librarians. They are: Cincinnati with Laura Smith, Lillie Wulfoetter, Chalmers Hadley and Pauline J. Elmer; Toledo with Harry Sabel; Columbus with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Hise, Herbert S. Hirschberg and Estella M. Shaver; Cleveland with Dean Alice S. Tyler and Louise Prouty; Dayton with E. C. Doran; Oberlin with Azariah S. Root; Greenville with Mary E. Donney; Lima with G. G. McAfee; and Painesville with Harriet Goss Murray.

Guests from Minnesota who will attend the meeting will be: Margaret Hickman of Rochester; Clara E. Baldwin and Harriet A. Wood of St. Paul; and Mrs. E. T. Chapin and Frank K. Walter of Minneapolis.

Illinois, too, will be well represented with William K. Garver, Emma R. Juttom, Alice Johnson, Margaret Grammesley and Ada Patton coming from Urbana; Mary J. Booth from Charleston; Jean Sharpe and Jane P. Hubbell from Rockford; Lillian M. Quinn from Peoria; Elsie McKay from Oak Park; Harriet M. Skogh, Anna May Price and Martha Wilson from Springfield; and W. D. McDonald and Eva M. Ford from Chicago.

Great things or movements are made up of vast numbers of small things that may be called details. A few nickels or dimes may appear small, but when joined by other dimes and nickels they may do a heap of good. Very pleased were we to hear that The Drake employees were doing their bit by contributing to a fund for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Paul Healy is having the pleasure of having as her guest her nephew, Mr. John E. Baker, Jr., in from Lake Forest for the holiday festivities.



CHARLES FRANCIS DORR BELDEN

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1925

Why Not as Donor Intended? By MRS. LUCIA AMES MEAD

Author and Lecturer

THE first consideration regarding the White bequest is that the present policy of administration be changed to carry out the express desire of the founder. Mr. White specified particularly that "no part of the income shall be used for political, educational or any other purpose which it shall be the duty of the city in the ordinary course of events to provide." As the type of things which he had in mind, he suggested "a zoological garden with handsome buildings, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public meetings." He did not want his money used for necessary objects for which the taxpayers should pay. He had in mind "works of utility and beauty for the use and enjoyment of the citizens of Boston," not for any one class of citizens.

The majority of his five trustees—the mayor, auditor and president of the common council—naturally wanted to save taxes. One health unit had already been established and they forthwith used the fund to erect more such units, which the city had decided it was its "duty in the ordinary course of events to provide."

Mr. White emphasized beauty and intended to give what the taxpayers would not ordinarily provide. His failure to select non-political trustees with a long term of office who would be able to carry out long-considered plans has thus far thwarted his intentions.

My suggestion would be that the new trustees select a long term advisory board, including the presidents of trustees of the Public Library and Art Museum, and decide to erect a public forum when the accumulated interest permits and later enrich it with a great organ and endowment for public concerts and lectures.

Social Notes

Every one interested in French art is invited to the exhibition of paintings, photographs and drawings, the work of the Duc de Tervise, illustrative of notable buildings, sculpture and other treasures of France, now displayed in the exhibition hall of the Boston Public Library by courtesy of the American, Charles F. D. Bollen, Esq., of A. M., the Duc de Tervise will be at the library to explain the illustrations, also to describe the work of the Society of Safeguard French, of which he is president. So great has been the interest in the lecture, to be given Monday by the Duc de Tervise and the place has been changed from the Hotel Vendôme to the Hotel Vendôme. The address at 4 P. M. will be illustrated with stereopticon slides. The house is invited, and tickets and seats are sold at the door. The Duc de Tervise will be the luncheon guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Woods at their Westwood home, Monday.

CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1926

AMERICA'S 40 BEST BOOKS OF '25 LISTED

Few Are to Be Found in Libraries; Fiction, Poetry and Drama Ignored by Experts

America's best books for the year—forty of them—as selected by the American Library Association at the request of the league of nations, were announced at a meeting of the association in the Drake Hotel yesterday by Charles F. D. Belden, president.

The league will attempt to gain world-wide distribution for these books. They will be a part of a library of 600 volumes which the league is compiling from the year's best literature of all nations.

FEW IN LIBRARIES.

The "All-American" list was chosen from about 12,000 published in the last twelve months. The association virtually ignored work of fiction, and also poetry and drama.

How many of the books have you read? If only a few, it may not be your fault, according to Mr. Belden, who says the chances are only ten to one you could get copies from your public library.

"Our libraries," he asserts, "though one of the most important links in our educational system, are starving from insufficient appropriations. They can't begin to fill the demand for popular books," he says.

THE "BEST BOOKS" LIST.

The list, including author, follows: "A Story-Teller's Tale," Sherwood Anderson; "Life and Letters of John Muir," William Frederic Rade; "Portraits, Real and Imaginary," Ernest Boyd; "Hare Songs," Gurnell Bradford; "Genius of Style," William Crary Brownell; "Mark Twain's Autobiography," Samuel Langhorne Clemens; "William Dean Howells," Oscar Pinkins; "William Crawford Gorgas," Burton J. Hendricks; "The Parthenon and Other Greek Temples," Jay Hambidge; "Charles Proteus Steinmetz," John Winthrop Hammond; "Barrett Wendell and His Letters," M. A. DeW. Howe; "Sticks and Stones," Lewis Mumford; "Man Who Died Twice," Edwin Arlington Robinson; "Joseph Pulitzer," Don Seltz; "Autobiography of an Idea," Henry Louis Sullivan; "Woodrow Wilson," William Allen White; "Voyaging Southward," Rockwell Kent.

"American Revolution," Charles Howard McIlwain; "History of the American Frontier," Frederic Logan Paxson; "American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century," Henry Levi Osmond.

"International Law and Some Current Illusions," John Bassett Moore; "Galapagos," Charles William Beebe; "The Character of Races," Ellsworth Huntington; "Human Origins," George Grant McCurdy; "General Cytology," Vincent Edmund Cowdry; "Evolution," Vernon Kellogg.

"The Discovery of Intelligence," Joseph Kinnmont Hart; "Psychology, What It Has to Teach You About Yourself and the World You Live In," Everett Dean Martin; "The Modern Use of the Bible," Harry Emerson Fosdick; "Contributions of Science to Religion," Shalzer Mathews; "History of Religion in the United States," Henry Kalloch Rowe.

"History of the Foreign Policies of the United States," Randolph Greenfield Adams; "Social Psychology," Floyd Henry Allport; "American Economic History," Harold Underwood Faulkner; "The Causes of Industrial Unrest," John Andrews Flinch; "Scientific Study of Human Society," Franklin Henry Giddings; "Non-Voting: Causes and Methods of Control," Charles Edward Merriam and Harold Poole Gosnell; "Law and Morals," Roscoe Pound; "Origins of Sociology," Albion Woodbury Small.

ANNIVERSARY PLANS.

Elaborate plans for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the association in Philadelphia and Atlantic City next October were prepared. The association plans to invite to the affair prominent librarians from all parts of the world.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1926

The mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association of Boston, will be held in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House on Friday, Jan. 22. The interest of the assembly promises to be keen. The session will open at 10 A. M. with an address by Mr. Fred Telford, of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration. Mr. Telford has been conducting for the American Library Association its recent inquiry into the classification of library personnel, which has aroused much interest throughout the library world. Naturally, therefore, his subject will be "The Personnel Problem in Library Administration," and every librarian in Massachusetts will follow his remarks with care, since the whole question of grading library employees, and fixing their salaries, is at stake. There will be time for discussion, and then an hour will be devoted to a round-table on the Training of Library Assistants, in which the discussion begun at Williamstown will be carried to the point of practical application to the work of the average library. The morning session will close with an address by W. Phillip Shatts, of the Adult Education Association, of New York City, on "The Free House: How Do Adults Use Them and How do They Want to Use Them?—The Results of an Actual Survey." With the aid of diagrams, Mr. Shatts will describe an investigation recently made in a Pennsylvania town to find out how young people use their time. Both the facts obtained and the methods used will be illuminating to all librarians.

After a recess of two hours for luncheon and shopping, the afternoon session will open with an account of the work of the Boston Book Review Group, which has been meeting weekly for some two years, to discuss new books, especially fiction. Professor Charles Townsend Copeland of Harvard will speak on Bacon as an essayist and will read from Bacon's essays and from the work of modern writers.

The club will dine at 6:15 at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. Two hundred and seventy-five persons can be seated, but applications for tickets (\$1.50) should be made as soon as possible to George H. Evans, treasurer of the club, at the Somerville Public Library. Dinner will be followed by a reception to Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, in honor of his presidency of the American Library Association. At 8 P. M. Mr. Belden will speak on the work of the national association. He will be followed by Professor Wallace E. Doolan, dean of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 23, immediately following the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, will be held, also in the State House Auditorium, an important conference on Adult Education, under the auspices of the State Department of Education, in which the club has been asked to cooperate. Among the speakers at this conference will be the governor of the Commonwealth, Hon. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, Mr. Nathaniel Puffer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; and Mr. W. Phillip Shatts of the Adult Education Association. All aspects of the subject will be presented, and the audience will learn not only of the work of libraries in adult education, but also of University Extension and the education of adult aliens. Mr. Shatts will suggest a program by which adult education may be organized in every community, even the smallest. This conference is the first of its kind to be held in Massachusetts. Undoubtedly it will be a very important occasion for educators of all sorts and especially for librarians.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

PRACTICALLY every volume in the great new Cleveland Public Library building is on "open shelves" and immediately available to direct access by readers. This statement by Arthur E. Bostwick, director of the St. Louis Public Library, in the new issue of Library Journal, calls attention to a fact which close students of the Cleveland development cannot have overlooked. But the Librarian is free to confess that the information comes to him with a great force of novelty. He knew, of course, that the new Cleveland building, with its remarkable development of the departmental system in housing its books, had made a large share of the library's resources directly available to all readers; but to learn from Mr. Bostwick that "practically every volume" is now on open shelves in Cleveland is a surprise, and a very impressive surprise at that.

What a notable stage of evolution it signifies in the modern public library's service. The Boston library, as everyone knows, has not failed to share importantly in the development. The accessibility of the Bates Hall collection has always been a valuable feature, and the addition of the "Open Shelf Room" on the ground floor has proved the most helpful single step of progress that has been taken in recent times. This is true, at least, from the standpoint of real service to readers. The Librarian, for one, will positively declare that four in every five of his visits to the library in Copley square are made now, days because he knows that the open-shelf collection exists, and that he will have an opportunity both to glance at the contents of many books and also to select a volume or two from the direct attractiveness of the book itself and not from a description on a card in a catalogue. Were this opportunity lacking, his visits to the library would be quite strictly limited to the occasions when he has definite reason to "look up a subject" or begin a particular investigation.

The Boston open-shelf room has been very well managed, and much energy and ingenuity has been shown in making changes of the books brought to its shelves from the general collection. But the Librarian is of the opinion that the stock might, with large profit, be changed still more frequently and thoroughly. It seems impossible, for example, that the Boston Public Library's store of valuable books in the field of sociology is limited to the set of books of this group which has been displayed in the open-shelf room, with little change unless the Librarian is in error, since the day this new department was opened several years ago. The new books of non-fiction are, of course, constantly being brought, for first exhibition, into the open-shelf room, and this is invaluable. But more should be brought from the miles and miles of the shelves of the general collection which are in the stacks inaccessible to all save the staff and a very few privileged readers.

The importance of setting up a pretty lively rate of exchange between the "open shelves" and the "closed shelves" of the general collection is all the greater in view of the fact that Boston cannot possibly look forward to early achievement of such a universal application of the open-shelf room as Cleveland has accomplished. Cleveland is able to perform its miracle only by reason of its possession of a new building especially designed to make such a wonder possible. Boston's building, for all its unsurpassed beauty, probably can never be completely adapted to such an end. All the more reason, therefore, for keeping the limited space that is available for open shelves intensely active.

THE LIBRARIAN

Complete announcement has just been made of the program of the conference on

adult education, which will be held in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House, on Saturday morning, Jan. 23, the day following the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston. At Saturday's meeting, after an address of welcome by Governor Fuller, the following schedule of addresses and discussion will be carried out:

- 10.15—The Place of Adult Education in the State and Community. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education.
- 10.30—National Aspects of Adult Education. Nathaniel Puffer, Carnegie Corporation.
- 10.45—Cooperation of Libraries in Promoting Adult Education. Frank H. Chase, President Massachusetts Library Club.
- 11.00—Discussion. Joyce G. Hulse, Librarian, Long Public Library.
- 11.10—37,000 Adults in University Extension. Dennis A. Doolan, supervisor, Division of University Extension.
- 11.25—Discussion by Superintendents of Schools. Harvey S. Gray, Lynn; John P. Gannon, Pittsfield; Ernest W. Fellows, Gloucester.
- 11.40—Adult Alien Education. E. S. Supervisor, School Department, New Bedford.
- 11.55—Interest of Labor Organizations in Adult Education. John Van Vaeckenwyck, Boston Trade Union College.
- 12.05—Interest of Industries in Adult Education. J. F. Tinsley, Vice President, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester.
- 12.15—The Interest of the Federal Bureau of Education in Adult Education. L. R. Alderman, Specialist in Adult Education, U. S. Bureau of Education.
- 12.30—Adult Education in Your Own Town. W. P. Shatts, Extension Service, Adult Education Association.

For the same morning, Saturday, Jan. 23, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, acting in his capacity as chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, calls attention to the meeting of library trustees from all parts of Massachusetts, which will be held at 10.30 o'clock in Room 430, the State House. Hon. Michael J. Murray, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, will preside, and the following program has been decided on: "Duties and Training of Trustees," Allan French of Concord; "Financing the Library," John G. Faxon of Fitchburg; "The Interest of the Community in the Library," Rev. John A. Butler of Cambridge; "Book Purchase," Hon. Michael J. Murray of Boston; "Difficulties of the Small Town Library," Mrs. Mabel L. Wells of Holliston; "Extension Work," Rev. Glen Tully Morse of West Newbury; "Adult Education," Miss Katherine P. Loring of Beverly.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1926

RARE MAPS OF OLD IN LIBRARY EXHIBIT

Works of Ptolemy and Other Cartographers on View

An edition of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia" showing a crooked line supposed to represent the coast of "Greenland" is one of many curious early maps that are on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. Works of the great cartographers of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, Ptolemy, Mercator, Ortelius, Janszoon, Blaeu among others, are there to be seen. The maps on exhibition were selected with a view to the historical development of cartography. The "Cosmographia" mentioned is the large folio edition by Leonardus Holle, and it is regarded as a proof of the Viking explorations, as it was drawn 10 years before the discovery of America. The interest in these maps centers in the artistic and historical rather than the geographical merit of the works.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1926

Maps

GREENLAND ON MAP

TEN YEARS BEFORE

COLUMBUS SAILED

Edition of Ptolemy, Published in 1482, Shows Continent West of Iceland

ON VIEW AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Early Maps of America Much in Demand by Fashionable Interior Decorators

More and more people are interested in old maps. There has been a great demand in recent years for these colorful, quaintly imaginative and richly decorated sheets; they have proved very effective on the walls of homes. The early maps of America are most sought for; they create by themselves an atmosphere of Colonial days.

The maps now on exhibition at the Public Library until Feb. 8, were chosen with a view towards the historical development of cartography; besides, these specimens fairly represent how this development took place in the different countries. In most cases maps of America were chosen as examples.

Of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia" the library possesses many valuable copies. The rarest is the large folio edition by Leonardus Holle, "vir ingeniosus," as with unusual modesty he styles himself in the colophon. This edition of 1482 (Ulm) is especially noteworthy, for beside its thirty-one sectional maps it contains a map of the world with a representation of Greenland on it. This crooked line of what is supposed to be Greenland, drawn ten years before the discovery of America, is regarded as a proof of the Viking explorations. There must have been an oral tradition about these adventures, on the basis of which Nicholas Germanus, editor of the work, prepared the map. The book itself is one of the finest specimens of printing during the fifteenth century in Germany.

There are several other editions of Ptolemy on view; most of them in Latin, one in Italian. The earliest was printed in 1521, by Jacob Pentius at Venice. The next was published in 1522. This is the first among the numerous editions of Ptolemy which contains a map with the name of America on it. The earliest map on which the name of America appears is Solinus' "Account of the World as Known to the Ancients," published in 1520, in Vienna.

The Flemish: Mercator and Ortelius

Mercator's maps appeal perhaps most to the visitor. These first attempts to embody with accurate delineation the results of the discoveries of the preceding century have a perennial charm. A casual glance often assumes the proportions of a vast continent, the distances between two known points often seem surprisingly short or wide, imaginary rivers flow into imaginary bays—but the thirst for knowledge, the ambition for concrete information is there. These maps denote the ascendancy of the new scientific spirit, and as such they really mark an epoch.

And how much life is teeming in these curious representations! They are peopled with angels and cherubs, grotesque monsters and wild animals. Poppoises are crowded together with flying fishes, dragons with sea-horses. Tiny boats rush with full sails toward the Indies.

Young elephants try their strength on trunks of trees, lions are lying at rest with ominous peace, while innocent lambs are grazing on the meadow. The cartouches, containing the titles of the maps, bear the coat-of-arms of kings, and in the wide borders whole tribes of savages are located. This is really a world, "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," the theater of the earth.

Among Mercator's maps the "Septentrionalium Terrarum Descriptio" is placed in the first show-case. Four large rivers cut four islands from the Polar continent. ("California, the only prominent territory known to the Spaniards," seems rather near to the Pole.)

Another map of Mercator shows Virginia and Florida, being "a new description of the American provinces." It was printed in 1607, at Amsterdam. The next Mercator bears the date of 1609; it is the first French edition of the map of "Nova Hispania."

There are several original maps by Abraham Ortelius. His map of the world, first published in 1570, was long considered as the most accurate among all contemporary maps. The Public Library possesses a copy of the edition of 1595, belonging to the library of John Adams. There is also a "descriptio" of the Pacific Ocean by Ortelius, from 1589. Ortelius enjoyed great repute during his life; next to Mercator, he was regarded the greatest map-maker. Philip of Spain appointed him "geographer to the king."

Dutch, French, English Map-Makers

At the beginning of the seventeenth century William Blaeu founded a large establishment at Amsterdam, which was carried on later by his son, Johan, and then by his grandson, Cornelius. They were a whole dynasty, indeed, reminding one of the Plantins of Antwerp.

Works by De Wit, Janszoon, Danckert, Vischer are also shown. They all demonstrate the superiority of the Dutch map-making; in skill of drawing and beauty of design they are by far the best products of the period. Antwerp, Amsterdam, Louvain were the centers of the art of cartography for two centuries in Europe. The works of the Dutch map-makers were usually published also in French and Spanish editions.

From among the French map-makers Sanson d'Abbeville and De Vele (or De Vele) have several items in the exhibition. Sanson's "Northern Part of South America" was printed in 1654, De Vele's "North and South America" in 1732, in Paris.

In England map-making began to flourish early. Christopher Saxton, contemporary of Ortelius, produced the first modern atlas of England in 1575. In the eighteenth century the maps of Senex and Moll acquired special distinction. Senex's "Africa" made in 1710 and dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton, is one of the finest items in the show-cases.

The exhibition would not be complete without the Portolan Atlas which the Library bought last year. The atlas, consisting of six manuscript maps, was made by Augustin Roussier of Marseille, probably for his own use, about 1580. The maps include America, the Mediterranean and southern Africa. Their hard wear indicates that the atlas was used for practical purposes in navigation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1926

Exhibit of Old Time Maps on View at Public Library

Scores of Original Charts by Ancient Cartographers Attract Interest by Quaintness and Charm

Scores of original early maps, choice items from the works of the great map-makers of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, have been placed on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library.

The maps now on exhibition are chosen with a view toward the historical development of cartography. The specimens fairly represent how this development took place in the different countries. In most cases the maps of America were chosen from the works of the early masters.

Of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia" the library possesses many valuable copies. The rarest is the large folio edition by Leonardus Holle, "vir ingeniosus," as with unusual modesty he styles himself in the colophon. This edition of 1482 is especially noteworthy, for besides its 31 sectional maps it contains one of the world with a representation of Greenland on it. This crooked line of what is supposed to be Greenland, drawn 10 years before Columbus's first voyage to America, is regarded as a proof of the Viking explorations.

Apart from Ptolemy's works, the earliest map on which the name of America appears is Solinus' "Account of the World as Known to the Ancients," published in 1520, in Vienna.

Mercator's maps appeal perhaps most to the visitor. These first attempts to embody with accurate delineation the results of the discoveries of the preceding century have a perennial charm.

Among Mercator's maps the "Septentrionalium Terrarum Descriptio" is placed in the first show case. It is an incunabulum piece. Four large rivers cut four islands from the polar continent. "California, the only famous territory known to the Spaniards," seems rather near to the pole. But this does not spoil at all the grace and fancy of the design.

Another map of Mercator shows Virginia and Florida, being "a new description of the American provinces." It was printed in 1607, at Amsterdam. The next Mercator bears the date of 1609; it is the first French edition of the map of "Nova Hispania."

There are several original maps by Abraham Ortelius. His map of the world, first published in 1570, was long considered as the most accurate among all contemporary maps.

In England map-making began to

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926

Music Among Boston's Books

Pope's reminder that "some to church repair, not for the doctrine but the music there," begins to be more and more applicable to Boston's Public Library. Two years ago the valuable series of illustrated lectures on the Symphony concerts was first announced there. And now Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge gives the library six distinguished concerts of its own.

A happier gift could not be conceived. When Mrs. Coolidge transferred her Berkshire Festival last autumn from its wonted setting in Berkshire itself to the new auditorium which she built for the Library of Congress, it would be false to say that Massachusetts descended into any smallness of envy. What had been taken from the State had been given to the Nation, and for this there could be no captious carping. At the same time, people hereabout, knowing the rare beauties of the Berkshire Festival, could not avoid a certain regret that their prospect of sharing in such bounty had been set at a farther remove. What compensation there is now! Directly to Boston Mrs. Coolidge graciously brings six recitals by her Lenox Quartet. In programs of chamber music perfectly chosen and full of appeal.

The contribution is not only most welcome in itself, but peculiarly winning, when one comes to think of it, as a gift to the Boston Public Library. Here Boston already has an unusual store of superlatives. Its books—to speak of them for a moment in only one of their qualities—comprise one of the two or three finest collections for scholarly use owned by any city of the world. They are housed in a building which remains the most beautiful library in the United States, first, for its architecture and, second, for its mural paintings. Now, to this eminence in letters, architecture and art Mrs. Coolidge will add superlative music. The Lenox Quartet, excellent in itself, thus becomes part of an extraordinary quartet of excellences, each contributing, in different but related ways, toward making Boston's library an invaluable center of public enjoyment and public education.

Robin Post, Jan 26, 1926

Speaking of long-time service, how about this case?

Miss Adelaide Nichols, who might easily qualify as a "very old New Englander" except for the fact that she is not really "old," entered the service of the city of Boston at the Boston Public Library in 1883 and has just recently been retired.

She was credited with being the oldest employee in point of service on the city's payrolls.

Miss Nichols is a little above 80, and refuses to accept the pension to which retiring employees are entitled.

For many years she has been the Public Library's auditor, and has borne the reputation of being one of the most expert accountants hereabouts.

THE LIBRARIAN

FROM every side comes report of the large satisfaction felt by all participants in the library meetings of the past week-end. Beginning with the day's convention of the Massachusetts Library Club and continuing through the reception to the Nation's library leader, President Helden, and through all the events of Saturday, the sessions were full of friendly and studious interest, of the stirring of new suggestions and the freshening of old companionships. Mr. Frank H. Chase's year as president of the Massachusetts club will long be remembered for its successes.

None of the several conventions was more notable than the meeting of the trustees' section. Here 102 trustees, representing forty-eight libraries, were in attendance. This breaks all Massachusetts records. What is more, substantially every one of the trustees present showed hearty and thoughtful interest in the discussions transpiring among them. Is it too much to see in such unprecedented interest the beginning of a new day in the concerted action of library trustees and in the activity of their labors for the library cause in the individual cities and towns which they serve? Certainly no result could be more broadly beneficial to libraries throughout the Commonwealth, to library workers, and to the assurance of adequate funds for the support of all library activities.

The Librarian had it in mind to congratulate Mr. Chase upon having been chosen Librarian of the New University Club in Boston, but the more he thinks of it, the more he is convinced that the congratulations should move in another direction. It is the club which deserves commendation, not, in the first instance, for appointing Mr. Chase, but for having had the basic concert which led them to plan such an appointment. The club's act is one which eloquently bespeaks two things: first, a desire to make the library in this institution for the college men of Boston a worthy and really excellent department of the club; and second, an understanding that in order to accomplish this result, the guiding hand of an expert, both in library technique and in the judgment of book-values, is indispensable.

A less intelligent and aspiring board of governors would have missed both of these cues. They would neither have had any realization of the importance of making the club's library something more than a miscellaneous collection of books and periodicals, nor a comprehension of the best means to avoid such a slipshod, undistinguished result.

The founders of the New University Club do well, surely, to give as much thought to the books they will offer the college men of Boston as to the baths they will provide in the swimming pool. One need not always look for such a sense of values among college graduates. The New University Club evidently possesses an unusual appreciation of the things which will make its home worth while. It has shown this appreciation first in desiring a library such as Mr. Chase would choose, and second in selecting such a man as Mr. Chase himself to choose and guide it. One can conceive no better man for the place. Of course, the Boston Public Library's "second captain"—as French navigators call the chief officer below the commander—will not give his whole time to the University Club library or indeed any substantial part of it. His share will be, as it is met that it should be, an advisory and a directing share, the work to be executed by others.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

The series of chamber concerts that Mrs. Coolidge bestows upon the Public Library begins tomorrow evening in its lecture-hall; they are free to the public; they commence at 8 o'clock, and for two hours previously the doors will be open. At all six concerts the admirable Lenox String Quartet of New York will be the players. Tomorrow it will be heard in Mr. Loeffler's fine-flavored and touching "Music for Four Stringed Instruments"—to the memory of Chaconne, by Purcell, virtually a new piece; Brahms's Quartet in C minor.

JOB ANALYSIS FINDS LIBRARY POSITIONS HIGHLY SPECIALIZED

Fred Telford Explains Key Rates of Pay for 225 Work Classifications

LIBRARIANS TALK TRAINING

Massachusetts Club and Special Libraries Association Meet

Jointly Boston Transcript - 1/22/26

In a search for the minimum number of library positions sufficiently alike to be treated alike in employment transactions, Fred Telford, chief of staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration at Washington, D. C., found between 200 and 250 classes of work. And this without reference to local variations in compensation.

Mr. Telford conducted for the American Library Association a study of the classification of library personnel which has been received by librarians everywhere with much interest, both favorable and controversial. Today he presented some of the results of his "job analysis" to three hundred members of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston at their joint midwinter meeting in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

"A good many librarians," he said, "want to put employment on a wholly personal basis, instead of separating the impersonal factors from the personal." It was with some tendency that he addressed 200 questions to each of 125 public, college, normal and high school librarians who had charge of the employment of some 6000 library workers. The number of specialties in which library workers were engaged was, he said, 225. The prevailing rate of pay for a worker may change from one specialty to another, at any given time he or she is doing highly specialized work. The investigation found about 225 or more classes of work so different that they required distinct qualifications, distinct tests, and distinct compensation schedules.

Not all the 225 kinds of jobs, he hastened to add, are in any single library. The largest libraries may not have more than 125, and small libraries employing not more than twenty workers may not have more than six classifications.

Librarians differed widely as to educational qualifications and the survey had to guess in offering tentative standards. By refusing to "worship the fetish of foreign languages," and in other respects it is criticised as being too lenient.

Four "Key Rates of Compensation"

"The four key rates of compensation to which the rest are related" were summarized as follows: \$1200 was recommended for high school graduates who have had a training course of six months in the library for "junior work"; \$1620 was recommended for college graduates who have had a library training course for "senior work"; \$1950 was recommended as the "maximum" for "senior work" without supervisory and administrative responsibilities; \$10,000 was recommended as the "maximum" for a chief librarian in the largest public library.

It was recognized that \$1200 is not a self-supporting wage, but it is above the prevailing rates of pay for "junior work." The \$1620 standard is higher than for college graduates who go into engineering, for instance, but in libraries there is not the same chance of rapid advancement as in engineering. The prevailing rates of \$1700 to \$2000 for supervisory and administrative work of many kinds are, Mr. Telford believed, much too low.

Standard names have been established for positions. It was found that a "senior assistant" was known by

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

AT THE SOUND OF STRINGS

Gifts Enjoyed

AS LADY BOUNTIFUL of chamber music, Mrs. Coolidge seems now to put faith in Public Librarians. To the Congressional Library at Washington she transferred, last autumn, her wilton Berkshire Festival. Next, upon the Public Library of New York she bestowed six chamber-concerts. Now she despatches the Lenox String Quartet to repeat them in the Public Library of Boston. There they began last evening, without money and without price, before a considerable audience. Not all of it, it is mingling, knew what to expect. While others found the pleasures of chamber music meager or not to their taste. Hence a whirl of departures at the end of the first piece. A goodly number, however, remained—either old hands before chamber-pieces or new ears multiplying agreeable discoveries. Of course, women predominated—at what concert do they not?—but toward the back of the Lecture Hall were enough young men to make the evening seem an occasion in kind and to persuade the skeptic that with the next American generation chamber-music may be less isolated and superior cult that here and now it often seems.

At the least, as soon as the merely curious had gone their ways, attention was close and applause hearty. A detailed program might have quickened both. While the leaflet in hand listed all six concerts, it contained no hint that Mr. Loeffler's "Music for Four Stringed Instruments" is memorial piece for an aviator fallen in the late war or that, even as revised, it follows a program clearly present before the composer's imagination. For Purcell's "Chaconne," the title may be enough; but the four divisions of Brahms's Quartet in C minor (Op. 51, No. 1) might helpfully have been enumerated according to custom. For many of us chamber-music is a pleasure acquired. Program-notes, as well as the usual specifications, have been known to foster it.

The exceptional piece of the evening was Purcell's "Chaconne," pleasing English variant upon the French Chaconne and the Italian "Clacona." By reason of it, Purcell is making way, out of his distant time, over the intervening seas into our chamber-concerts. First, in his opera, "Dido and Aeneas," we Americans began to rediscover him; next the conductors of our orchestral concerts found him out. Now it is the turn of the chamber-musicians. They seemed not too fortunate when they pitched upon a Sonata in G minor at the festival in Washington last October; but of the "Chaconne," also in G minor, the Lenox Quartet were wholly justified. The underlying melody is spacious, free-voiced, repetitive; the variations advance in sonorous and plastic curve; the four voices carry them in diverse and stately progress; toward the end grave song deepens them; the close is full-throated climax—the calm fullness of creation achieved. Often the playing was as amply fraught as the music.

By this time, Mr. Loeffler's "Music for Four Stringed Instruments" seems the one classic among American chamber-pieces. From the distant February in which "The Flonzaleys" introduced it, through this January of 1926, the quartets have not ceased to play it—and before responsive audiences. Each performance, moreover, has re-affirmed the beauty and the poignancy of the music, the adeptness and vitality of means by which Mr. Loeffler attains his imaginative ends. The Gregorian modes have seldom yielded a more spiritualized elegy—both gentle and austere—than that which begins and ends this "Music." The middle division is infused with the subtle emotion of lullaby recalled, ended and now into memory transfigured. The narrative measures (which most need the discarded program) are of reticent, simple, graphic imagery. Give but the clew, and the sights, the sounds, the motion, of the air haunt them. With the motion, the inconspicuously listening, applauded a performance both comprehending and sensitive. . . . The foil and offset was the Quartet of Brahms's middle years, played in the ardent, songful, twentieth-century fashion that has released him from so many misplaced lauds. The Brahms of the terse vigors of the Finale, the free onset of the first movement, the succeeding lyric warmth and gracious inventions is "abstruse" no longer. An audience unlike any that in Boston has heard his chamber-music, now rejoices in it.

H. T. P.

Good Omen of a Mistake

At the close of the first number played last night by the Lenox Quartet in the opening concert of the series given to the Boston Public Library by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, a goodly part of the audience thought the concert was over. The opus—Loeffler's "Music for String Quartet"—had been played in three parts, with the accustomed rising bows by the players after each movement, and departure from the stage at its end. Since the printed program showed precisely three numbers, many of the audience, indeed nearly half, thus mistook the first selection for the whole. They were enthusiastic over what they had heard. Clearly they wanted more, after their first half hour. The applause was strong and warm, almost electric. But when its continuance won only repeated returns, and bows from the players, with no more music ensuing, reluctantly the applauders abandoned hope, and rose to go. Perhaps a quarter of the audience actually left the hall without discovering its mistake.

Misunderstandings, as a rule, mark trouble, not triumph; and rarely indeed does one arise which can be regarded as a favorable and fortunate omen. But surely this was true of last night's small contretemps. What better evidence could have been given that a considerable portion of the audience was unfamiliar with string-quartet music and its accustomed division, and that last night's concert was serving, therefore, as an importantly valuable introduction of its inherent beauties as well as of its form? Certainly this must have been the case, and a very excellent case it is. One could not wish for more definite proof that this series of concerts is not merely giving confirmed music-lovers much pleasure of a fine sort, but also will extend the pleasure to many who have not known it before. This, one must conclude, will particularly gratify Mrs. Coolidge, the generous donor.

So much for the unusual good witness of a misunderstanding. It is inadvisable to court rectification. A more complete program, indicating the several movements, and perhaps accompanied also by a leaflet of program notes, no doubt will be provided at the five ensuing concerts of the Sunday evening series.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

LECTURES IN FRENCH LISTED AT LIBRARY

The lectures in French, held on Saturday mornings at the Public Library will begin this season on Feb. 6 at 11 o'clock. Prof. Louis Cons of Princeton will be the first lecturer, followed by Mme. Marguerite Carriere, Prof. Louis Mercier, Mme. Andre Alphandery of Paris, Prof. Auguste Viatte of Paris and Prof. Andre Maritz. These lectures have been obtained by State University Extension through the co-operation of the Solon Francaise and the Alliance Francaise of Boston.

New courses opening follow: Business English—Room 15, State House, Feb. 2, 6 p. m., under Francis DeCelles. Refrigeration—Society Hall, Harvard Yard, Feb. 4, 7:30 p. m., Raymond Pitts. Astronomy—Normal Art School, Feb. 4, 7:30 p. m., Prof. Harlow Shapley and Leon Campbell. Engineering Descriptive Geometry—Normal Art School, Feb. 4, 7:30 p. m., Alfred Ray. Correct Use of English—Normal Art School, Feb. 5, 7:30 p. m., Robert B. Master-son.

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A happier gift could not be conceived. When Mrs. Coolidge transferred her Berkshire Festival last autumn from its wonted setting in Berkshire itself to the new auditorium which she built for the Library of Congress, it would be false to say that Massachusetts descended into any smallness of envy. What had been taken from the State had been given to the Nation, and for this there could be no captious carping. At the same time, people hereabout, knowing the rare beauties of the Berkshire Festival, could not avoid a certain regret that their prospect of sharing in such bounty had been set at a farther remove. What compensation there is now! Directly to Boston Mrs. Coolidge graciously brings six recitals by her Lenox Quartet. In programs of chamber music perfectly chosen and full of appeal.

The contribution is not only most welcome in itself, but peculiarly winning, when one comes to think of it as a gift to the Boston Public Library. Here Boston already has an unusual store of superlatives. Its books—to speak of them for a moment in only one of their qualities—comprise one of the two or three finest collections for scholarly use owned by any city of the world. They are housed in a building which remains the most beautiful library in the United States, first, for its architecture and, second, for its mural paintings. Now, to this eminence in letters, architecture and art Mrs. Coolidge will add superlative music. The Lenox Quartet, excellent in itself, thus becomes part of an extraordinary quartet of excellences, each contributing, in different but related ways, toward making Boston's library an invaluable center of public enjoyment and public education.

Review Post. Jan. 28, 1926

Speaking of long-time service, how about this case? Miss Adelaide Nichols, who might easily qualify as a "spicy old New Englander" except for the fact that she is not really "old," entered the service of the city of Boston at the Boston Public Library in 1883 and has just recently been retired.

She was credited with being the oldest employee in point of service on the city's payroll.

Miss Nichols is a little above 80, and refuses to accept the pension to which retiring employees are entitled.

For many years she has been the Public Library's auditor, and has borne the reputation of being one of the most expert accountants heretofore.

THE LIBRARIAN

FROM every side comes report of the large satisfaction felt by all participants in the library meetings of the past week. Beginning with the day's convention of the Massachusetts Library Club and continuing through the reception to the Nation's library leader, President Helden, and through all the events of Saturday, the sessions were full of friendly and studious interest, of the stirring of new suggestions and the freshening of old companionships. Mr. Frank H. Chase's year as president of the Massachusetts club will long be remembered for its successes.

None of the several conventions was more notable than the meeting of the trustees' section. Here 102 trustees, representing forty-eight libraries, were in attendance. This broke all Massachusetts records. What is more, substantially every one of the trustees present showed hearty and thoughtful interest in the discussions transpiring among them. Is it too much to see in such unprecedented interest the beginning of a new day in the concerted action of library trustees and in the activity of their labors for the library cause in the individual cities and towns which they serve? Certainly no result could be more broadly beneficial to libraries throughout the Commonwealth, to library workers, and to the assurance of adequate funds for the support of all library activities.

The Librarian had it in mind to congratulate Mr. Chase upon having been chosen Librarian of the New University Club in Boston, but the more he thinks of it, the more he is convinced that the congratulations should move in another direction. It is the club which deserves commendation, not, in the first instance, for appointing Mr. Chase, but for having had the basic concert which led them to plan such an appointment. The club's act is one which eloquently bespeaks two things: first, a desire to make the library in this institution for the college men of Boston a worthy and really excellent department of the club; and second, an understanding that in order to accomplish this result, the guiding hand of an expert, both in library technique and in the judgment of book-values, is indispensable.

A less intelligent and aspiring board of governors would have missed both of these cues. They would neither have had any realization of the importance of making the club's library something more than a miscellaneous collection of books and periodicals, nor a comprehension of the best means to avoid such a slipshod, undistinguished result.

The founders of the New University Club do well, solely, to give as much thought to the books they will offer the college men of Boston as to the baths they will provide in the swimming pool. One does not always look for such a sense of values among college graduates. The New University Club evidently possesses an unusual appreciation of the things which will make its home worth while. It has shown this appreciation first in desiring a library such as Mr. Chase would choose, and second in selecting such a man as Mr. Chase himself to choose and guide it. One can conceive no better man for the place. Of course, the Boston Public Library's "second captain"—as French navigators call the chief officer below the commander—will not give his whole time to the University Club library or indeed any substantial part of it. His share will be, as it is meet that it should be, an advisory and a directing share, the work to be executed by others.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

The series of chamber concerts that Mrs. Coolidge bestows upon the Public Library begins tomorrow evening in its lecture hall; they are free to the public; they commence at 8 o'clock, and for two hours previously the doors will be open. At all six concerts the admirable Lenox String Quartet of New York will be the players. Tomorrow it will be heard in Mr. Loeffler's fine-flavored and touching "Music for Four Stringed Instruments"—to the memory of a dead soldier; an eighteenth-century Chaconne by Purcell, virtually a new piece; Brahms's Quartet in C minor.

JOB ANALYSIS FINDS LIBRARY POSITIONS HIGHLY SPECIALIZED

Fred Telford Explains Key Rates
of Pay for 225 Work
Classifications

LIBRARIANS TALK TRAINING

Massachusetts Club and Special
Libraries Association Meet

Jointly
Boston Herald - 1/22/26

A search for the minimum number of library positions sufficiently alike to be treated alike in employment transactions, Fred Telford, chief of staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration at Washington, D. C., found between 200 and 250 classes of work. And this without reference to local variations in compensation.

Mr. Telford conducted for the American Library Association a study of the classification of library personnel which has been received by librarians everywhere with much interest, both favorable and controversial. Today he presented some of the results of his "job analysis" to three hundred members of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston at their joint midwinter meeting in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

"A good many librarians," he said, "want to put employment on a wholly personal basis, instead of separating the impersonal factors from the personal." It was with some temerity that he addressed 200 questions to each of 125 public, college, normal and high school librarians who had charge of the employment of some 6000 library workers. The number of specialties in which library workers were engaged was, he said, "piling up." The "job" of a worker may change from one specialty to another, at any given time he or she is doing highly specialized work. The investigation found about 225 or more classes of work so different that they required distinct qualifications, distinct tests, and distinct compensation schedules.

Not all the 225 kinds of jobs, he hastened to add, are in any single library. The largest libraries may not have more than 125, and small libraries employing not more than twenty workers may not have more than six classifications.

Librarians differed widely as to educational qualifications and the survey had to guess in offering tentative standards. By refusing to "worship the fetish of foreign languages," and in other respects it is criticised as being too lenient.

Four "Key Rates of Compensation"

"The four key rates of compensation to which the rest are related" were summarized as follows: \$1200 was recommended for high school graduates who have had a training course of six months in the library for "junior work"; \$1620 was recommended for college graduates who have had a library training course for "senior work"; \$1980 was recommended for "senior work" without supervisory and administrative responsibilities; \$10,000 was recommended as the "maximum" for a chief librarian in the largest public library.

It was recognized that \$1200 is not a self-supporting wage, but it is above the prevailing rates of pay for "junior work." The \$1620 standard is higher than for college graduates who go into engineering, for instance, but in libraries there is not the same chance of rapid advancement as in engineering. The prevailing rates of \$1700 to \$2000 for supervisory and administrative work of many kinds are, Mr. Telford believed, much too low.

Standard names have been established for positions. It was found that a "senior" position was known by many names.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

AT THE SOUND OF STRINGS

Gifts Enjoyed

AS LADY BOUNTIFUL of chamber-music, Mrs. Coolidge seems now to put faith in Public Libraries. To the Congressional Library at Washington she transferred, last autumn, her whitest Berkshire Festival. Next, upon the Public Library of New York she bestowed six chamber-concerts. Now she despatches the Public Library of Boston. There they began last evening, without money and without price, before a considerable audience. Not all of it, it is true, knew what to expect. While others found the pleasures of chamber-music, some found the pleasures of chamber-music at what concert do they not?—but toward the back of the Lecture Hall were enough young men to make the evening seem rare occasion in kind and to persuade the sleepers that with the next American generation chamber-music may be less isolated and superior cult that here and now it often seems.

At the least, as soon as the merely curious had gone their ways, attention was close and applause hearty. A detailed program might have quickened both. While the leaflet in hand listed all six concerts, it contained no hint that Mr. Loeffler's "Music for Four Stringed Instruments" is memorial piece for an aviator fallen in the late war or that, even as revised, it follows a program clearly present before the composer's imagination. For Purcell's "Chaconne," the title may be enough; but the four divisions of Brahms's Quartet in C minor (Op. 51, No. 1) might helpfully have been enumerated according to custom. For many of us chamber-music is a pleasure acquired. Program-notes, as well as the usual specifications, have been known to foster it.

The exceptional piece of the evening was Purcell's "Chaconne," pleasing English variant upon the French Chaconne and the Italian "Ciaccona." By token of it, Purcell is making way, out of his distant time, over the intervening seas into our chamber-concerts. First, in his opera, "Dido and Eneas," we Americans began to re-discover him; next the conductors of our orchestral concerts found him out. Now, it is the turn of the chamber-musicians. They seemed not too fortunate when they pitched upon a Sonata in G minor at the festival in Washington last October; but of the "Chaconne," also in G minor, the Lenox Quartet were wholly justified. The underlying melody is spacious, free-voiced, fog-like; the variations advance in sonorous and plastic curve; the four voices carry them in diverse and stately progress; toward the end grave song deepens them; the close is full-throated climax—the calm fullness of creation achieved. Often the playing was as amply fraught as the music.

By this time, Mr. Loeffler's "Music for Four Stringed Instruments" seems the one classic among American chamber-pieces. From the distant February in which "The Fitzgaldens" introduced it, through this

January of 1926, the quartets have not ceased to play it—and before responsive audiences. Each performance, moreover, has re-affirmed the beauty and the poignancy of the music, the adeptness and vitality of means by which Mr. Loeffler attains his imaginative ends. The Gregorian modes have seldom yielded a more spiritualized elegy—both gentle and austere—than that which begins and ends this "Music." The middle division is infused with the subtle emotion of intimacy recalled, ended and now into memory transfigured. The narrative measures (which most need the discarded program) are of reticent, simple, graphic imagery. Give but the clew, and the sights, the sounds, the motion, of the air haunt them. With reason the composer, inconspicuously listening, applauded a performance both comprehending and sensitive. . . . The toll and offset was the Quartet of Brahms's middle years, played in the ardent, sonful, twentieth-century fashion that has released him from so many misplaced honors. The Brahms of the terse vigors of the Finale, the free onset of the first movement, the succeeding lyric warmth and gracious inventions in "abstruse" no longer. An audience unlike any that in Boston has heard his chamber-music, now rejoice in it.

H. T. P.

Good Omen of a Mistake

At the close of the first number played last night by the Lenox Quartet in the opening concert of the series given to the Boston Public Library by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, a goodly part of the audience thought the concert was over. The opus—Loeffler's "Music for String Quartet"—had been played in three parts, with the accustomed rising bows by the players after each movement, and departure from the stage at its end. Since the printed program showed precisely three numbers, many of the audience, indeed nearly half, thus mistook the first selection for the whole. They were enthusiastic over what they had heard. Clearly they wanted more, after their first half hour. The applause was strong and warm, almost electric. But when its continuance won only repeated returns, and bows from the players, with no more music ensuing, reluctantly the applauders abandoned hope, and rose to go. Perhaps a quarter of the audience actually left the hall without discovering its mistake.

Misunderstandings, as a rule, mark trouble, not triumph; and rarely indeed does one arise which can be regarded as a favorable and fortunate omen. But surely this was true of last night's small contretemps. What better evidence could have been given that a considerable portion of the audience was unfamiliar with string-quartet music and its accustomed divisioning, and that last night's concert was serving, therefore, as an importantly valuable introduction of its inherent beauties as well as of its form? Certainly this must have been the case, and a very excellent case it is. One could not wish for more definite proof that this series of concerts is not merely giving confirmed music-lovers much pleasure of a fine sort, but also will extend the pleasure to many who have not known it before. This, one must conclude, will particularly gratify Mrs. Coolidge, the generous donor.

So much for the unusual good witness of a misunderstanding. It is inadvisable to court rectitude. A more complete program, indicating the several movements, and perhaps accompanied also by a leaflet of program notes, no doubt will be provided at the five ensuing concerts of the Sunday evening series.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

LECTURES IN FRENCH LISTED AT LIBRARY

The lectures in French, held on Saturday mornings at the Public Library will begin this season on Feb. 6 at 11 o'clock. Prof. Louis Goss of Princeton will be the first lecturer, followed by Mme. Marguerite Carrière, Prof. Louis Mercier, Mme. André Alphandery of Paris, Prof. Auguste Viatte of Paris and Prof. André Morize. These lectures have been obtained by State University Extension through the cooperation of the Solon Français and the Alliance Française of Boston.

New courses opening follow:
Business English—Room 15, State House, Feb. 2, 6 p. m., under Francis DeLelles. Refrigeration—Sever Hall, Harvard Yard, Feb. 4, 7:30 p. m., Raymond Fitts. Astronomy—Normal Art School, Feb. 4, 7:30 p. m., Prof. Harlow Shapley and Leon Campbell. Engineering Descriptive Geometry—Normal Art School, Feb. 4, 7:30 p. m., Alfred Ray. Correct Use of English—Normal Art School, Feb. 5, 7:30 p. m., Robert B. Master-son.

Revised Prot. Jan 28. 1926

Miss Anselme Nichols, who might easily qualify as a "spry old New Englander" except for the fact that she is not really "old," entered the service of the city of Boston at the Boston Public Library in 1858 and has just recently been retired.

She was credited with being the oldest employee in point of service on the city's payrolls.

Miss Nichols is a little above \$0, and refuses to accept the pension to which retiring employees are entitled.

For many years she has been the Public Library's auditor, and has borne the reputation of being one of the most expert accountants hereabouts.

A less intelligent and aspiring board of governors would have missed both of these cues. They would neither have had any realization of the importance of making the club's library something more than a miscellaneous collection of books and periodicals, nor a comprehension of the best means to avoid such a slipshod, undistinguished result.

The founders of the New University Club do well, surely, to give as much thought to the books they will offer the college as to the baths they will provide for swimming pool. One does not always look for a swimming pool in an unusual college, but the New University Club evidently possesses an unusual appreciation of the things which make its home worth while. It has shown a keen interest in its decision to buy a library such as Mr. Chace would choose, and second in selecting such a man as Mr. Chace himself to choose and give it. One can conceive no better man for the job. Of course, the Boston Public Library's "second best" books are navigators that the chief officer below the commander will not give his whole time to the University Club or indeed any substantial part of it. His share will be in the library, should be, an advisory and a directing share. The work to be executed by others.

Jointly
Boris Hradil - 1/22/26

In a search for the minimum number of library positions sufficiently alike to be treated alike in employment transactions, Fred Telford, chief of staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration at Washington, D. C., found between 200 and 250 classes of work. And this without reference to local variations in compensation.

Mr. Telford conducted for the American Library Association a study of the classification of library personnel which has been received by librarians everywhere with much interest, both favorable and controversial. Today he presented some of the results of his "job analysis" to three hundred members of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston at their joint midwinter meeting in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

"A good many librarians," he said, "want to put employment on a wholly personal basis, instead of separating the impersonal factors from the personal." It was with some irony that he addressed 200 questions to each of 125 public, college, normal and high school librarians who had charge of the employment of librarians and library workers. The number of specialties in which library workers were engaged was, he said, prodigious. The high school library worker may change from one specialty to another, at any given time he or she is doing highly specialized work. The investigation found about 125 or more classes of library workers, each with its own required distinct qualifications, distinct tests, and distinct communication schedules.

Not all the 225 kinds of jobs, he hastened to add, are in any single library. The largest libraries may not have more than 125, and small libraries employing not more than twenty workers may not have more than six classifications.

Librarians differed widely as to educational qualifications and the survey had to guess in offering tentative standards. By refusing to "worship the fetish of foreign languages," and in other respects it is criticised as being too lenient.

"The 'on-key' rates of compensation to which the rest are related" were summarized as follows: \$1200 was recommended for high school graduates who have had a training course of six months in the library for "junior work"; \$1020 was recommended for college graduates who have a library training course for "senior work"; \$1950 was recommended as the "maximum" for "senior work" without supervisory and administrative responsibilities; \$10,000 was recommended as the "maximum" for a chief librarian in the largest public library.

It was recognized that \$1200 is not a self-supporting wage, but it is above the prevailing rates of pay for "junior work." The \$1020 standard is higher than for college graduates who go into engineering, for instance, but in libraries there is not the same chance of rapid advancement as in engineering. The prevailing rates of \$1700 to \$2000 for supervisory and administrative work of many kinds are, Mr. Telford believed, much too low.

Standard names have been established for positions. It was found that a "senior circulation assistant" was known by twenty-five different titles. Uniform terminology will make transfers possible with less friction, for "librarians are nomadic." The way to promotion is also made plainer.

Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library, president of the club, said that already librarians have more self-respect as a result of the report, even if the discovery is like the discovery of Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" that he had been talking prose all his life. The Librarian can say, "Why! I'm doing that!" and will be surprised to learn his real stature.

Asked as to tests, Mr. Telford declared a preference for short-answer questions as more reliable than questions of the free essay type. He believed that the Army Alpha Intelligence tests were more valuable. Incidentally the Alpha tests, which had a median of nearly 1,700,000 white soldiers, had a median of 46 points for librarians, 110 to 125 for most college students, 135 to 145 to most college students and 145 to 160 to certain picked college groups. Librarians as a group showed more "intelligence" than physicians, dentists and pharmacists as groups. If foreign language tests were made, he suggested the Iowa test in which students write "true" or "false" after statements in the language.

In the round table on informal courses of training, led by Howard L. Stebbins of the Social Law Library, Miss E. Kathleen Jones of the State division of libraries said that librarians say to her, "Give me a college girl with a good background," the reason being that a college girl must have a certain amount of knowledge and ability to study and "get things across." She recommended that all library workers take six weeks off when they could to take cultural, not

Miss Joyce G. Blabee of the Lynn Public Library said that in winter there was no time to train apprentices, but she had conducted a six weeks' course in the summer for seven girls, two of whom were taken on the staff afterward and two others were taken on for part time. They had two hours' instruction and two hours' study mornings and were paid 20 cents an hour for four hours' practice work afternoons or evenings, five days a week.

Willard P. Lewis announced a course on reference work in connection with University of New Hampshire summer school. Miss Edith C. Goss, the branch librarian at Boston told of arousing "intellectual curiosity" among her girls, even in learning to handle encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases and year books. She also conducts a reading course on French history. Asked to distinguish between humanitarianism and duty, "the trustees said: 'If we give the individual library work a square deal they, we find, give the institution a square deal.'"

[illegible]

them in diverse and stately progress; toward the end grave song deepens them; the close is full-throated climax—the calm fullness of creation achieved. Often the music was as amply fraught as the music.

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January of 1908, the quartets have not ceased to play it—and before responsive audiences. Each performance, moreover, has reaffirmed the beauty and the poignancy of the music, the adeptness and vitality of means by which Mr. Brahms utilizes his imagination. The Gregorian chant, seldom yielded a more spiritualized elegy—both gentle and austere—than that which begins and ends "Musik." The middle third of the piece, fused with the earlier part by a sense of intimacy required, unfolded and now into memory transfigured. The narrative measures (which most need the discarded program) are of refined, simple, graphic imagery. But the clever, and the fine, the somnolent, and the air haunt them. With reason, the composer, inconspicuously listening, applauded a performance both comprehending and sensitive. . . . The folk song and offset was the "Brahms" of Brahms, played in the ardent, sonful, twentieth-century fashion that has released him from so many misplaced bonds. The Brahms of the terse vigors of the finale, the free cadence of "Brahms," the succeeding lyrical warmth and graceful inventions is "abstruse" no longer. An audience unlike that in Boston has heard his chamber-music, now rejoice in it.

H. T. P.

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So much for the unusual good witness of a misunderstanding. It is inadvisable to court retribution. A more complete program, indicating the several movements, and perhaps accompanied also by a leaflet of program notes, no doubt will be provided at the five ensuing concerts of the Sunday evening series.

THE LIBRARIAN

As the prospect brightens once more for the establishment of a business man's branch of the Boston Public Library, fresh interest surrounds any report which will help to show the city fathers of Boston how concretely useful such a branch can be. In Minneapolis an unusual computation has just been made of the service of the business library there. It is estimated that 57,000 persons were saved 28,000 hours' time—conservatively estimated as worth \$28,000 in cash—by being supplied with prompt answers to such questions as: "Who in Minneapolis can translate Roumanian into English?" "What is nearest to 1038 Massachusetts avenue, Chicago?" and "Who was the postmaster of Buxton, N. D., 11 years ago?"

It was in 1909 that a woman attorney of Minneapolis started a municipal reference department in a room in the central building. By 1914, the library board decided to rent a building a block from the city hall and in the heart of the business district, to house the growing service which combined government and business in one library. Stenographers, office boys, heads of large concerns, city officers, judges, attorneys, all gather in one day-long crowd, in the Minneapolis library, seeking answers to all sorts of questions. They always get their answers. On the list of firms using the business library daily are flour mill companies, contractors' and builders' firms, the Children's Protective Society, the city planning commission, the park board, insurance companies, the university municipal research bureau, the internal revenue department, the school board, the police department, the Community Fund—almost any sort of organization that may be named. No doubt like use would be made in Boston.

To the A. L. A.'s appeal for the fiftieth anniversary fund, public libraries from Massachusetts to California and from Minnesota to Texas have responded. Personal checks have come from John Ashhurst and Walter Brown. Individual members of the library board of Erie, Pennsylvania, have made personal contributions in addition to an appropriation from the library. A gratifyingly large number of contributions have come from small libraries. One school librarian writes: "I took the bulletin to the business office and had them send \$25 of our yearly funds which are but \$300 towards the fiftieth anniversary." From C. B. Lester comes this manifesto: "Here is a national expression of our professional interest. For all librarians, for all trustees, participation is an opportunity and a privilege; support as our means may determine is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our place in library service. Let us all assume our due share."

The summary shows contributions from twenty-two States, amounting in all to \$6,596.50. Of this sum the following pledges were received in answer to Mr. Carl Roden's first letter of appeal: Los Angeles, \$250; Worcester, \$500; St. Louis, \$1000; Cleveland, \$500; and Boston, \$500. Personal pledges of \$100 each came from Mr. Charles F. D. Belden and from Mr. Hishon. Other contributions, since received, amount to \$3364.50 in cash and pledges. The subscription is still open, and the list should constantly and importantly lengthen.

The program for the second concert by the Lenox Quartet next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, being the second concert in the series so generously provided by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, is as follows:

Daniel Gregory Mason, 1873—
"Quartet for Strings on Negro Themes." Op. 10
Orlando Gibbons, 1583-1625—
"Three Fantasies for Viola"
Maurice Ravel, 1875—
"String Quartet"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926

DICKENS ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM SCHEDULED

The Charles Dickens anniversary will be observed in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 o'clock next Sunday. The program, arranged by members of the Dickens Fellowship, will contain a paper by Frank W. C. Hersey on the two visits which Dickens made to Boston; a skit by members in costume representing four well-known landladies; an impersonation by Edward F. Payne; and songs by the Girls Glee Club of the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, the Lenox Quartet will give its second concert. The program is as follows: Daniel Gregory Mason, "Quartet for Strings on Negro Themes"; Orlando Gibbons, "Three Fantasies for Viola"; Maurice Ravel, "String Quartet."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

Leaders Meet to Promote Wider Use of Facilities in Massachusetts

PAYSON SMITH TELLS OF VITAL STATE INTEREST

Now Precisely the Same as It Is in the Education of Youth, He Declares

Gathered for the purpose of getting a general picture of all the facilities for adult education throughout the Commonwealth and to facilitate a wider use of them, teachers, heads of libraries, officials in charge of industrial education activities and leaders in Americanization work, met at the State House today at the call of the Massachusetts Department of Education for a conference on adult education.

Impressing those present with the great growth of this branch of education in the last few years, James A. Moyer, director of the division of university extension, who presided, said in opening the conference that more than 3,000,000 adults in the United States were taking educational courses of some kind. This meant an average of one person in every family of five. In 10 years the work of his own division had grown from less than 1000 enrolled students to 37,000.

Greetings From Governor

Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, brought greetings from Governor Fuller, who was unable to be present, and committed the department to the support of education as a continuous process. The time has passed, he said, when education is thought of as a process that goes on for a while, mostly in the period of youth, and is for the most part a preparation. "Here in this State we have recognized for a long time that the State has a very vital interest in the education of its people," he continued. "There has come about in the last few years a marked change in the attitude of the people with reference to education. The interest of the state now in adult education is precisely the interest that it has in the education of young people."

"Society has pretty generally come to the conclusion that the solution of every human problem is to be found in education. There is no other way in which he can hope to progress, economically, socially, industrially, or any other way, except through the process of education."

Speaking on the national aspects of adult education, Nathaniel Peffer of the Carnegie Foundation amazed his audience by quoting from a national survey of adult education recently conducted by the foundation, to the effect that private correspondence schools, commercially conducted, had enrolled 3,500,000 of students. These paid a total of \$70,000,000 for tuition.

These numbers, he emphasized, were in addition to those taking publicly organized courses. Other forms of educational activities were carried on by such organizations as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, Parent Teacher Associations and similar organizations. Still other educational activities for the adult were to be found in various chautauquas, forums, lecture courses, and so on, the whole forming a movement of stupendous proportions.

The story of adult alien education in Massachusetts was told by Miss Lila Neves, supervisor for the New Bedford School Department. She said that enrollment in New Bedford classes had increased 100 in the last two years, and that they were getting the older as well as the younger adult in their classes. Newly organized classes were bringing opportunity to learn in the United States from seven to 22 years. One Statesman had lived in the United States from 25 years but never before had attended school in this country. A federal census shows that Massachusetts has 450,000 aliens, 38,125,000 were illiterate. Last year 125,000 cities, 88 towns and 120 villages were giving adult alien education of some sort.

Outgrown Original Function

Frank H. Chase, president of the Massachusetts Library Club and reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, said that the library had long outgrown its original function as a repository for books, and had become a positive, aggressive educational factor. With the exception of the church, the school and the gasoline station, he said, there was no influence so widely disseminated as the library. It was primarily engaged in adult education, and was strictly impartial and democratic in its functions, having no prejudices and taking no sides.

"The library has become, he explained, an intellectual social center, dispensing products of intellect to the community. Endeavoring to meet the needs of members of the community in very special ways, the American Library Association and individual libraries prepare special reading or study courses for their patrons, covering every subject in which they may seem to have particular interest and such others as there is prospect of interesting them in."

Not content with opening its doors and waiting for such patrons as may be inclined to come in, the library goes forth to meet them, Mr. Chase said, always studying ways in which persons may be attracted to enter the library and read the treasures on its shelves.

From his actual experience in dealing with the 37,000 adults who are taking university extension courses in Massachusetts, Dennis A. Dooley, supervisor in the division of university extension, said that appreciation of education and the real desire for it comes to the individual after he has left school or college, and has had some home experience in the larger world of business or society and new responsibilities come to him. Then he comes to realize a need for more than he has. In many instances he finds himself in a rut due to insufficient education and realizes that he must dig himself out and knows that he can do it in no other way than through education.

So it is found that the first interest of the many adults in their own education is vocational. Mr. Dooley pointed out. Once started in continued education, when the immediate need is satisfied along vocational lines, new interests arise. The student becomes ambitious for still further education along that line or in some allied subject, or something entirely different, perhaps, such as literature, art, the general sciences or specific interests of some kind.

It is the aim of the division, Mr. Dooley said, to anticipate these interests and arouse them by offering courses that are not only vocational or technical, but cultural and in many instances tied up with affairs of the community or general current interest.

So it had come about that men and women 50 and 60 are enrolled in extension courses of the divisions, Mr. Dooley explained, with an average age of 33 years. Instruction is given in group and class study, lecture courses and correspondence, he said. As an illustration of the effort made to make the teaching practical he said that teachers of the adult alien were themselves being given instruction in Italian in the very same way that they are teaching English to foreign born. It was found to make them more understanding and sympathetic with their own pupils.

The story of adult alien education in Massachusetts was told by Miss Lila Neves, supervisor for the New Bedford School Department. She said that enrollment in New Bedford classes had increased 100 in the last two years, and that they were getting the older as well as the younger adult in their classes. Newly organized classes were bringing opportunity to learn in the United States from seven to 22 years. One Statesman had lived in the United States from 25 years but never before had attended school in this country. A federal census shows that Massachusetts has 450,000 aliens, 38,125,000 were illiterate. Last year 125,000 cities, 88 towns and 120 villages were giving adult alien education of some sort.

RADIO NO LONGER SOURCE OF WORRY TO LIBRARIANS

Libraries Are Recruiting Stations for Adult Education Courses by Radio

'TEENS AND TWENTIES CRITICAL

Conference Speaker Finds Lectures Either Cultural or "Culturine"

Two years ago the craze of sitting up nights with a radio worried the Massachusetts Library Club quite a little. Circulation statistics had to be cited to reassure the librarians that the habit of reading good books was not in a serious relapse.

Today at the Conference on Adult Education at the State House that anxiety was not even mentioned. The two hundred librarians and others who had assembled this morning in the Gardner Auditorium at the invitation of the Department of Education heard instead, what many of them doubtless knew already, that the Division of University Extension is conducting correspondence courses with radio lectures given by college professors.

There have been more than 2500 enrollments in the courses sent by WBZ at Boston and Springfield. These people who pay face and send their written work to the State House, live in every State east of the Mississippi and in other States and Canada as well. The three best papers in one course were read by the professor into the microphone the other night.

Perhaps as a result, "courses by the correspondence method are no longer looked upon by educators," as Dennis A. Dooley, supervisor in the division, said this morning. "In some subjects the students can learn more, I believe, by this method than by attendance at classes."

37,172 in University Extension

In Massachusetts last year, said Mr. Dooley, the university extension courses had a total enrollment of 37,172. Since 1916 there have been 200,000 enrolled. Many of the students are between forty and sixty years of age. The average are over thirty-three.

It frequently happens, Mr. Dooley continued, that a boy who leaves high school puts off his "adult education" for ten or fifteen years, until he is twenty-five or thirty years old when, because of the change in his economic status and his new responsibilities, "he finds that he must dig his way out of a rut and make progress through education that he cannot make through his every day job."

To overcome this gap and get the young man to keep on studying, the "junior college" is being worked out. If the courses are brought to the attention of high school graduates when they begin their first year of employment, the young people keep them up. Otherwise as adults of thirty they approach a university extension course timidly because they dread going back to grammar and arithmetic. But they are pleasantly surprised when they find that the old schoolroom methods are no longer in force and the course has a relation to their daily work.

One young woman wanted a course in practical electricity. As it was a "man's course," she was asked why. She explained she was a stenographer in an electrical supply house and "couldn't tell a dynamo from a barn door." She took the course, the certificate was sent to her employer, and he made her the first woman traveling salesman of household appliances.

"Italian on the American Plan"

The courses are not all vocational—in fact there is a "drift away from bread-and-butter courses"—and cultural courses are encouraged. Some courses are on the line between vocational and cultural, as the "Course in Italian on the American Plan," being a course for Americanization teachers in which they learn Italian from an Italian by the same methods by which they teach the Italian English.

The need of making Americanization courses more friendly was emphasized by Commissioner Payson Smith in his address of welcome. He told of a Greek who first came here eighteen years ago and recently went to Greece and brought a wife back to America. His wife is taking private

lessons in English because he had always felt uncomfortable in the night school class he attended, for a short while, when he first came here. "These schools are better now," said Dr. Smith, "but they could be even more friendly."

Nathaniel Peffer, who conducted a Carnegie Corporation survey of adult education, referred also to the problem of the children who fail to continue their education as an important one. As to university extension, he was "impressed by the large numbers engaged and the thoroughness of the work." The private correspondence schools enrol 3,500,000 a year proves people need and want that kind of instruction. They pay \$70,000,000 a year for it. He found that "everybody in the United States over four goes to lectures," and that the Chautauquas and their like were often cultural and often cultural.

Would Foster Original Industrial Design in U. S.

Library Trustees "Talk Shop" at State House Conference, with an Aside on Training of Craftsmen

Near the conclusion of their program in Room 426 at the State House this morning, library trustees from all parts of the State were advised by one speaker that possibly they were to blame for the type of books which found their way to the bookshelves, and to blame also for America being outdistanced by England, France, Germany and Czechoslovakia in original, national industrial design. The speaker, Mr. Coolidge of Sandwich, made his point dramatically by walking across the room and indicating in his passage a steam radiator, a water-pitcher and "substitutes for drinking glasses," a jar of mudlago, a common waste-paper basket and a telephone. These, he said, answered their several purposes, but certainly were not pleasing to behold; nor has a stove yet been made "which is fit to look at as well as put coal in."

The speaker asserted that there is a demand by workers in the crafts for books which would stimulate their imagination and develop creative ability, foreign publications which should be available at public libraries if America is to rise above mediocrity and mere copying in this line. He recommended an exhibit now being held at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Judge Michael J. Murray, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, presided at the meeting, assisted by Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. Allan French of Concord spoke on "Financing the Library," and, as did another speaker, John G. Faxon of Fitchburg, called attention to an attitude of hostility against library appropriations by the warrant committees of towns when the annual budget question came up. Mr. French said that too frequently a public library, because of its entertainment through fiction, was regarded as a "fill" by an economically minded board and that while its achievements over a fiscal year were intangible its purpose, as Mr. Belden said earlier in the meeting, was "to keep awake in the public its belief in the power of thought."

Rev. John A. Butler of Cambridge, on the general topic of publicity, said librarians should advertise, go to the people if the people would not come to them. He commended book weeks, book lists on current topics, lectures on timely subjects, reading rooms made attractive and open Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Judge Murray described the purchase of books for the Boston library and methods of replacement now when the budget approaches \$1,000,000 a year, as compared to its \$400,000 budget when opened seventy-five years ago. Mrs. Mabel L. Wells of Holliston spoke on "Difficulties of a Small Town Library." Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of West Newbury on "Extension Work" and Miss Katherine P. Loring of Beverly on "Adult Education."

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926

Music Among Boston's Books

Pope's reminder that "some to church repair, not for the doctrine but the music there," begins to be more and more applicable to Boston's Public Library. Two years ago the valuable series of illustrated lectures on the Symphony concerts was first announced there. And now Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge gives the library six distinguished concerts of its own.

A happier gift could not be conceived. When Mrs. Coolidge transferred her Berkshire Festival last autumn from its wonted setting in Berkshire itself to the new auditorium which she built for the Library of Congress, it would be false to say that Massachusetts descended into any smallness of envy. What had been taken from the State had been given to the Nation, and for this there could be no explicit carping. At the same time, people hereabout, knowing the rare beauties of the Berkshire Festival, could not avoid a certain regret that their prospect of sharing in such bounty had been set at a farther remove. What compensation there is now! Directly to Boston Mrs. Coolidge graciously brings six recitals by her Lenox Quartet. In programs of chamber music perfectly chosen and full of appeal.

The contribution is not only most welcome in itself, but peculiarly winning, when one comes to think of it, as a gift to the Boston Public Library. Here Boston already has an unusual store of superlatives. Its books—to speak of them for a moment in only one of their qualities—comprise one of the two or three finest collections for scholarly use owned by any city of the world. They are housed in a building which remains the most beautiful library in the United States, first, for its architecture and, second, for its mural paintings. Now, to this eminence in letters, architecture and art Mrs. Coolidge will add superlative music. The Lenox Quartet, excellent in itself, thus becomes part of an extraordinary quartet of excellences, each contributing, in different but related ways, toward making Boston's library an invaluable center of public enjoyment and public education.

The series of chamber concerts that Mrs. Coolidge bestows upon the Public Library begins tomorrow evening in its lecture hall; they are free to the public; they commence at 8 o'clock, and for two hours previously the doors will be open. At all six concerts the admirable Lenox String Quartet of New York will be the players. Tomorrow it will be heard in Mr. Loettner's fine-lit and touching "Music for Four Stringed Instruments"—in the memory of a dead soldier; an eighteenth-century Chaconne by Purcell, virtually a new piece; Brahms's Quartet in C minor.

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

DICKENSIANS TO CELEBRATE

Mayor Nichols Will Attend Annual Dinner at Ford Hall Next Saturday Night and There Will Be an Observance at the Public Library on Feb. 7

In observance of the birthday anniversary of Charles Dickens, the Boston Fellowship is to have its annual dinner on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 6 P. M., in Ford Hall. It will be "David Copperfield Night" with a program centering about a dramatic presentation of that story by Professor Walter Bradley Tooker, president of the Drama League.

Mayor Nichols is to respond to the toast "The Immortal Memory of Charles Dickens." Others who will speak are C. Worden of the Copley Theater and Sherwin Lawrence Cook. Miss Edith Washburn, youngest member of the branch, will conduct a "quiz" on the story, and John Frazier Vance will tell a bit of recent news from Yarmouth, England. Music will be in charge of Miss Carrie E. Sherrill.

On Sunday, Feb. 7, at 3:30 P. M., the actual date of Dickens's birth, there will be an observance in the Public Library Hall. Frank W. C. Hersey will read a descriptive paper on the two visits of the author to Boston; four members, in costume, will represent Mrs. Billikin, Mrs. Tooker, Mrs. Crupp and Mrs. Littripe, some of the best-known landladies; there will be songs by the Girls Glee Club of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, through the courtesy of Edward E. Allen, the director, and Edward F. Payne, president of the Fellowship, will give his "Chalk Talk" with impersonations.

DR. JOHNSON'S TALK POSTPONED

W. Perry Fiske Will Be the Lecturer at the Boston Public Library Feb. 4

The lecture by Dr. Alfred Johnson, "An Historical Pilgrimage from Maine to Florida," which was to have been given at the Boston Public Library on Thursday, Feb. 4, has been postponed until Thursday, Feb. 25, at eight o'clock. W. Perry Fiske, originally scheduled for Feb. 25, will give his lecture on "The History of Lighting," on Feb. 4, at eight o'clock.

The series of chamber concerts that Mrs. Coolidge bestows upon the Public Library begins tomorrow evening in its lecture hall; they are free to the public; they commence at 8 o'clock, and for two hours previously the doors will be open. At all six concerts the admirable Lenox String Quartet of New York will be the players. Tomorrow it will be heard in Mr. Loettner's fine-lit and touching "Music for Four Stringed Instruments"—in the memory of a dead soldier; an eighteenth-century Chaconne by Purcell, virtually a new piece; Brahms's Quartet in C minor.

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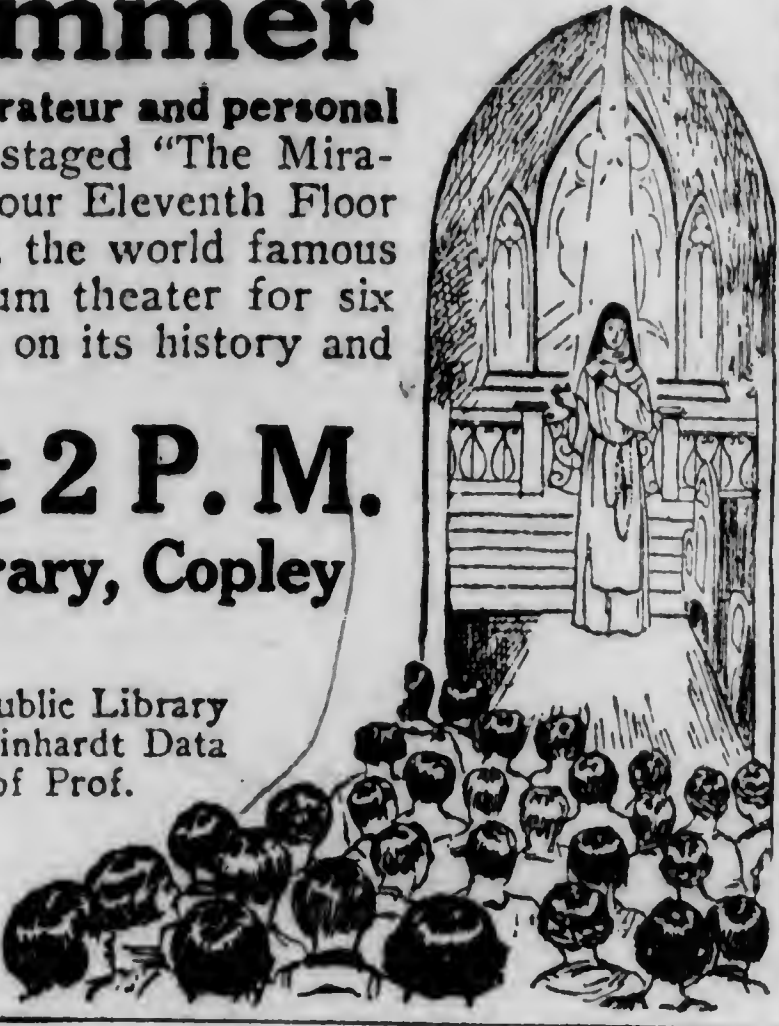
A Timely Talk on "The Miracle," By Rudolph Kommer

Mr. Rudolph Kommer, Austrian playwright and literateur and personal representative of Professor Max Reinhardt, who staged "The Miracle" for Mr. Gest, will lecture here tomorrow on our Eleventh Floor about "The Miracle," the great drama-pantomime, the world famous spectacle, that will be produced at the Auditorium theater for six weeks beginning next Tuesday. He will speak on its history and presentation in Europe and America.

11th Floor: Monday at 2 P. M.
Direct From the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston

A remarkably interesting exhibit direct from the Boston Public Library (Copley Square, Boston), of the Drawings, Photographs, Reinhardt Data and other unique material, as well as early photographs of Prof. Max Reinhardt and Mr. Morris Gest, the American producer of the world's greatest dramatic production, "The Miracle." All the above material is from Mr. Gest's personal collection and is shown through his courtesy.

ELEVENTH FLOOR—FREE



Boston Transcript

24 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1926

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

Clouds weeping a chilly drizzle with temperature at 8 A. M. 39 degrees and faint south wind, featured a disagreeable forenoon. Rain is indicated for later in the day. The maximum temperature for twenty-four hours was 45 degrees, and the minimum at 8 A. M. was 33 degrees. Humidity was recorded as 87 per cent. One year ago today was eight degrees below normal in temperature, the range being from 16 degrees to 24 degrees, with flurries of snow.

A Great Boon to Business

Boston's continuing share in the intellectual leadership of the Nation surely appears to good advantage in the organization of the new Business Historical Society announced today. Here is an enterprise which bids fair to develop, in cooperation with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the most comprehensive library of financial, industrial and commercial data in the world. While turning to the past for its treasure-store of significant records and documents revealing the evolution of business, the new foundation will be none the less actively concerned with matters of the present and future. Every initiative tending to enhance the status of business as a profession and its practice as a science, the Business Historical Society will eagerly encourage. In the era upon which it seems

that the country is now entering—an era in which the dominant effort will be to make America's vast productive resources serve ever more competently the needs of a growing population—such an undertaking as the new society has launched, with distinguished founders in all sections of the United States, must prove of great usefulness.

The news of the organization calls once more to mind a possibility which is of special importance to Boston. Some months ago we described our hope that a plan of cooperation might be set up between the Harvard Business Library and the Boston Public Library. In the establishment of a downtown branch for business men. This hope is the more reasonable in view of the fact that the project has had favorable consideration from the interested leaders both at Harvard and in this city's public library, in whose minds, indeed, the idea had its origin. Certainly the grounds which may be urged in its favor are brilliantly promising. The need of a "business branch" of the Boston Public Library has long been a matter of comment, but candor has hitherto compelled recognition that there was little likelihood that our public library, beset as all public libraries are by immense demands of a general nature, could ever succeed, from its own unaided resources, in creating a special business library of very notable practical value to the commercial and financial community. The cost of building up a sufficient collection, with an adequate staff, would be too great. But if the Harvard Business Library were willing to place its resources at the disposal of the "business branch," through a prompt system of inter-library loans, obviously an immense boon would be given the city.

The organization of the Business Historical Society justifies further faith that such a plan may be consummated. The collections of the society are to be housed in the new Baker Building of the Harvard School of Business Administration, and are, indeed, to be made a part of the Harvard Business Library. With such unusual resources brought within the reach of all patrons of a business branch of the Boston Public Library—the city to be responsible for the expenses of rent and administration, in quarters which could not be better located than in the new building of the Boston Chamber of Commerce—the

benefits to be gained need scarcely be made a matter of further argument. Not only a rich store of historical matter, but also an extraordinary file of all the fresh and current data which business men chiefly need, will be available, backed by an expert corps of librarians and cataloguers. The public spirit and the far-sightedness of the men who have founded the Business Historical Society are such as to create confidence that if such an arrangement can be made on proper and equitable terms, they will approve it.

Boston Transcript
 February 1, 1926
 AT THE SOUND OF STRINGS

Gifts Enjoyed

AS LADY BOUNTIFUL of chamber-music, Mrs. Coolidge seems now to put faith in Public Libraries. To the Congressional Library at Washington she transferred, last autumn, her whimsical Berkshire Festival. Next, upon the Public Library of New York she bestowed six chamber-concerts. Now she despatches the Lenox String Quartet to repeat them in the Public Library of Boston. There they began last evening, without money and without price, before a considerable audience. Not all of it, seemingly, knew what to expect while others found the pleasures of chamber music meager or not to their taste. Hence a whirl of departures at the end of the first piece. A goodly number, however, remained—either old hands before chamber-pieces or new ears making agreeable discoveries. Of course, women predominated—at what concert do they not?—but toward the back of the Lecture Hall were enough young men to make the evening seem rare occasion in kind and to persuade the skeptic that with the next American generation chamber-music may be less the isolated and superior cult that here and now it often seems.

At the least, as soon as the merely curious had gone their ways, attention was close and applause hearty. A detailed program might have quickened both. While the leaflet in hand listed all six concerts, it contained no hint that Mr. Loeffler's "Music for Four Stringed Instruments" is memorial piece for an aviator fallen in the late war or that, even as revised, it follows a program clearly present before the composer's imagination. For Purcell's "Chacony," the title may be enough; but the four divisions of Brahms's Quartet in G minor (Op. 51, No. 1) might helpfully have been enumerated according to custom. For many of us chamber-music is a pleasure acquired. Program-notes, as well as the usual specifications, have been known to foster it.

The exceptional piece of the evening was Purcell's "Chacony," pleasing English variant upon the French Chaconne and the Italian "Ciaccona." By token of it, Purcell is making way, out of his distant time, over the intervening seas into our chamber-concerts. First, in his opera, "Dido and Aeneas," we Americans began to rediscover him; next the conductors of our orchestral concerts found him out. Now, it is the turn of the chamber-musicians. They seemed not too fortunate when they pitched upon a Sonata in G minor at the festival in Washington last October; but of the "Chacony," also in G minor, the Lenox Quartet were wholly justified. The underlying melody is spacious, free-voiced, fertile; the variations advance in sonorous and plastic curves; the four voices carry them in diverse and stately progress; toward the end grave song deepens them; the close is full-throated climax—the calm fullness of creation achieved. Often the playing was as amply fraught as the music.

By this time, Mr. Loeffler's "Music for Four Stringed Instruments" seems the one classic among American chamber-pieces. From the distant February in which "The Fionzaleys" introduced it, through this

January of 1926, the quartets have not ceased to play it—and before responsive audiences. Each performance, moreover, has re-affirmed the beauty and the poignancy of the music, the adeptness and vitality of means by which Mr. Loeffler attains his imaginative ends. The Gregorian modes have seldom yielded a more spiritualized elegy—both gentle and austere—than that which begins and ends this "Music." The middle division is infused with the subtle emotion of intimacy recalled, ended and now into memory transfigured. The narrative measures (which most need the discarded program) are of reticent, simple, graphic imagery. Give but the clew, and the sights, the sounds, the motion, of the air haunt them. With reason, the composer, inconspicuously listening, applauded a performance both comprehending and sensitive. . . . The fall and offset was the Quartet of Brahms's middle years, played in the ardent, sonful, twentieth-century fashion that has released him from so many misplaced bonds. The Brahms of the terse vigors of the Finale, the free onset of the first movement, the succeeding lyric warmth and gracious inventions is "abstruse" no longer. An audience unlike any that in Boston has heard his chamber-music, now rejoice in it.

H. T. P.

Boston Transcript
 February 3, 1926
 THE LIBRARIAN

AS the prospect brightens once more for the establishment of a business men's branch of the Boston Public Library, fresh interest surrounds any report which will help to show the city fathers of Boston how concretely useful such a branch can be. In Minneapolis an unusual computation has just been made of the service of the business library there. It is estimated that 57,000 persons were saved 28,000 hours' time—conservatively estimated as worth \$28,000 in cash—by being supplied with prompt answers to such questions as: "Who in Minneapolis can translate Roumanian into English?" "What florist is nearest to 1038 Massasoit avenue, Chicago?" and "Who was the postmaster of Buxton, N. D., 11 years ago?"

It was in 1909 that a woman attorney of Minneapolis started a municipal reference department. In a room in the central building. By 1916, the library board decided to rent a building a block from the city hall and in the heart of the business district, to house the growing service which combined government and business in one library. Stenographers, office boys, heads of large concerns, city officers, judges, attorneys, all gather in one day-long crowd, in the Minneapolis library, seeking answers to all sorts of questions. They always get their answers. On the list of firms using the business library daily are flour mill companies, contractors' and builders' firms, the Children's Protective Society, the city planning commission, letter services, labor organizations, the park board, insurance companies, the university municipal research bureau, the internal revenue department, the school board, the police department, the Community Fund—almost any sort of organization that may be named. No doubt like use would be made in Boston.

The program for the second concert by the Lenox Quartet next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, being the second concert in the series so generously provided by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, is as follows:
 Daniel, Gregory Mason, 1873—
 "Quartet for Strings on Negro Themes," Op. 19
 Orlando Gibbons, 1584-1633—
 "Three Fantasies for Viols"
 Maurice Ravel, 1875—
 "String Quartet"

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1926

"Browning's Fervor for Humanity"
 Helen Archibald Clarke will lecture at the Boston Public Library Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at three o'clock on "The Fervor for Humanity in the Thought and Art of Robert Browning." The lecture is given under the auspices of the American Poetry Association and in the public library course.

Feb. 7, 1926
 SUNDAY GLOBE

DICKENS SHRINE IN LIBRARY PROBABLE

Director Beldin Hopeful
 Space May Be Allotted

Boston Dickens Fellowship's 114th
 Celebration of Birth Anniversary

A permanent Dickens shrine in the Boston Public Library in the not distant future is quite possible, Charles F. D. Beldin, director of that library, intimated last evening, speaking at the 114th celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens by the Boston Dickens Fellowship in Ford Hall. Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Commonwealth, who when a small child, visited Dickens in his room at the Parker House in order to give him a floral tribute, and in return was later characterized by the great novelist in a letter as "a well-brought-up little girl," described how, just before demolition of the Parker House began recently, through her influence the propertors of the hotel gave the mantle, the fireplace and its accessories from the parlor of "The In-Quest" suite to the Dickens Fellowship for preservation.

Ed. F. Payne, president of the fellowship, following Mrs. Danielson, expressed the wish that it might be possible to have some of the local relics actually associated with Dickens and his Boston friends, including the Parker House fireplace, permanently preserved in a room dedicated to the author's memory, possibly in the Public Library. Mr. Beldin, who spoke briefly, declared that the idea was not necessarily merely a dream, and that he hoped that when a projected rearrangement and reorganization of the special libraries, on the third floor of the Public Library, is carried out, a certain amount of space, possibly an alcove, may be devoted to Dickens' authorities. The suggestion was warmly applauded by the gathering of nearly 200 men and women attending the anniversary dinner.

C. Wordley Hulse Speaks

C. Wordley Hulse of the Conley Theatre stock company gave interesting reminiscences of his association with Henry Fielding Dickens, son of the novelist. Mr. Hulse declared it an interesting speculation what luck Dickens would have today in writing a movie scenario, and said that he had seen Dickens' suggestions for stage business in Shakespeare's "Macbeth" which showed a fine talent for stage management. Mr. Hulse raised a great laugh with a reminiscence of a visit of his own to the office of a theatrical employment office, where a "hurry call" came over the telephone for an actor to impersonate "Felix Heep" in "David Copperfield," and the telephone operator rushed into the office and sang out to the assembled jobless actors: "Is there anyone here named Felix Heep?"

Sherwin L. Cook, literary reviewer and critic, stated that though Dickens has been dead 35 years he has given more pleasure to English-speaking readers than any other novelist in 20 years, and that the supreme story in its appeal, among his works, is "David Copperfield."

Paper by John Frazier Vance

Mrs. E. H. Donaldson read an amusing paper written by John Frazier Vance, who was unable to be present, giving an account of the trouble the town of Yarmouth, Eng., where Peggotty and little Emily lived, had recently in selecting a Dickensian name for a highway that should be reminiscent of "David Copperfield." They finally chose the name Mileaway road, though Mr. Miles was not identified in the story with Yarmouth.

Miss Edith Washburn conducted the quiz, customary at Dickensian gatherings.

Mrs. Helen B. Flint, president of the Victorian Dickens Club of Boston, said to be the oldest of its kind in the world, brought greetings.

Prof. Walter Bradley Tripp gave admirable character impersonations and readings from the story which had given the celebration the name "David Copperfield Night."

Among the other guests at the head of the were Mrs. C. Wordley Hulse and Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelly, parole agent at the State House.

A program of songs and instrumental selections mentioned in various novels of Dickens was interpreted by Miss Alice Sampson, contralto; Robert H. Roehrig, baritone; Miss Katherine Churchill, violinist, and Charles S. Hill, Miss Ethel Thompson and Miss Thelma Marion, pianists. Miss Carrie B. Sherill directed the entertainment.

The secretary, Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, read letters from other Dickensian associations and absent members.

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THE BOSTON HERALD
SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1926

DICKENS FIREPLACE GIVEN FELLOWSHIP

Parker House Relic May Rest
in Public Library

The fireplace from the Dickens suite in the Parker House, before which the author received his Boston friends on his visit to this country, was saved when the Parker House was torn down, and has been presented to the Boston Dickens Fellowship, it was announced last night at the annual anniversary dinner of the fellowship in Ford hall.

Edward F. Payne, president of the fellowship, told the members that Mrs. DeForest Danielson, who as a little girl was one of those received by Dickens before this fireplace, had suggested to the Parker House management that it be saved, and the management had acted on the suggestion. Mr. Payne expressed the wish that this and other Dickens mementoes owned by the fellowship might be combined with those in the Boston public library in a special alcove. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, declared that this might be done when extension now under consideration are made.

Prof. Walter Bradley Tripp of Emerson College read an interpretation of "David Copperfield"; Miss Edith Washburn, youngest member of the fellowship, conducted a quiz; Mr. Walter D. Flint read a letter by John Frazier Vance on the naming of Micawber street in Yarmouth, England, and addresses were given by C. Wordley Hulise of the Copley theatre and Sherwin Lawrence Cook. Musical selections, with a Dickens flavor, were given under the direction of Miss Carrie E. Sherrell.

Boston Transcript February 8, 1926

Dickens Fellowship Observes Novelist's Birthday in Boston

One Hundred and Fourteenth Anniversary Takes
Form of Program of Unique Dickensian
Flavor at Public Library

Impersonations of Dickens' characters, and songs of quaint and Dickensian flavor marked the celebration, yesterday afternoon, in the lecture hall of the public library, of the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birth of the novelist by the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

The Fellowship, which has branches in the chief cities of the United States, of the United Kingdom and the colonies, was founded in 1902 to encourage study and discussion of Dickens' works.

Charles Dickens spent two such anniversaries in the United States, and Prof. Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard University read a paper dealing with various incidents which marked his visits here in 1842 and 1868. His "The Passage Out" contained his own reflections of the 18-day voyage on the Britannia from Liverpool, and Boston was the first city to welcome him after he landed.

It was after his visit to Governor Davis in Worcester that Dickens wrote to a friend that "Worcester was one of the prettiest little villages in the State."

Professor Hersey also told the story of Dickens' famous trip from Worcester to Hartford, which took him the whole day and caused him much amusement.

Dickens' second visit to Boston was made in 1868, and Feb. 7, the anniversary, found him in Washington. A month later he returned to Boston and gave here the series of readings which was to remain in the annals of such lectures given by foreign visitors as phenomenally successful and productive of many humorous and interesting Dickens anecdotes.

Beside Professor Hersey's paper, an amusing sketch was given by four members of the fellowship, based on

stories of the landlords who were made famous by Dickens in his writings.

Edward F. Payne, president of the Fellowship, told members that Mrs. DeForest Danielson, who as a little girl was one of those received by Dickens as he stood in his room at the Parker House had been instrumental in persuading the management of the Parker House to give to the Fellowship that fireplace which has such close association with the incidents connected with Dickens and his Boston visits.

The hope was suggested that this, together with other mementoes owned by the Fellowship, may ultimately be placed in the Boston Public Library in a special Dickens alcove, and it was further considered, by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, that this may be possible when a plan for extension now under consideration is carried through.

Others who contributed to the program were Prof. Walter Tripp of Emerson College who read an interpretation of "David Copperfield"; Miss Edith Washburn, the youngest member of the Fellowship, who conducted a characteristic "quiz"; Walter D. Flint who read a letter by John Frazier Vance on the naming of Micawber Street in Yarmouth, Eng., and brief speeches by C. Wordley Hulise of the Copley Theater and Sherwin Lawrence Cook.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

The Appeal of Dickens

The possible creation of a "Dickens shrine" in the Boston Public Library, a project voiced by Director Belden at the 114th anniversary celebration of Dickens' birth by the Boston Dickens Fellowship last Saturday evening, goes far toward showing that Dickens' power over the human heart is not waning. He is just as much master of laughter and of tears as he was of yore, and the works of his pen do follow him today.

Especially should Dickens remain popular and beloved in America, for, like our own exalted and revered Lincoln, he was a heart-democrat, and all the secret of his power flows from that simple but commanding fact. He was a born champion of the weak, the oppressed, the abused, the unappreciated; and he was so because his great heart felt the injustice involved in glaring inequalities of opportunity, no matter what the racial causes of such inequalities might be. Not as the world judged Dickens, but as the spirit of love dictated.

+ + +

From the purely artistic viewpoints, of course, Dickens' tales are open to criticism. That is true of all authors, but in Dickens' case criticism is especially easy for those who do not realize that Dickens created a kind of art all his own. He had a message to deliver by way of fiction, and he alone knew how he could best convey it. What if his characters are but bundles of traits, of exaggerated, often grotesquely exaggerated traits? What if none of us ever sees a real Uriah Heep or Micawber? We do see the traits they impersonate in all too many of our fellow-beings, and had Dickens not given those traits immortal body and form through his created type, much of his meaning and mission, together with much of his peculiar form of literary art, would have been nullified. Had he tried to succeed by alien methods his genius would have "died a-borning."

All of which simply amounts to saying that Dickens' genius, like all genuine genius, was unique, and that he was a literary law unto himself. But, as above intimated, his passion for humanity, his love for heart-justice, takes on a broader significance and places him perennially among the emancipators and uplifters of society at large.

J. W. R.

Boston Transcript

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

CONCERT-CHRONICLE

Ripe Unto Harvest

THE second concert of the Lenox String Quartet—Messrs. Wolfe Wolfsohn, Edwin Ideler, Herbert Borodkin, Emmeran Strober—in the series given by Mrs. Coolidge, took place in the lecture hall of the Public Library last evening. A public in no wise similar to that of the previous Sunday attended. No one left the hall before the end of the performance. On the contrary, at every possible point newcomers made their way in. And it was virtually a capacity house. More, those present were on the whole not the accustomed habitués of chamber music in Boston; a new clientele these concerts seem to be making for themselves, for the cause of chamber music, and thereby for the cause of the best in all music. For there were no signs of lack of interest, applause came spontaneously from the entire hall. One might hint to the management that for a small hall so filled, better ventilation would be at least desirable.

If the audience for the most part was not "a typical Bostonian chamber music audience," the program was one that would suit the most fastidious or the most blasé. And this audience received it with all the enthusiasm (at least) with which it would have been greeted by the high priests and high priestesses of the cult of chamber music. There stood first a quartet for strings on negro themes, by Daniel Gregory Mason. A footnote gave information that these melodies are used in the work: "You May Bury Me in the East," "Deep River," "Shine, Shine," "Oh, Holy Lord," "Oh, What Do You Say, Seekers?" From the immediate present the quartet went back into the distant past, bringing with them three "Fantasies for Viols," by Orlando Gibbons, recently rediscovered English composer of the early seventeenth century. For conclusion there was Ravel's much admired quartet.

Mr. Mason with his large list of Negro themes has written many charming pages. Traces of the sonata form run through this first movement. One thinks that a certain Johannes Brahms has written in the form which Mr. Mason uses for the second. And with all this Negro material the idiom of the quartet is that of nineteenth century Europe, with a superimposition of the more obvious harmonic devices of Debussy. In theory, by evidence of his writings, Mr. Mason is a cosmopolite; with him practise keeps pace with theory. Mr. Mason knows how to use his strings well, he always makes them "sound." Delicious sonorities abound. The "Deep River" motive is used in a number of transformations, always with good effect. But professor, did we not detect what the Germans call "Not-brücken"?

Gibbons's Fantasies possess a singular charm which results largely from the directness with which they address themselves to the listener. Contrapuntal devices and contrapuntal skill do not stand in his way, rather they are a means of expression for him. In the span of a few short minutes one of them is played. But in those few minutes a master has spoken, and the master has had something to say. Fresh and vital these three pieces sounded as though they had just been written. How much of our present output will thus prove able to defy time?

In performance these young men of the Lenox String Quartet have gained a high standard of excellence. Their ensemble is admirable. Precision marks their every attack. They gain a luminous tone, always beautiful in every register. For them the interplay of voices, not bringing one or other into relief, has become second nature. With them one finds in high degree variety of nuance, flexibility of rhythm. Thus they were able to disclose the tonal beauties of many passages in Mr. Mason's quartet, notably the "Deep River" sections of the second movement. Thus they strode to the directness of utterance of a Gibbons. Thus they made real the many exquisite beauties in that piece of design which is known as Ravel's Quartet in F major.

A. H. M.

THE LIBRARIAN

IN preparation for the second concert in the series given through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge, the Boston Public Library lost no time in securing a more detailed printed program, together with attractive and valuable program notes. Each of the composers whose work was included in the second concert of the Lenox Quartet was briefly described, and matters of interest were set forth concerning the particular opus to be played. Moreover, for the still more careful student, a brief bibliography—nearly all showing books and sources available in the Boston Public Library—was compiled and published. There can be no question that the provision of such a program served to increase the enjoyment of the audience attending the concert, and will continue to do so for the remaining four recitals in the series. After all, a great part of the material and information which go to make the excellent program books of the Boston Symphony Concerts is secured from the files of the Allen A. Brown musical collection, and there is scarcely another institution in Boston so well equipped to supply information on the composers and musical works of all time as is the Boston Public Library.

Once the library set itself to the task of making a descriptive program, it could not fail to do its work well. And certainly it has not failed. The numbers for the next Coolidge concert, to be given on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 8 P. M. in the lecture hall of the library are:

David Stanley Smith, 1877—
"Quartet for Strings," Op. 46
Ludwig van Beethoven, 1793-1827—
"Quartet in E minor," Op. 58, No. 2

Sound advice on "Education for Business Librarianship" is given by Julia E. E. in a recent issue of Library Journal. There is an idea abroad that a candidate for director of a business library ought to prepare himself by studying business, not by understanding good librarianship. Julia Elliott scents this theory, and makes out an excellent case. "There are fundamental principles involved in the acquisition, preservation and distribution of information material that are essential to the efficient administration of any library,"

she points out, "no matter what its type or size." And the author continues:

"I have repeatedly heard the utility of library schools or experience for business librarianship questioned, especially by those aspiring to become business librarians without such training, and from business men who were apparently without knowledge of the nature of library schools. To the uninitiated the first essential of business librarianship is to 'know the business'; hence, frequently a business man picks his secretary or someone else in the company to organize and administer his library; or he will mistake a two weeks' filing course for the equivalent of library school training and choose his filing clerk. The same man would not dream of assigning either of these employees to audit the firm's books, or to make out an income tax report. He recognizes that, although the auditor, or the income tax expert may not know his (the employer's) particular business, he does have the expert knowledge of his own calling and the ability to apply its principles to any business."

"The resemblance between business libraries and regular libraries, it will be seen, therefore, is in the fundamentals. The business library must collect material, arrange and catalogue it, and distribute it. The differences are in kind and degree but not in principle; for example, the 'regular' library stresses books while the business library finds pamphlets, manuscripts and like material of greater value on given subjects. In both instances the librarian must know the needs of his constituency; the market, its resources and value. The regular librarian must have or must acquire a broad knowledge of community needs and interests, and the business librarian must make a study of a particular business and the individual interests of officers and employees. The principles of book or information selection and acquisition are the same but must be applied to special circumstances, and different sources of supply. The records necessary in the routine work may be readily adapted from the standard routine of any well-organized library."

"That this same principle applies to the classification and cataloguing of material should be so clear as to need no further comment, except to emphasize the fact that manuscripts, pamphlets and ephemeral material are the most difficult of all printed matter to classify, catalogue and care for, and that they require all the knowledge of the principles of classification and cataloguing taught in a library school plus experience. In order to adapt, one must first be grounded in the principles to be adapted, and have some practical knowledge of their original application."

"Moreover, the vast field of business literature, or information material, is of very recent growth. It is just as essential for public librarians to know how to acquire and handle it, as for business librarians. The opportunities for serving the business man, especially in small communities, is a chapter in itself. My suggestion for library training is not less, nor different training, for business librarians, but more special training for all librarians."

Fortunately the members of the Special Libraries Association of Boston can be set down, almost off-hand, as unanimous in support of such principles of good technical librarianship as Julia Elliott here affirms. There is no association of special librarians in the country which has a broader or more intelligent view of the responsibilities and opportunities of its profession than the Boston group.

The local Special Libraries Association, by the way, holds its next meeting on Monday evening, Feb. 15, at 7.45 in the Congregational Library, 14 Beacon street. Mr. Frederick T. Persons is the librarian of this collection, and as such will be the host of the evening. The general topic set for the meeting is, "Distinctive Features of School and College Libraries." The speakers will include Miss Helen M. Burgess, librarian of the Boys' Latin School; Miss Elizabeth Burrage, librarian of the Boston School Committee; Rev. W. M. Stinson, S. J., librarian of the Boston College library; and Mr. Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian of the Harvard College library. The hospitality committee has reserved a special room in Foster's cafeteria at 4 Beacon street, where supper will be served at 6.30 P. M. for a uniform price of seventy-five cents. Members wishing places reserved should notify Miss Withington, 18 Somerset street (Haymarket 2242) on or before Friday, Feb. 12.

The Librarian confesses that he did not know there was an important administrative library maintained by the Boston School Committee, but now that he does know, he is determined to know more. In the meantime attention may be diverted to the fact that the Philadelphia board of education "owns and operates" a collection of no less than 24,000 books. It is called the "Pedagogical Library," and is strictly reserved for the use of the teachers. Miss Ada F. Liveright, the librarian, truly says, "Teachers as a rule are wide awake, always looking for information which will enable them to perform their work better or to qualify for positions in higher grades. In constant popularity I would say that books teaching an appreciation of music and the arts, particularly painting, are one of the most popular series. Then there are those relating to social sciences, educational tests and measurements. These are all popular and some of those published within the last few years are so extremely well written and have such depth that they may almost be called thrilling."

*Parsons Transcript—
Feb. 17, 1926*

THE LIBRARIAN

SOME rehabilitation of the catalogue room in the Boston Public Library certainly needed. It was surprising to see how completely worn out, for example, sections of the card catalogue had become. The tread of thousands of feet—pushing to the stone or concrete beneath, and in some places had even worn down the floor itself. The heavy new linoleum, in a "marble" finish, which has been used to replace the old flooring, is excellently laid, and is of good decorative character in respect of the whole scheme of the room.

Following this improvement, a rearrangement of all the room's furnishings has been attempted. Not only the tables and chairs, but also the drawers of the card catalogue, have been set in new positions. The catalogue cases no longer cling to the arc of the south wall, but jut out into the room, on radii from the center of the arc. This makes it possible to place readers' stands in close proximity to each section of the catalogue. Instead of keeping all the tables, as they used to be, near the middle of the room, the resulting change in the appearance of the room the Librarian finds wholly pleasing. Instead of the complete formality of the old arrangement, an agreeable informality, with inviting niches at various points along the hitherto unbroken circle of the south wall.

But when one pulls forth a desired drawer of the card-catalogue, and places it on the shelf set in one of these niches, ready to begin a long and happy search for the particular references wanted, one is in for a sudden and unpleasant shock. The chosen niche is found to be sending forth a great blast of heat directly in the face of the searcher. Each of the niches, one discovers, is immediately associated with the library's heating plant. The scorching air being as inescapable as it is intolerable to anyone standing within the niche, there is nothing to do but to beat hasty retreat.

Thereupon, one looks about for a place where he may sit down while he studies the catalog. Where is one of the old familiar tables? Certainly some of them, with chairs beside, have been left in the room. No, here is a second unwelcome discovery. There is no place remaining in the room where one may be seated while studying the cards.

Now, the Librarian is not one of those who dislikes changes, merely because they are changes. On the contrary, he esteems them heartily, confident that it is only through the readiness to have a fresh thought now and then will any gain be won. But anyone who supposes that proper use of a card catalog is restricted to a quick search, taking only two or three minutes, for the particular book or books desired, and hence that a person may very well be kept standing while he uses the catalog, has a wholly insufficient idea of the real demands of research, and not only of extensive research, but even of the careful hunt and sifting of reference material. When the Librarian consults a card catalog, at the beginning of any investigation, almost invariably he spends from fifteen minutes to forty minutes at the task. And he is convinced that practically all of the "serious" users of a library are like him in this.

For such consultation of the cards, it is physically desirable to be able to sit at a convenient table while using the catalogue; and it is sentimentally desirable. There is great pleasure to be had from "settling down" for a good thorough hunt for wanted treasure that has been buried in books of countless titles, and this pleasure can only be had if one is comfortably seated, not standing at a shelf. The rehabilitation of the catalogue room adjoining Bates Hall has been well and attractively accomplished, although the reference staff finds it less convenient—but by all

The sum of \$100,000, price recently paid for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, excites a natural curiosity in the public concerning this book. The Boston Public Library possesses an original leaf of the first book printed from movable types; and in response to the general interest, this leaf has been placed on view in the Exhibition Room. The Library bought the fragment five years ago for the sum of \$150. It is from the copy once belonging to the Royal Library at Munich. This copy, an incomplete one, was acquired by a New York dealer who sold it by leaves. The fragment contains Exodus XIV: 27-XVI: 22.

It is in excellent condition. The black Gothic type stands out boldly on the heavy hand-made paper. The whole print gives the impression of a manuscript. The first printed book really passed for years for a manuscript (as such a copy was sold to the French king). Its printers deliberately imitated handwriting, partly for pecuniary reasons, partly for fear of opposition. In many quarters, the new invention was looked upon with suspicion; there was much preaching against this evil science when the first incredible news was spread about it. The headlines, chapter numbers and initials are in red and blue. Together with the rubrication, they are supplied by hand. The Library also possesses a fine facsimile of the full Gutenberg Bible. This consists of two volumes. It was published in 1913, by the Insel Verlag in Leipzig, in an edition of three hundred copies. The decorations are in many colors. The facsimile was made from the parchment copy of the Royal Library in Berlin.

"People have been surprised at the huge sum paid, perhaps the highest ever paid for a single book," says a member of the Boston Public Library staff, "but the librarians and bibliographers predict an even further rise in the financial value of the Gutenberg Bible. Original copies of the work cannot be called rare—there are about forty-five copies extant—but only a few of them will ever change owner. And the book certainly marks an epoch. There is hardly any artistic, cultural work that has the same significance."

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1926

American and for Praise

The Lenox String Quartet proffered little more than an hour of music, at Mrs. Coolidge's concert in the Public Library on Sunday evening, to an audience that might gladly have heard it through thirty minutes more. No such company assembled for chamber-pieces in this town—two or three hundred strong, with youth predominating over middle age and young men, young or past the turn into the twenties, most numerous of all. Mrs. Coolidge by these concerts, Mr. Belden by his skillful direction of them, have clearly gathered the desired public. It received, first, on Sunday, the Quartet in C major of Professor David Stanley Smith of Yale. Running in one movement, no more than twenty minutes long, resorting often to Gregorian harmonies, culminating in plain-song, it is notable instance of the ability of an American composer to sustain a given style from sheer absorption in it rather than by studious labor upon it. Throughout, moreover, Professor Smith maintains an unabated intensity of mood, grave, deep, aspiring but without a hint of Franciscan sentimentality. Writing chamber-music, American composers do not usually compass such concentration. While twenty of them have dribbled about, these five years has this close-wrought music remained nearly unheeded.

Thereafter, the gentlemen from New York passed to the second of Beethoven's "Beethovenian" Quartets. Before they had done, they had also exhibited to rapt hearers the richness of tone, the beauty of careful phrasing, the serenity of feeling that are possible to a string quartet playing a slow movement out of Beethoven's middle years. Perhaps also some listeners detected that while Professor Smith must draw himself tense for twenty minutes of unrelaxing, Beethoven could endure forty in easy equanimity of matter, method and mood.

H. T. P.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

The sum of \$100,000, price recently paid for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, excites a natural curiosity in the public concerning this book. The Boston Public Library possesses an original leaf of the first book printed from movable types; and in response to the general interest, this leaf has been placed on view in the Exhibition Room. The Library bought the fragment five years ago for the sum of \$150. It is from the copy once belonging to the Royal Library at Munich. This copy, an incomplete one, was acquired by a New York dealer who sold it by leaves. The fragment contains Exodus XIV: 27-XVI: 22.

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Boston Sunday Herald, February 21, 1926



Hon. Michael J. Murray, Associate Justice of the Municipal Court of Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1926

MONTAIGNE ESSAYS EXHIBITED

Boston Public Library Shows Original and Translations in Rare Editions

In connection with the recent appearance of a new translation of Montaigne's Essays, published in four volumes by the Harvard University Press, an exhibition of the most important editions of Montaigne's works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library.

There are several volumes in the cases which well deserve the attention of the visitor. First of all, the original edition of John Florio's translation, printed in 1603, by Val. Sims in London. "The Essays, or morall, politique and militarie discourses of Lo: Michael de Montaigne," runs the title-page. The book is bound in beautiful, richly tooled red morocco, a work of Alfred Mathews, of London. Originally, the book was bound in old gilt calf, with the crown repeated four times on each side. The words "James R" are written on the title-page, possibly by King James himself. The book is known as the "King James copy."

The money value of this edition is rather high; a perfect copy realizes a sum of between \$300 and \$600. Last year a copy in contemporary binding was sold for \$150 at Quaritch's, in London. The price, of course, depends partly on the binding. The volume is a gift of Augustus Henenway.

The Library also possesses the third edition of Florio's translation. This was published in 1632, printed by Miles Flesher. The copy has the personal interest of having once belonged to Rev. Thomas Prince.

These editions by the Riverside Press, printed in 1902-04, and consisting of three large folio volumes, is a typographical masterpiece, one of the finest achievements of Bruce Rogers. The type, specially cut for the book, reminds one of that of Jensen, but has a more open and modern appearance. Alfred Pollard, formerly of the British Museum, calls the three title pages and portrait frontispieces "a complete success," and as to the text, he says that "it can hardly be too highly praised."

This reprint contains numerous textual and bibliographical notes by George B. Ives. While editing this reprint, writes Mr. Ives in the Preface of his new translation, he became convinced of the inadequacy of the old English translations. Previously, there have been only two translations of the Essays: that of John Florio, first published in 1603, and that of Charles Cotton, published about 1670. Both have been reprinted a number of times, the Florio translation without change, and the Cotton translation with only minor modifications. Mr. Ives began the present version some twelve years ago, and was assisted in his work by Miss Grace Norton, who also wrote the introduction.

The original French edition of the Essays was published in 1580, in Bordeaux. The earliest French copy in the possession of the library was printed by Christophe Jodel, in 1659, in Paris, duodecimo, three volumes. Concerning this edition, Mr. Ives quotes Dr. Payen, collector and bibliographer of Montaigne's works: "It is rather pretty, but not beyond reproach in the matter of correctness of the text."

Two more items among the French editions are of special value: the one printed in London, by Jean Nourse & Vallant, in 1771; and the other printed in Amsterdam, in 1781, with the title-page as the Amsterdam edition of 1659. Both copies belonged to John Adams, second President of the United States.

works, together with books about him, have been put on exhibition. The forthcoming issue of the Library's Bulletin contains a special list of Montaigne's works.

Boston Transcript - February 27, 1926

The foregoing reference to books reminds me of the frequently returned slip, at the Public Library, on which is stamped in red ink information that "the book asked for is in the bindery."

I have wondered just how many patrons of the library have speculated on where this bindery is located. I find that the re-binding of worn books and the printing of pamphlets, bulletins, cards, and so on, are all done in the library building itself.

I am told that in one year nearly 50,000 books have been re-bound there.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926

LIBRARY EXHIBITS MONTAIGNE WORKS

Displays Several Rare Editions of Translations

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The Library also possesses the third edition of Florio's translation. This was published in 1632, printed by Miles Flesher. The copy has the personal interest of having once belonged to the Rev. Thomas Prince.

Boston Transcript - February 16, 1926

GUTENBERG BIBLE FETCHES \$106,000 AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Dr. Rosenbach, New York, the Purchaser—Bidding Was Most Spirited

By George H. Sargent

Special to the Transcript:

New York, Feb. 16.—One hundred and six thousand dollars—the world's record price for a book—was the sum paid last night at the Anderson Auction Galleries for a copy of the famous Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable type, and the only copy sold at auction since the famous Hoe sale of 1911, when Henry E. Huntington paid the record price of \$50,000 for a copy on vellum of this masterpiece of printing. The copy came up at the end of the evening session of the sale of a portion of the library of Robert B. Adam, of Buffalo, the famous Johnsonian collector, whose retained library of books relating to Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell is the largest in existence. The spacious hall of the Anderson Galleries was filled with collectors and booksellers representing all parts of the United States, England, Germany and France. Previous to this offering the onlookers had been treated to a sale of rare books which had whetted their appetites for the great event of the evening. The arrangements for the sale were perfect, the Adam books comprised some of the greatest rarities in English literature and some volumes of which no other copy is known, and they were generally in exceptional condition. As a result, prices soared, and from the opening of the sale at an afternoon session there was keen competition for everything sold.

The Gutenberg Bible, bound in two volumes, and printed on paper, was a copy which Mr. Goldston secured last summer at Melk, about forty miles from Vienna, where it was in the Melk Monastery. It is said to be superior to the one in the National Library at Vienna, and the buyer had some difficulty in getting it out of Austria. It bears a small black stamp, "Sift Melk" in the upper margin of the first page. The copy has been carefully published by a contemporary illuminator, some of the larger initials extending far into the margin with colored flowery scrolls and leaves. The less important initials are painted in red, blue or green, on a background of another color. Neither the book nor the venerable binding has been washed, cleaned or repaired in any way, and Seymour De Ricci of London and Paris, who compiled a list of Gutenberg Bibles, and has handled nearly a dozen known copies, declared that this (No. 30 in his list) is one of a very few in such desirable state of preservation. It is of the variety known as the forty-two-line Bible, being printed in double columns of forty-two lines each. In some copies—as in this—the first nine pages have only forty lines to a column and the tenth page forty-one, whereas others have forty-two lines throughout. The type is the same, but in copies of this "first issue" the type was set on a slightly larger body, which, after a few pages had been printed, was filed down to save space. Some of the copies had the first ten pages printed over, and the copies with forty lines only on the first pages are the first printed and more valuable than the copies of the second issue.

The Gutenberg Bible is four times as scarce as the First Folio of Shakespeare. Some forty-five copies are known, of which more than twenty are imperfect. Only four other copies (and two single volumes) are still in private hands; one of these is imperfect, and two others are practically promised to public libraries. It is probable, therefore, that this and one other copy are the only perfect examples of the Gutenberg Bible which will ever come into the auction room. Since the eighteenth century this has been the most-sought book in the world. Even single leaves of an imperfect copy brought some years ago by Gabriel Wells, the New York dealer, now selling from \$150 to \$200. It is the cornerstone of great libraries like the J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry E. Huntington, being not only the earliest, but the greatest book in the world.

There was a stir of excitement in the crowded Anderson Galleries when the precious book was exhibited under a spotlight, followed by a hush as Mr. Bado, the auctioneer, asked for the opening bid, which was \$50,000. The bids quickly rose to \$66,000, dropped to \$66,500 and from \$67,000 went on by thousand-dollar bids to \$70,000. After a couple of raises of \$500 each bids went to \$1000 each again and with spasmodic bids of \$500 to \$83,000, at which figure Gabriel Wells, a New York dealer, dropped out, went on again with bids of generally \$1000 each until \$97,000 was reached, when Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of New York and Philadelphia made a bid of \$100,000, which brought a round of applause. The under-bidder, W. R. Benjamin, raised this \$1000, but at \$106,000 stopped as the precious book was knocked down for that sum. It is stated that Mr. Benjamin was bidding on his own account but whether Dr. Rosenbach had an unlimited bid or bought for himself could not be learned. The buyer was heartily applauded by the 500 people who crowded the room to its utmost.

Thrills were not lacking at the two sessions at which a portion of Mr. Adam's books were sold. The works of Milton, in first editions, proved a magnet for leaders, and high prices resulted. Milton's "Comus," entitled "A Maske Presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634," was one of the nest copies of this excessively rare first edition. It formerly belonged to John Arthur Brooke and was sold at the dispersal of his library at Sotheby's in London, June 1, 1919, for \$1680. The record price for the book was paid at the H. V. Jones sale at Anderson's in 1919, when the dedication copy of the Earl of Bridgewater, at whose castle the piece was presented, brought \$14,500. This was the copy which Mr. Jones had bought at the sale of Huntington duplicates a year before for \$5500. The Adam copy, which of course lacked the dedication feature, was not sold without a struggle, and was knocked down to Dr. Rosenbach at \$11,500. Then there was the Locker-Lampson copy of Milton's "Lycidas," a contribution to the collection of elegiac verses on Edward King, his companion who lost his life by drowning. This went to the doctor for \$5000. A magnificent copy of "Paradise Lost," first edition with the first title page, with some edges untrimmed and in the original binding, was enclosed in a case of wood from the rafters of the house at Westminster, where Milton commenced writing the poem. This was the Britwell Court copy which was bought in London by George D. Smith for \$460, and which now brought \$10,000, the purchaser being the Brick Row Book Shop. Smith sold it at auction for \$2500. Another valuable Milton item was a copy of the first edition of his "Poems," 1645, which belonged to Alexander Pope, and has Pope's autograph and manuscript notes. This went for \$3700 to Edgar H. Wells.

Lovelace's "Lucrecia," 1649-50, first editions of both parts, brought \$1400, and was bought by Owen D. Young. The Beverly Chew copy last season fetched \$1350. A perfect copy of Marlowe's "Rich Jew of Malta," first edition, 1633, went to Dr. Rosenbach for \$1900. A copy of Florio's first English translation of Montaigne's "Essays," 1603, in an original binding apparently designed for the Prince of Wales was bought by Dr. Rosenbach for \$1000. A copy of the first edition of "Corvarts Cruelties," 1611, with the rare cancelled title page, "Three Crude Velnes," fetched \$435 (Brick Row).

In later English literature there were many desirable rare books and autographs. There was a copy of Dickens's "Pickwick" in the original parts, as issued, with the salient features required by collectors. It was not one of the "best" copies, but was good enough to bring \$4000, going to Dr. Rosenbach. The first issue of the first edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller," 1765 (apart from two known copies of a private, printed edition of 1764) went to Brick Row Book Shop at \$310. This was the Wallace copy, which brought \$240 a few years ago. A copy of the first edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield," Salisbury, 1766, in original binding, fetched \$1600 (Charles Sessler), and another copy of the same, rebound by Riviere, \$600 (Brick Row). A copy of Goldsmith's "Retaliation," 1774, brought \$500 (Rosenbach) and Garriek's two-page autograph letter telling how Goldsmith came to write "Retaliation," went to him for \$1950. It appears that at a party of literary men each was writing an epitaph for some other. Garriek wrote the famous lines:

"Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll. Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll."

Goldsmith refused to write, and became silent, but some weeks afterwards produced "Retaliation" with its witty epitaphs. A unique copy of Knapp's "Intimate Letters

of Hester Plozi to Penelope Pennington," extended from one volume to six with 198 letters of Mrs. Plozi to Mrs. Pennington, thirty minor autograph letters and a dozen autograph manuscripts of Mrs. Plozi, the A. M. Broomley copy, went for \$800.

Several Grouse Club books were sold, including Kennedy's book on "The Etched Work of Whistler," 1916, which brought \$500 (Sessler). The Kelmscott Chaucer, in which \$580 was paid in the Hollingsworth sale in Boston in 1910, and \$1300 at the Cable sale in New York last season, now brought \$1350, going to Dr. Rosenbach. There was keen competition for Charles Lamb items. The rare first separate issue of "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," 1835, went to Dr. Rosenbach for \$300. It antedates by one year the Edgar copy which was catalogued as a first edition and brought \$70 in 1924. Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," apparently the only perfect copy known, as the Wallace copy (catalogued as unique) lacked one plate, was bought by the same buyer for \$675. The Wallace copy brought \$250. A presentation copy from Lamb of the eighth edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" fetched \$825 (Rosenbach). Three superb Lamb letters were bought by Dr. Rosenbach. One, acknowledging a gift of roast pig, went for \$1700. Lamb's last letter to Manning, telling of his hard life and the condition of his sister Mary, brought \$350 and the last known letter written by Lamb, postmarked five days before his death, fetched \$675.

The Brick Row Book Shop paid \$570 for a copy of Francis Bacon's "Two Books," 1605, \$500 for a first edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," with an autograph letter by Mrs. Plozi inserted; \$470 for Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici"; \$570 for the first edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy"; \$500 for the "Cato Major," printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1744, and \$575 for Goldsmith's "Laus of Venison," 1776. Grimm Brothers' "German Popular Stories," first issue of the first edition, went to James F. Drake for \$500. Mr. Drake also gave \$750 for an autograph manuscript of one page by Edward Fitzgerald, giving a stanza on which the metre of the "Rubaiyat" was based. One of the choice items of the afternoon sale was a copy of Beattie's "Poems on Several Occasions," 1776, on which Robert Burns had written three original verses for his little friend Susan Logan. Dr. Rosenbach paid \$2800 for this item and gave \$675 for Robert Burns's copy, with his autograph of Ritsen's "Scottish Song," 1794.

Many Unique Motifs Actuate Artists of Cover Design



A Reproduction Showing Infinite Care for Detail Among the Many Capital Entries for Honors Now on Exhibition at the Boston Public Library

LIBRARY SHOWS PRIZE DESIGNS

Winners of House Beautiful Competition, and Others, Are on View

On exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library are 151 cover designs selected from among those submitted in the fourth annual competition for cover designs held by the House Beautiful Magazine.

This publication annually offers two prizes of \$500 and \$250 for cover designs to be judged according to the following points: beauty of design and color; effectiveness on the newsstand, seen at a distance of 15 feet; and the degree to which the design expresses the individuality of the magazine.

This year a special prize of \$100, together with a certificate of merit, was announced for the best design submitted by a student in any school of art.

The first prize has been awarded to Alice Julian Preston of Beverly Farms, Mass., who received the first prize last year, also, Marjorie Woodbury Smith of Beverly, Mass., was awarded the second prize. The special prize was awarded to William H. Shoemaker of Washington, student at the Corcoran School of Art.

Judges of the competition were Prof. Martin Mower of the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard University, and members of the House Beautiful staff. About 1200 designs were received, coming from all parts of the country, Canada, and even as far away as Bermuda and Hawaii.

There are 16 different art schools represented in the exhibition, the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I., and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., leading with six designs each, and the Chouinard School of Art in Los Angeles, Calif., next with four designs. Local art schools represented are the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, the Vesper George School of Art, and the New School of Design.

Students of these schools whose designs are included in the exhibition are Pauline Wilhelm of Brookline and Gwendolyn Hales of Nova Scotia at the Vesper George School; Will Goldie of Boston at the New School of Design, and Thomas W. Barrett of Boston and Gertrude Koch of Brookline at the Museum School.

The exhibition will remain in Boston until March 6. Then it will be shown at the Art Center in New York City during the week of March 15 and at the New York School of Applied Design during the week following. After that it will follow an itinerary that includes Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Altruism and English*

By GEORGE W. LEE†

THE subject doesn't interest me in the slightest," observed two friends to whom this article was submitted before receiving its final tinkering. "All the more reason for bringing it to your attention and starting a campaign to interest you and millions of others," should have been my logical reply if only I had thought of it in time. And I might have added, "When ten lepers are cleansed only one of the ten has interest enough to express his gratitude." In other words, let us hope that the subject will interest at least a few of the masters of English.

This article concerns both commercial and intellectual life; for our language includes business English as well as literary English, and the problem is to arouse altruistic interest in the co-ordination of our resources for answering questions of usage. Throughout the land people are continually asking about the correctness of this expression or that. They feel uncertain on the shall-and-will series (What book will you want to read?), on "who" and "whom" ("Whom say ye that I am?"), on the salutation in a letter to a woman's organization (Dear Ladies?), on the complimentary close of letters to high officials (Yours respectfully?) and so forth. Most people with questions of this kind have a reference book or two; but the books do not answer every such question, and often the questioners challenge their authority. They want an authority that transcends the book; a council of four-and-twenty elders whose decisions they would respect as final.

What to do about it? Something is being done. In Boston we have taken a step in the recent establishment of a "Committee on Everyday English." At present the members of this committee are largely from colleges and other educational organizations of Boston and vicinity; but the intention is soon to have an ex officio membership in which business interests shall be well represented. It has a dozen or so sub-committees to prepare material for discussion at its monthly sessions. The Boston Public Library is its headquarters; to which the public should send in their questions. Some of the questions already received have been answered

*Preprint of article written for *Stone & Webster Journal* early in 1926.
†Librarian Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston.

ESSAYS EXHIBITED

2/27/26
rary Shows Original and
in Rare Editions

With the recent appearance of Montaigne's *Essays* in four volumes by the Press, an exhibition of editions of Montaigne's arranged in the Barton on Public Library. The volumes in the cases ve the attention of the all, the original dition of *Essays*, printed in 1603, London. The price, of and in old gilt calf, with ted four times on each "James II" are written possibly by King James is known as the "King

ie of this edition is rather opy realizes a sum of be- 800. Last year a copy in ading was sold for £150 London. The price, of arly on the binding. The of Augustus Henenway, so possesses the third ed- anslation. This was pub- rinted by Miles Flesher. personal interest of hav- d to Rev. Thomas Prince, by the Riverside Press, 4, and consisting of three times, is a typographical of the finest achievements t. The type, specially cut minds one of that of Jen- nore open and modern ap- d Pollard, formerly of the calls the three title pages utspices "a complete suc- the text, he says that "it too highly praised."

contains numerous textual al notes by George B. iting this reprint, writes Treface of his new trans- me convinced of the in- old English translations. re have been only two the *Essays*: that of John lished in 1603, and that of ublished about 1670. Both into a number of times, lation without change, and slation with only minor Mr. Ives began the present welve years ago, and was vork by Miss Grace Norton, the introduction.

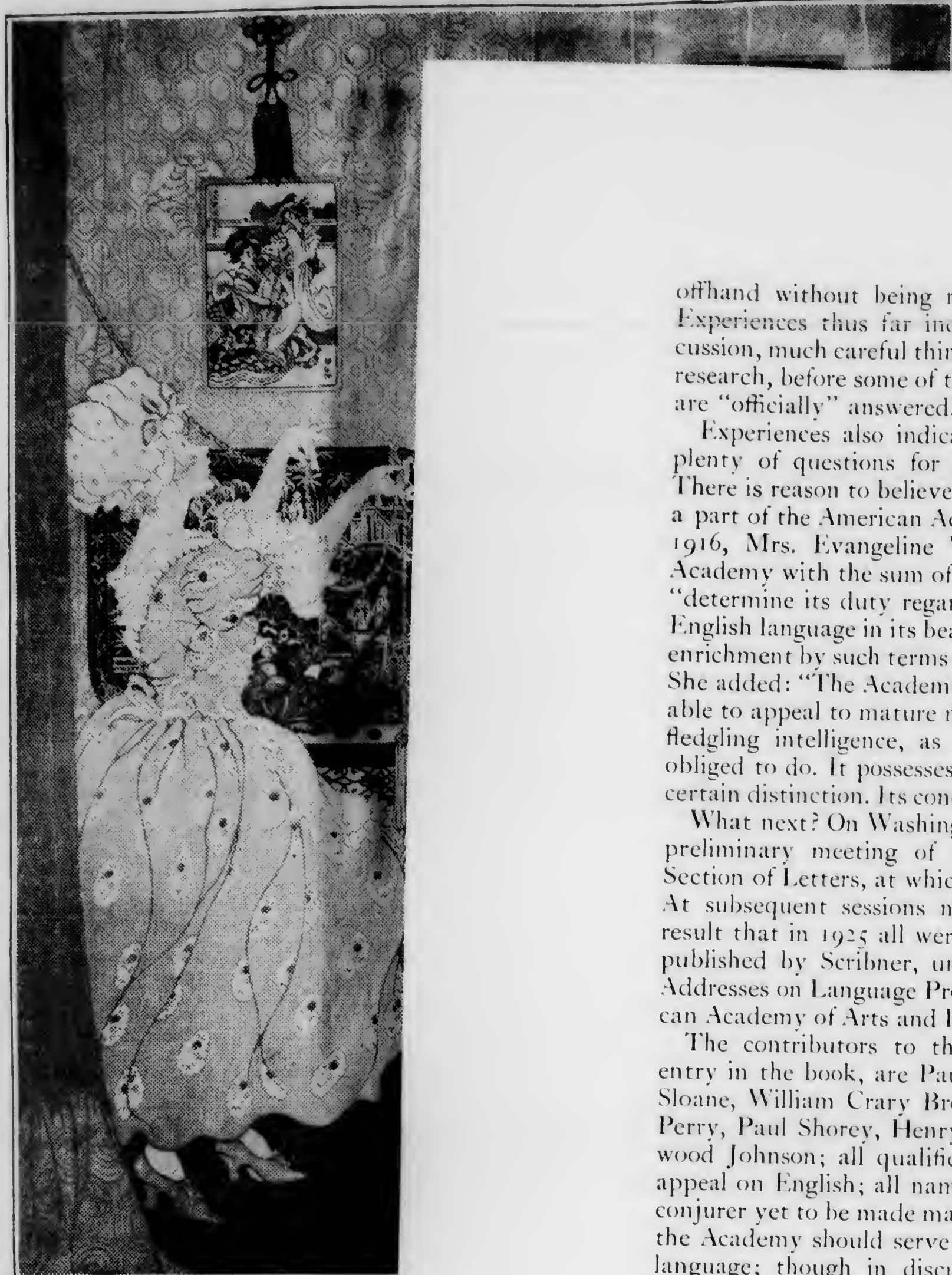
French edition of the *Es- shed in 1580, in Bordeaux. each copy in the possession was printed by Christophe 159, in Paris, duodecimo.*

Concerning this edition, s Dr. Payen, collector and f Montaigne's works: "It r, but not beyond reproach of correctness of the text." ens among the French ed- ecal value: the one printed Jean Nourre & Vallant, in other printed in Amster- with the title-page as the tion of 1659. Both copies in Adams, second President States.

r with books about him, have ribution. The forthcoming Library's Bulletin contains of Montaigne's works.

Book & Manuscript -
February 27, 1926

Many Unique Motifs Actuate Artists of Cover Design



A Reproduction Showing Infinite Care for Detail

LIBRARY SHOWS PRIZE DESIGNS

offhand without being referred even to a sub-committee. Experiences thus far indicate the likelihood of much discussion, much careful thinking, and, in many instances, much research, before some of the more commonly asked questions are "officially" answered.

Experiences also indicate that this committee will have plenty of questions for appeal to an authoritative body. There is reason to believe that such a body will soon exist as a part of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; for, in 1916, Mrs. Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield presented the Academy with the sum of \$3,000 that it might be assisted to "determine its duty regarding both the preservation of the English language in its beauty and integrity, and its cautious enrichment by such terms as grow out of modern conditions." She added: "The Academy has the great advantage of being able to appeal to mature minds. It does not have to consider fledgling intelligence, as so many of our institutions are obliged to do. It possesses a certain authority and confers a certain distinction. Its conclusions would inspire respect."

What next? On Washington's birthday, 1917, there was a preliminary meeting of the Academy, organized by its Section of Letters, at which papers were read and discussed. At subsequent sessions more papers were read, with the result that in 1925 all were brought together in book form, published by Scribner, under the title "Academy Papers; Addresses on Language Problems by Members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters."

The contributors to this collection, in their order of entry in the book, are Paul Elmer More, William Milligan Sloane, William Crary Brownell, Brander Matthews, Bliss Perry, Paul Shorey, Henry Van Dyke, and Robert Underwood Johnson; all qualified to be members of a court of appeal on English; all names to conjure with, but with the conjurer yet to be made manifest. They seemed to agree that the Academy should serve the best interests of the English language; though in discussing how to comply with the object of Mrs. Blashfield's gift their individualism, if not their cloistered scholarship, got the better of their altruism, no two being quite in accord on any working plan that was suggested, or, with one or two exceptions, appearing to reinforce the suggestions of others. They said things decidedly worth reading, however. Attention was called to the

degeneracy of the English language, to the need for setting a good example in speaking and writing, to the need for seeing to the uniform growth of the language and for keeping out vulgarisms and localisms. The idea of a clearing house for teachers and writers was suggested. A small committee to prepare matters that might be discussed at semi-annual meetings of the committee of the whole, was suggested. One of the writers would leave the fundamentals of the language to the schools and colleges, as their natural duty, and have the Academy confine itself to papers on literary subjects, such as style, free verse, *et cetera*. Another referred to the French Academy as having theoretically the entire control of the French language, yet in practice never venturing to give orders; only registering what is already regarded as accepted usage.

The discussion still goes on; but I understand that in a year or so there are to be committee reports which will go far toward establishing the service of the Academy as the needed Court of Appeal on the use of English.

It should be noted that the organizers of our Boston committee have had misgivings not unlike those of the Academy of Arts and Letters. In discussing the plans one of the prospective members said in effect, "I will have nothing to do with it if this body sets itself up as an authority;" another would withdraw if we were not to recognize "American" English as distinctly worth while in contrast to "British" English; another would withdraw if we should so recognize it; while another was about to give up hope if we talked too much of plans and did not get down to business. We are glad to say this preliminary period is rapidly passing and that altruism, the consciousness of what we are needed for, is beginning to prevail. Would that other cities might establish like committees of their own and that all these committees might be co-ordinated into a working whole. Then we should have our vexed questions well threshed out before appealing to the highest court.

But there are other resources. In Boston there is a lunch club of teachers of English, which meets monthly and presumably would be glad to receive questions that have proved puzzlers for the Committee on Everyday English. Then there is a New England association of teachers of English which meets semi-annually. Of course, there are plenty of

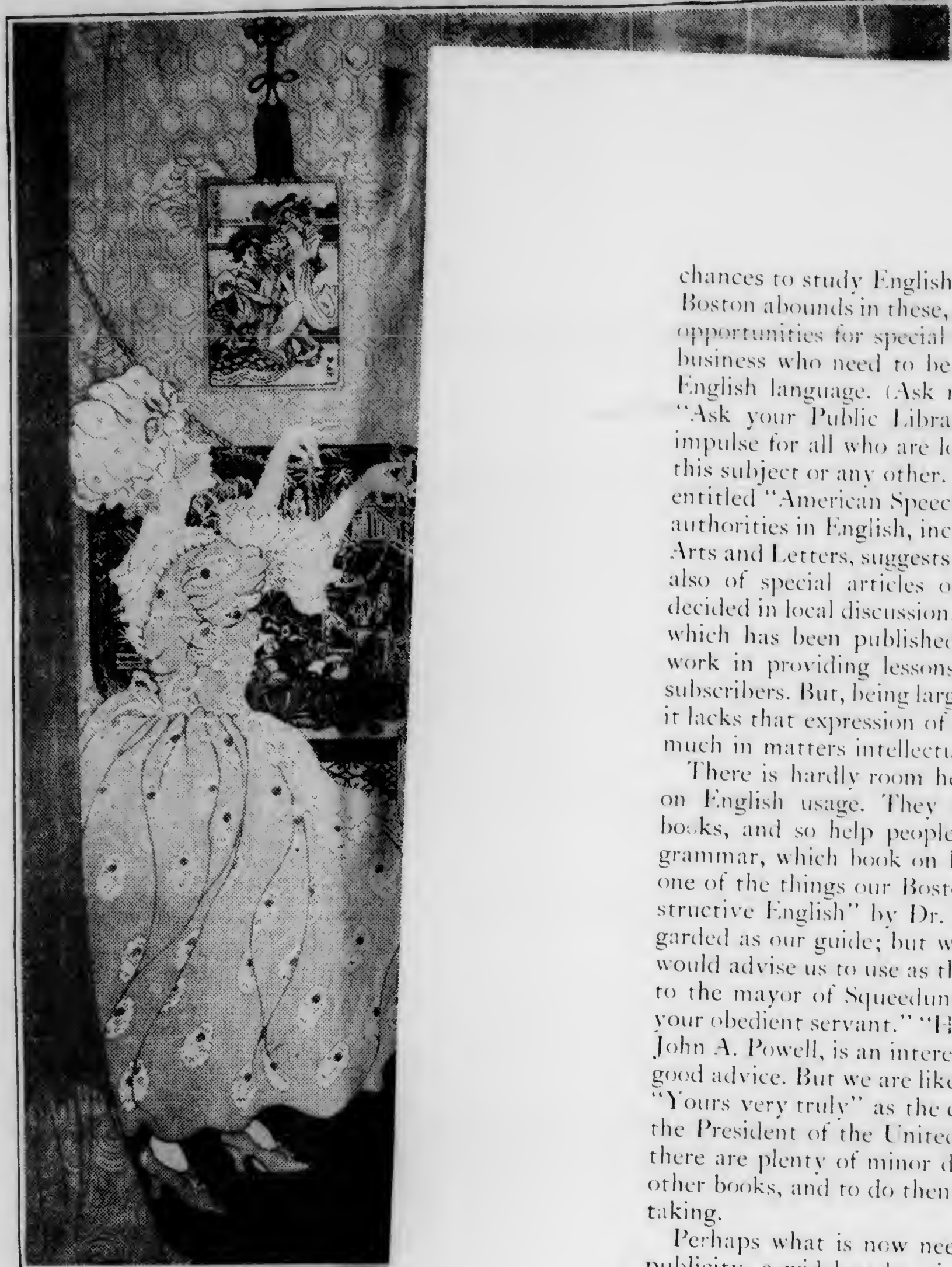
Boston Transcript -
February 27, 1926

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With the recent appearance of a new translation of Montaigne's essays in four volumes by the Y Press, an exhibition of the original editions of Montaigne's essays arranged in the Barton on Public Library. The original volumes in the cases have the attention of the all the original editions of Montaigne's essays, printed in 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 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Many Unique Motifs Actuate Artists of Cover Design



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chances to study English both in private and public classes. Boston abounds in these, and my attention has been called to opportunities for special instruction for people advanced in business who need to better themselves in their use of the English language. (Ask me more about this if interested.) "Ask your Public Library" should soon become the first impulse for all who are looking for community resources on this subject or any other. The existence of the new magazine entitled "American Speech," with which are identified many authorities in English, including members of the Academy of Arts and Letters, suggests the possibilities of a symposium, as also of special articles on questions that are not readily decided in local discussion. The magazine "Correct English," which has been published many years, does an important work in providing lessons and answering questions for its subscribers. But, being largely the work of a single individual, it lacks that expression of minority opinion which means so much in matters intellectual.

There is hardly room here to mention books worth while on English usage. They are many, and to evaluate such books, and so help people decide which dictionary, which grammar, which book on business letter writing, to buy, is one of the things our Boston committee plans to do. "Constructive English" by Dr. Francis K. Ball is informally regarded as our guide; but we have to take exception when it would advise us to use as the complimentary close in writing to the mayor of Squeedunk, "I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant." "How to Write Business Letters" by John A. Powell, is an interesting book, which contains much good advice. But we are likely to take exception when it cites "Yours very truly" as the complimentary close in a letter to the President of the United States. Between such extremes there are plenty of minor differences in these and countless other books, and to do them all justice will be a large undertaking.

Perhaps what is now needed more than anything else is publicity, a widely advertised invitation to use the Boston Public Library for all questions of English, with the understanding that questions not readily answered will find their way to the Committee, from whose recommendations we hope the public may soon be able to appeal to the Academy in its capacity of highest court.

Boston Transcript
February 27, 1926

MONTAIGNE ESSAYS EXHIBITED

From 1597 to 1600
Boston Public Library Shows Original and Translations in Rare Editions

In connection with the recent appearance of a new translation of Montaigne's Essays, published in four volumes by the Harvard University Press, an exhibition of the most important editions of Montaigne's works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library.

There are several volumes in the cases which well deserve the attention of the visitor. First of all, the original edition of John Florio's translation, printed in 1603, by Val. Sims in London. "The Essayes, or morall, politike and militarie discourses of Lo: Michael de Montaigne," runs the title-page. The book is bound in beautiful, richly tooled red morocco, a work of Alfred Mathews, of London. Originally, the book was bound in old gilt calf, with the crown repeated four times on each side. The words "James II" are written on the title-page, possibly by King James himself. The book is known as the "King James copy."

The money value of this edition is rather high; a perfect copy realizes a sum of between \$500 and \$600. Last year a copy in contemporary binding was sold for \$150 at Quaritch's, in London. The price, of course, depends partly on the binding. The volume is a gift of Augustus Henenway.

The library also possesses the third edition of Florio's translation. This was published in 1632, printed by Miles Flesher. The copy has the personal interest of having once belonged to Rev. Thomas Prince.

This edition by the Riverside Press, printed in 1905-06, and consisting of three large folio volumes, is a typographical masterpiece, one of the finest achievements of Bruce Rogers. The type, specially cut for the book, reminds one of that of Jensen, but has a more open and modern appearance. Alfred Pollard, formerly of the British Museum, calls the three title pages and portrait frontispieces "a complete success," and as to the text, he says that "it can hardly be too highly praised."

This reprint contains numerous textual and bibliographical notes by George B. Ives. While editing this reprint, writes Mr. Ives in the Preface of his new translation, he became convinced of the inadequacy of the old English translations. Previously, there have been only two translations of the Essays: that of John Florio, first published in 1603, and that of Charles Cotton, published about 1670. Both have been reprinted a number of times, the Florio translation without change, and the Cotton translation with only minor modifications. Mr. Ives began the present version some twelve years ago, and was assisted in his work by Miss Grace Norton, who also wrote the introduction.

The original French edition of the Essays was published in 1580, in Bordeaux. The earliest French copy in the possession of the library was printed by Christophe Jodelle, in 1659, in Paris, duodecimo, three volumes. Concerning this edition, Mr. Ives quotes Dr. Payen, collector and bibliographer of Montaigne's works: "It is rather pretty, but not beyond reproach in the matter of correctness of the text."

Two more items among the French editions are of special value: the one printed in London, by Jean Nourse & Vallant, in 1771; and the other printed in Amsterdam, in 1781, with the title-page as the Amsterdam edition of 1659. Both copies belonged to John Adams, second President of the United States. The forthcoming works, together with books about him, have been put on exhibition. The forthcoming issue of the Library's Bulletin contains a special list of Montaigne's works.

Charleston, Movies and Radio to the Contrary, Library Shows Hub Folks Still Read Avidly



Cataloging Department
Visit Reveals Huge
Daily Task

The throb of daily grind and activity behind one of the doors of the Boston Public Library has recently heralded a message of hopefulness and cheer to educators and advocates of learning everywhere.

And the message is that neither the movie nor the radio have as yet made any appreciable encroachment upon the army of book readers and students.

READING STILL POPULAR

Samuel Arthur Chevalier, in charge of the cataloging and shelf department, the very key division of the Boston Public Library, will tell you with reassurance that today the stream of volumes that flow beneath his hands and those of his score and more of assistants is fully as great and unflagging as it ever has been at any time.

Here in the rather immense northeast lower floor corner of the library building, where, as you place your head on the door handle, the sign "no admittance" glares forth at you in black letters, a stream of 25,000 to 30,000 books annually of every conceivable character and description, such as libraries carry on their shelves, halts, and is meticulously examined, tabbed, labeled, and ultimately groomed for the final passage to the shelves where its volume will thereafter remain on call for readers.

Through this door one or more truckloads of volumes are forever being shunted. Something like 100 books for every day of the year on which the library is open is trundled inside this sanctum where the cataloging of every Boston Public Library book is accomplished.

Suggestions for the purchase of new books are invited and they come to the library director from all quarters. Books of certain writers of repute, whether American or foreign flow in on standing orders with the publishers of these volumes.

"The library," Mr. Chevalier will point out to you "does not specialize in fiction. It continues to preserve its function as a place for the service of serious persons intent upon serious reading."

STAFF KEPT BUSY

The fiction books are but a minority percentage of the total volumes though fiction amounts to a substantial proportion and one of sufficient importance easily to indicate through the fiction demand at the library that movies, radio, and movies have failed to rob the books of this class.

In the cataloging and shelf division the man, or woman employee there would worry if there was not more work than he or she could do. But there always is.

Step inside the heavy, ornate glass and pick your way along under the shelves, scores and hundreds of books, practically all with the important order card projecting from between the leaves of its respective volumes and, as you go, you will find the little lion railing at the stairway to the gallery high above, extending half around the corner.

Looking down you glimpse a handful of human beings, their principal duty it would appear from the list of the balcony, being to conceal their advice behind tall piles of books. The room is a transcendental display of volumes from the mass towering upon the table at the elbow of the chief of the department, Mr. Chevalier, to the lesser piles facing the other different experts who examine and read carefully each one of these volumes.

But the apparent clutter is part of a unique system—the cataloging system of the B. P. L.

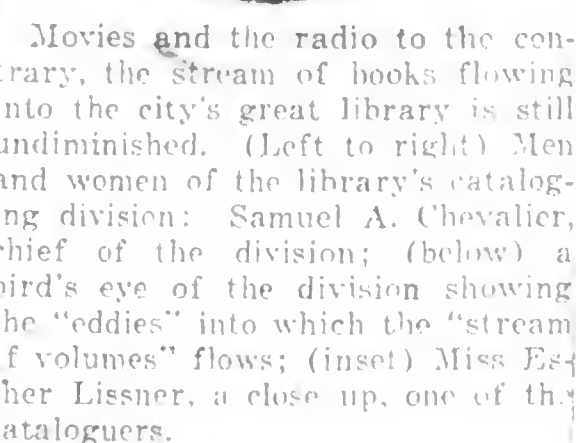
In corner one of the trucks with a shelf or two of new books for the day's business, Mr. Chevalier parks out each of these volumes to a certain member of his force of catalogers, the person whom the chief of the department knows is best qualified to fill out the temporary catalogue card which later on provides all the data for the permanent catalogue cards referring back to this volume.

A volume of the Tabular would be handed to the person in the department best versed in a knowledge of Hebrew. Shakespeare volumes go to the Shakespeare expert, books in different foreign languages are parceled out to persons most proficient in those respective tongues.

STAFF OF SPECIALISTS

The personnel here consists principally of specialists. The chief of the department is proficient in the use of French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and some of the Russian dialects, and also has a working knowledge of more than a score of other foreign tongues.

Follow a new book here. Mr. Chevalier indicates on the order card in the volume when it arrives the person in charge of this class.



Movies and the radio to the contrary, the stream of books flowing into the city's great library is still undiminished. (Left to right) Men and women of the library's cataloging division: Samuel A. Chevalier, chief of the division; (below) a bird's eye of the division showing the "eddies" into which the "stream of volumes" flows; (inset) Miss Esther Lissner, a close up, one of the cataloguers.

It is a vast task, and the work is done in his, or her, turn, as the books are received, and the work is done in his, or her, turn, as the books are received, and the work is done in his, or her, turn, as the books are received.

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Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1926

GRIFFES AND THE YEARS

The Lenox Quartet Revives His Indian Sketches and They Remain Music of Imagination—The Homely Haydn Also Returns Timely

THE LENOX QUARTET, which has been in the city for some time, has just given a concert at the Boston Public Library. The quartet consists of four men, all of whom are well known to the public. They have given many concerts in the past, and their music is always well received. The concert on Monday night was no exception. The quartet played a number of pieces, including some of the Indian sketches of the composer. These sketches are very beautiful, and they are well suited to the instruments. The quartet also played some of the music of Haydn, which was also very well received. The concert was a success, and the quartet will be back in the city soon.

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Leaf of One Book Cost Hub Public Library \$150

There is a somewhat tattered leaf torn from an old book on display in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library, which cost the library trustees just \$150. It is stated to be the original leaf from the first book ever printed from movable types. The leaf came from the incomplete copy of the Gutenberg Bible, once owned by the Royal Library of Munich, afterwards acquired by a New York dealer and sold by single leaves. It shows verses from Exodus XIV. and XVI. The price of \$150 for a single leaf looks cheap, however, when compared with the \$106,000 recently paid by a Philadelphia man, Dr. Rosenbach, for one of the 45 copies of the Gutenberg Bible now known to be in existence.

SOUTH END SUN

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Wednesday, March 3, 1926

COME TO THE LIBRARY IN THE MORNING

The Tyler Street Branch has changed its hour of opening from 1 o'clock to 9 a. m. This was done to accommodate patrons who wish to refer to certain books or newspapers during the early business hours, or at noon. Those who find the rush hours of the afternoon too busy, when the children stop in from school, will be glad to know that they may read or study quietly through the morning. All who find it convenient are urged to make use of this privilege.

Jewish Exhibit

You doubtless remember the recent exhibits from the various nationalities which patronize the library, the Syrian, the Greek, and the Chinese. Now the Jews are featured. The glass case shows an old Hebrew prayer book, two menorahs, prayer straps, a skull cap and a talis, or prayer scarf.

Some pertinent books have been put on display, quite the most interesting of which, perhaps, is Edmond Fleg's "Jewish Anthology." This work, the translator, Maurice Samuel, tells us, seeks not so much to gather into one volume what is most striking or most valuable in Jewish literature production as to present, through the medium of brief extracts, a rapid and fragmentary picture of Jewish spiritual experience from the beginnings to modern times. This is a book every student will want to read.

Quite a different type of history is the new one by Lewis Browne, "Stranger than Fiction." It begins with "The Story of Certain Half-Savage Shepherd Tribes Who Struggled Out of the Arabian Desert into the Fertile Crescent," and reaches into the present day.

H. T. P.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1926

Books and Authors

The American Poetry Association announces a memorial meeting to the late Helen Archibald Clarke, its first vice-president, to be held at 3 P. M. Saturday, March 20, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1926

In the series of recitals by the Lenox String Quartet, now being given in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, through the generosity of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the program for the fifth concert, next Sunday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock, is as follows:

Frederick Jacob, 1891. "String Quartet." The second and last movements are based on American Indian themes. (Composed's note.)

Hugo Wolf, 1896-1903. "Lenten Serenade for String Quartet." Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1756-1791. "String Quartet in D flat." (Köchel 428)

LIBRARY NOTES

Several very pretty posters are now displayed in the children's room of the library depicting different phases of child life. There is one called "Child Life in Holland" which is very pretty and colorful; there is also one showing the joy that a child may derive from watching things grow which might be named "What A Child Loves"; another entitled "Our Pet", showing a brother and sister lavishing love and affection on their baby sister; and still another depicting the joy that children derive from packing a play-box.

Miss Orcutt is also to be commended for the excellent collection of fishing scenes which she has hung up in the main room of the library at the left of the outside entrance near the windows. "Boys in a Boat" is the name of one striking picture; "Morning on the Fishing Bank" is very pretty; "The Lobster Fisherman" is a reproduction of a painting which is fairly well known; "Gloucester Shipping" will present a familiar scene to those who have been down that way and "Paying Out the Trawl" is a picture not without genuine merit.

While we are on the subject of posters and pictures let us pause a moment and consider the origin of the earliest forms of writing which eventually led to the printed word as we have it today. The posters in the adult room of the library show the several stages in the development of printing. First there is "Tracery," the earliest form of printing; then there is a copy of the famous Rosetta Stone with its unique hand printed characters; then the first crude "Printing Press." There is besides these representations, a copy of the first "Book Plates," "Chained Books," the "Papyrus Roll" and "Indian Picture Writing."

Near the latter posters is a food chart, on which one may find the exact food value of their daily food, which is very helpful. It bears the name of the Postum Cereal Company beneath it.

We have not had as much space as we would like lately to devote to listing the names of the variety of new books which are in readiness for library patrons so this week the writer will give a complete list of those which have not been named up to this time.

"Frontier of the Deep" by Will Beal will be the first one on the list and the others are as follows: "North American" by Russel J. Smith; "The Early Northern Painters" by Mrs. C. R. Peers; "Recitations for Assembly and Class-rooms" by Anna T. Lee O'Neil; "Salt Water Poems and Ballads" by John Mansfield; "Simplified Nursing" by Florence Dale; "Food and Health" by Inez H. McFee; "The Einstein Theory Explained and Analyzed" by Samuel H. Guggenheimer; "Fiber and Finish" by E. E. Dodd; "What is Americanism?" by G. M. Wilson; "The Modern Use of the Bible" by Harry E. Fosdick; "Plain and Fancy Brick Work" by W. S. Lowndes; "My Ford, Its Care and Repair" by Harold F. Blanchard; "The Conquest of the Poles" by Alfred Judd; "Plays of the 47 Workshop" in four series; "The Illustrated Bible Story Book" by Seymour Loveland and "The Buster" by

William P. White; "The Anne Anderson Fairy Book"; "Principles of Industrial Organization" by Dexter S. Kimball; "The Boy and His Vocation" by John I. Sowers; "The Amateur Photographers" a handbook by Frederick A. Collins; "The Standard Bearer" by A. C. Whitehead; "Engineering for Boys" by Captain Ellison Hawke; "Swift Adventure" by Jane Cardinal; "How To Know Textiles" by Cassie P. Small; "What A Man Wants" by Howard V. O'Brien and "Unchanging Quest" by Philip Gibbs.

The books named above although not of one type can not be classed as fiction, while those which we will list now are essentially of the "story kind" and immensely interesting. There is "Quality Street" by James M. Barrie; "Possession" by Louis Bromfield; "Alice-for-Short" by William De Morgan; "Wanderer of the Wasteland" by Zane Grey; "The Vanishing American" by Zane Grey; "The Road to Monterey" by George W. Ogden; "The Black Cat" by Louis Tracy and "The Sinister Man" by Edgar Wallace.

West Roxbury Branch Library... "In hearts too young for envy... There lies the way to make men free; When children's friendships are world wide, New ages will be glorified. Let child love child and strife will cease.

Disarm the hearts for that is Peace. The bulletin board of the West Roxbury Library is bound to attract you this week with its gay little girls and boys from many lands. The posters are not works of art but they present the thought of world peace. The children—Miss Cherry-bloom from China, Gretchen from Germany, Ivan from Russia, Jakob from Holland, Togo from Japan, Pedro of Spain, Peggy from England, Jeanne Marie of France and Enrico of Italy meet together to say:

"We are not strangers—we are friends
We're brothers, one and all!
Come in and get acquainted with them.
Then turn from the Bulletin board to the collection of books on the partition shelf. Have you read Katrinka of Russia, Genevieve of France, Jacqueline, Lisbeth Longfrock of Norway and Hans Brinker! Here also are Brother Eskimo, Little Princess Nina and the Adventurers of Akbar, Master Skylark and the Little Duke, Heidi of Switzerland and many others. There is no better way to establish lasting peace than through broadening our sympathies to include our neighbor countries in a friendly understanding.

"Clear away, clear away,"
Cried the wind all the day,
"I'm sweeping the sky, I'm sweeping the sea,
"I'm as busy as one can be."

When March winds begin to blow, In many a West Roxbury home the house wife thinks of spring housecleaning, redecorating, remodeling, or perhaps even building. And why not? Is not old Mother Nature setting the example by sweeping the earth with her great broom the March Wind. In the adult room is a bright poster which attracts attention to a group of helpful books on interior decorating, furnishing, remodeling, house plans, building, etc. You have only to open them to see beautiful colonial stairways, inviting doorways and attractive interiors. There are books of practical suggestions for home making. Whether your house shall be small or large you would

find something to help you there. "The house beautiful—a place of good influence and great peace. Men and women may some times, after great effort, achieve a creditable lot, but the house which is their mode, cannot say anything except the truth of those who have lived in it." Royd Kipling. "Remodeled Farmhouses" North end. "The Architecture of Colonial America"—Eberlein. "Be your own Decorator" Emily Burbank. "The Art and Business of Interior Decoration"—Herfs. "The Practical Book of Furnishing the Small House and Apartment"—S. Holloway.

ROSLINDALE LIBRARY NOTES

This month at the Roslindale Library in the adult room there is a splendid exhibition of dog pictures. Almost every type of dog is represented. There are also many good dog stories to be had, some of which are: "Fang of the Forest" by Alexander; "The Dog" by Bolton; "Rab and His Friends" by Brown; "The Complete Dog Book" by Brunette; "Everybody's Dog Book" by Dawson; "The Call of the Wild" by London; "Stricken" by Muir and "My Dogs in the Northland" by Young.

Several books of a religious and devotional nature have been set apart for Lenten reading. Religious books build character, and this season of the year is the appropriate time for this kind of reading.

On entering the children's room one is immediately attracted by several posters which are displayed. These posters have symbolical verses and all have a moral.

Some of the adult fiction books added recently are: "Possession" by Bromfield; "Swift Adventure" by Cardinal; "Fake Sent" by Fletcher; "Unchanging Quest" by Gibbs; "The Rednet and Duchess" by Miller; "What A Man Wants" by O'Brien; "The Road to Monterey" by Ogden and "The Buster" by White.

Among the adult non-fiction books are: "Life of William Shakespeare"

by Adams; "Who's Who in the Library" by Allen; "The River of Seven Stars" by Friel; "Hoyt's New Cyclopaedia of Practical Imitations" by Hoyt; "The Cabot Lodge" by Lawrence Plant and "Fancy Brickwork" by Lowndes; "How to Cook" by Nesbitt; "Gests of Present Day Writers" by Pano; "The Little Book of American Poets" by Rittenhouse; "Touring Great Britain" by Shackleton; "Culinary-Making and American History" by Wayland; "Management" by Stern; "How to Teach" by Woodrow Wilson; "What is Americanism" by Wilson.

There are several excellent juvenile books which have also been added including "The Anne Anderson Fairy Tale Book"; "Engineering for Boys" by Hawks; "The Conquest of the Poles" by Judd; "Bible Story Book" by Loveland; "The Boy and His Vocation" by Soners.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1926

Chiselled Beauty

To the elect chamber music is always a pleasure. Which savors altogether too much of triteness. But it has always been maintained that such pleasure did not stem with "the elect," whoever they may be. It is double pleasure to witness the proof of this. If it is an agreeable adventure of the spirit to assist at a recital of string quartet music, that adventure is made all the more thrilling if it is shared with a whole people—rather than a handful—of people; if applause is spontaneous and long-continued, rather than polite and "proper." If for fellow-hearers it is in a real sense an adventure, rather than a rite of culture dutifully performed. An audience thus eager and responsive now attends the concert of the Lenox String Quartet, "made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. And thus Mrs. Coolidge is building most solidly and surely in the musical structure which must stand in the Boston and New England of the future.

Last evening in the lecture room of the library this quartet gave much pleasure to its new and attentive audience, to all devotees of the string quartet. Upon the program stood Mozart's great Quartet in E-flat major (K. 428); an Italian Serenade, in a single movement, by Hugo Wolf; and the quartet largely on Indian themes, by Frederick Jacob, played last first by the pianozeros at their first concert of the season. Mr. Jacob has wrought a music that one is willing to hear often. As played by the young men of the Lenox Quartet it is saturated with a mood which might be expected to flow naturally from the melodies, the intervals, the rhythms of the Indian themes. In high degree they played as if they had learned the secret of the Indians from Indians themselves. They granted technical perfections, musical by good ensemble playing. Beyond, the quartet concerned itself with the building of definite moods. Thus the first movement concerned itself with establishing a background for the whole. The dark colors, the somber atmosphere, the air of mystery, all make the hearer responsive to what is to follow. Then comes the second movement, steeped in lyricism, full of sentiment—exotic sentiment. And the third with its Indian dances, the suggested tom-toms, the beating insistent rhythms. At this hearing, with this performance, one was only vaguely conscious of the extremes of modern harmonic procedure which the composer employed. Where in the earlier performance these stood as somewhat of an obstacle in the way of the full acceptance of the higher values of the quartet, last evening they were but bits of novel color in an enchanting dream picture of an exotic (to most of us) people.

Equally fortunate was the quartet in its playing of Wolf's Serenade and Mozart's Quartet. When the Kneissels first played the Serenade in the fall of 1904, it was so well received that a repetition occurred in the spring of the same season. It is full of the joy of living. Bright, gay pastoral melodies are its substance. Never does the composer allow a dry moment to occur—at least if he does, the present quartet is able to conceal it. It is neither tear-stained, sighing tragedy, nor ominous and portentous matterpiece. It is a greater feat than all such. It has to do with the pleasures of the ordinary in life. Very well to make this ordinary in life dull and stupid, as does Sinclair Lewis. But how much greater to glorify what is pleasant and attractive in the surroundings and life and routine of "shepherds"—that is, the simple folk, the people one meets from day to day, in short, Main Streeters. With but a little stretch of the imagination we may here imagine Main Streeters happy, and that with a happiness which no high-brow can justly criticize.

The Lenox Quartet gave a revealing performance of Mozart's measures. From the opening Allegro, through the expressive Andante, the highly accented Minuet with its smoothly flowing Trio and its piquant staccato, to the playful and sportive Vi-sage, they held attention, played themselves directly into the hearts of their audience. On such audience not a note was lost. Applause, loud and long, was but the expected release for pent-up feelings which had been gathering throughout the evening.

A. H. M.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926

One of the best and most timely reading lists ever published by the Boston Public Library is the bibliography on the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, issued last week for the use of all who wish to attain better knowledge of the productions being given this week in Boston by the Moscow Art Theater. All of the books cited in the reading list have been temporarily reserved and placed on display in the Brown Music Library in the central library building, where all who wish to consult them will find them of ready access. This excellent bibliography was compiled by Lucien E. Taylor.

ENGLISH TEACHERS TO MEET

New England Association Will Hold Twenty-Sixth Annual Conference Friday and Saturday

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English will be held Friday in Cambridge and Saturday in Boston. The general topics that the speakers and discussion groups will develop include "Creative Writing," "The Problem of Individual Differences" and "The Policy of the College Entrance Board." The group of speakers and leaders of discussions include many authorities in their respective lines.

At the general session to be held in Emerson D at Harvard there will be a discussion by Professor Charles S. Thomas of Harvard, Anna Butler, Cambridge Latin; Lucile Harrington, Roxbury High, and Alice Shortridge, Haverhill High, on how to develop literary appreciation, followed by an address on "Some Paradoxes of Creative Writing," by Professor Robert M. Gay, Simmons. A dinner will be held at the Harvard Union at 6:30. Professor Charles S. Thomas, toastmaster, with addresses by Sir John Adams, professor emeritus of educational theory, University of London; Dean Chester Greenough and Professor John L. Lowes of Harvard.

Saturday morning the members of the association will attend sectional meetings, one at the Public Library, at which "Some Problems in the Grades" will be the topic, and another, for those interested in students of high school age, at the Prince School, with an address by Julius Warren, assistant superintendent of schools, Springfield, and a discussion led by Samuel Thurber and Donald R. Snyder, editor of The Magazine Book. The normal school group will also meet at the Prince School and will consider the subject, "Theory and Practice." The college group, meeting at the Prince School, will discuss the "Relation between Teaching and Research."

General Session at Library

At 11 A. M. the teachers will again meet in general session, this time in the Boston Public Library, at which time the election of officers for next year will take place. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Sterling Leonard, University of Wisconsin, on "The Problem of Individual Differences," and by Dr. Wilson J. Farrend, on "Recent Action and Policy of the College Entrance Examination Board, with Especial Reference to English." The discussion following will be led by Oscar J. Gallinger, superintendent of schools, Brookline, and Alfred M. Hildbeck, Hartford High School.

At 1 P. M. the annual luncheon will be held at the Hotel Brunswick. The toastmaster will be Samuel Thurber and the speakers will be past presidents of the association. The present officers are: Charles A. Cockayne, Technical High School, Cambridge, president; John L. Lowes, Harvard, editor; A. B. deMille, Simmons, secretary and treasurer.

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926

USHBAR, MONT BLANC AND K2

Views by Vittorio Sella on Exhibition at the Boston Public Library Are of Mountains in Europe, Africa and Asia

Now on display in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library is a collection of views of the great mountains of the Old World, the work of Vittorio Sella, the Italian photographer, himself a mountaineer of no mean ability. The collection includes the finest features of the Alps—the Matterhorn and its neighbors, Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and some of the most sensational peaks in the Tyrol; Ushbar and Ruken-zori, the great mountain of equatorial Africa.

The most unusual section of the exhibition is, however, devoted to the Himalayas, especially those centered about Kangchen-junga in the eastern Himalayas and K2 (Godwin-Austen) in the Karakoram range. The many views of the latter peak, with its neighbors in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the beautifully carved snow peak of Sinolochun, and the mass of the Mustang Tower are impressive.

CHANGES IN LECTURE COURSE

Talks on "Trails" and on "City Health" Will Take the Place of Topics Scheduled for March 28 and April 1 at Public Library

Lectures in the course being given at the Boston Public Library originally scheduled for March 28, April 1 and April 15, have been cancelled and in their place, on March 28, at 3:20 P. M., Charles V. Smith, Blood, former president of the Appalachian Club, will give an illustrated talk on "Trails and Trail Building in the White Mountains," and Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Engineering-Economics Foundation, will talk on "City Health and Progress" on Thursday, April 1, at eight o'clock.

There will be no lecture on April 15.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926

EVACUATION RELICS ARE PLACED ON VIEW AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Washington Medal Awarded by Congress Is Among Most Valuable Articles in Collection

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British troops, an exhibition of manuscripts, broadsides and other historical material has been arranged in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library.

The Washington Medal, struck in honor of the military achievement of the Commander-in-Chief, is the most valuable item in the collection. The medal was designed in Paris by Pierre Duvivier. On its obverse appears the bust of Washington in profile, while the reverse shows the general with four aides, all mounted and viewing from Dorchester Heights the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels.

The figures are two cannons, and between the figures and the harbor is a fortified part of the Heights with troops deploying on the level below.

This medal was the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington. It came into the possession of the Boston Public Library in 1876 (the year of the one hundredth anniversary celebration), having been purchased of the Washington family by the subscription of fifty Boston citizens.

The Library also possesses the diophrase of the medal, purchased from the Dupré estate in 1888. It is slightly different from the gold medal. The latter will be on view for one day only, March 17.

Most of the relics displayed bear directly on the Evacuation itself, or describe the conditions in the town, and the preparations of the British and Continental armies.

Earl Percy's Prediction

Earl Percy's letter, written on Jan. 7, predicts "a very active and decisive campaign" for next spring. He hopes that "the Rebels will be glad to sue for Mercy." In singular contrast to these high expectations stands his characterization of the situation at the British headquarters. "Brig. Gen. Grant directs our Commander in Chief & all his Operations," he writes. "Mr. Howe is I believe the only Man in his Army who does not perceive it. I know the Brig. well, & am certain that his abilities are not equal to what he has undertaken. I wish from my Soul that we may not feel the Consequences."

The Percy letters, relating to America at the outbreak of the Revolution, and especially to affairs in and about Boston at that time, are among the most valuable manuscripts of the Library.

Marching into the Town

The Orderly Book of Captain Stephen Badlam contains entries of every day preceding and following the evacuation, excepting March 17 itself. They were busy on that day. Was it that, because of the marching, the captain did not have time for writing? He notes on March 12: "As the Ministerial Troops in Boston both from Information and Appearance are preparing to Evacuate that town the General expressly Orders that neither Officer or Soldier presume to Go in Boston without Leave from the General in Chief at Cambridge or the Commanding General at Roxbury as the Enemy with a malicious Asiduity have spread their Infection of the Small pox through all the parts of the town. Nothing but the utmost Caution on our part can prevent that fatal Disease from spreading through the army and Country to the infinite Detriment of both."

For March 16 is the following entry: "As the Weather is so bad and the Road so Miry the Regiments and Companies of Artillery order'd to march this morning are to halt till tomorrow morning."

John Lowell's letter to John Hancock was written on the day of the Evacuation. It is dated from Watertown. "I have the pleasure to inform you," Mr. Lowell begins, "that this day the Troops left Boston—we had the News here just as we rose from Dinner. I immediately set off with Mr. Gill & Mr. Freeman to go into Boston if we could obtain a pass. Mr. Gill obtained a pass from the General & we went in. I found the Town in a much better situation than I expected tho I had not time to go

over the Town being obliged to come out with ye same pass before dark. Am informed they carried of almost all the English Goods that was in Town & a great deal of ye best Furniture. I Congratulate you on your Mansion House & all that I left in it remains safe which I believe is what you did not Expect to hear."

Plundering by the Military and Tories

A letter of Edmund Quincy (father-in-law of John Hancock) to his daughter, Dorothy, written on March 26, consists of nearly two thousand words. It touches on a number of subjects, and tells among others of the looting of the houses not only by the military, but by the Tories.

"The preservation of Boston so far as it is preserved," Mr. Quincy writes, "is a Signal favor of Heaven, tho many are egregious Sufferers, your Bro. H. & his son Steadman in particular—in whose Dwellings were left Officers, men of Singular honor." By the same Rank of Miscreants, have many had their houses ransacked. The Tories they say, have been equally plunderers with ye Military. Many of them had lived so long in the Fortress upon ye Kings bounty & otherwise, that they grew much in want of Supplies for their Exiled State, that 'twas no Great wonder that men of their wild principles should embrace the most dirty method, of Filling their pockets: Poor deluded Creatures was a Term you heard often from ye mouth of some of ye First Rate: It is very possible that when they were precipitately flying from ye besieged Town, they had not relinquished the Term but were obliged to apply it to different Subjects—and indeed it might be very justly so applied."

At another passage Mr. Quincy expresses his hope that "the Evacuation of Boston will be a prelude to ye Expected Frustration of the whole British System of Subjugation."

There are other letters in the case, by Isaac Cazneau, a business agent of Hancock, by Rev. Andrew Elliot to Daniel Parker, etc.

Losses in Boston and Roxbury

The original accounts of the losses and damages in Boston and Roxbury are historical documents of high value. The damages amounted in Boston to £17,619 and in Roxbury (which was under fire) to £24,412. The account enumerates the names of the sufferers, and of the public buildings destroyed or otherwise damaged; the expense of repairing dwelling houses; value of household furniture destroyed, damaged or carried away by the officers or others; value of the merchandise and other effects taken from the inhabitants, and so forth. "It is accurately attested, it seems that Mr. Lowell was heavy in his exiling Hancock that his mansion was left and remained safe. For, dated Feb. 28, 1777, we find an estimate of the damage done to Hancock's property during 1776-76, running to £4737."

The Boston Gazette was not slow in reporting the event, though the display of the news cannot be called by any means sensational. Headlines, running across the page were unknown in those days; the news of the evacuation is pressed in between two local items.

"The common topic of conversation since last Friday night," the paper writes, "has been the evacuation of Boston by King George's plundering, murdering army, under General Howe." After describing the happenings of the preceding days, the reporter continues: "On Friday it was reported they were plundering the town, taking and destroying everything they could not carry away. And yesterday morning this last account was verified by the speedy and precipitate retreat of the whole of the ministerial hutchery, plundering and plundering. Banditti of our North's mercenaries—When the Town of Boston was entered by the victorious Troops of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, commanded by that truly magnanimous General Washington, without any accident happening."

There is a large map on exhibition, made by the Chevalier de Beaurain, "Géographie de sa Majesté," in 1776, in Paris. "Carte du Port et Havre de Boston" is its title, and shows the whole environment of the town with excellent precision.

Several other manuscripts—letters, bills, orderly books—are shown. The exhibition will remain on view until Saturday.

Washington on the Evacuation

The Pennsylvania Gazette published in its issue for March among its news from New England a letter of Washington addressed to General Sterling, and written on March 19 at Cambridge.

"I have the pleasure to inform you," the Commander-in-Chief wrote, "that in the morning of the 17th inst. General Howe, with his army, abandoned the town of Boston without destroying it, an event of much importance, which must be heard with great satisfaction; and that we are now in full possession. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them stores, of one thing and another, to a considerable amount; among which are several pieces of heavy cannon, and one or two mortars which are spiked. The town is in a much better situation, and less injured than I expected, from the reports I have received; though to be sure, it is much damaged, and many houses despoiled of their valuable furniture."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926

RARE HISTORICAL COLLECTION LEND'S EVACUATION DAY COLOR

Medal That Washington Received for Freeing Boston on View at Library With Other Valuable Documents

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, an exhibition of manuscripts, broadsides and other historical material has been arranged in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library.

The Washington Medal, struck in honor of the military achievement of the Commander-in-Chief, most valuable item in the cases, was designed in Paris by Pierre Duvivier. On its obverse appears the bust of Washington in profile, while the reverse shows the general with four aides, all mounted and viewing from Dorchester Heights the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels. This was the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington, and came into the possession of the Boston Public Library in 1876, being purchased of the Washington family by the subscription of 50 Boston citizens. It will be on view for one day only, March 17.

Describe Conditions in Town

Most of the relics displayed bear directly on the evacuation itself, or describe the conditions in the town and the preparations of the British and continental armies.

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The letter of Edmund Quincy (father-in-law of John Hancock) to his daughter, Dorothy, written on March 26, consists of nearly 2000 words. It touches on a number of subjects, and tells among others of the looting of the houses not only by the military, but by the Tories. One paragraph is particularly pithy:

"The preservation of Boston so far as it is preserved," Mr. Quincy writes, "is a Signal favor of Heaven, tho many are egregious Sufferers, your Bro. H. & his son Steadman in particular—in whose Dwellings were left Officers, men of Singular honor." By the same Rank of Miscreants, have many had their houses ransacked. The Tories they say, have been equally plunderers with ye Military. Many of them had lived so long in the Fortress upon ye Kings bounty & otherwise, that they grew much in want of Supplies for their Exiled State, that 'twas no Great wonder that men of their wild principles should embrace the most dirty method, of Filling their pockets: Poor deluded Creatures was a Term you heard often from ye mouth of some of ye First Rate: It is very possible that when they were precipitately flying from ye besieged Town, they had not relinquished the Term but were obliged to apply it to different Subjects—and indeed it might be very justly so applied."

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At another passage Mr. Quincy expresses his hope that "the Evacuation of Boston will be a prelude to ye Expected Frustration of the whole British System of Subjugation."

There are other letters in the case, by Isaac Cazneau, a business agent of Hancock, by Rev. Andrew Elliot to Daniel Parker, etc.

The original accounts of the losses and damages in Boston and Roxbury are historical documents of high value. The damages amounted in Boston to £17,619 and in Roxbury (which was under fire) to £24,412. The account enumerates the names of the sufferers, and of the public buildings destroyed or otherwise damaged; the expense of repairing dwelling houses; value of household furniture destroyed, damaged or carried away by the officers or others; value of the merchandise and other effects taken from the inhabitants, and so forth. "It is accurately attested, it seems that Mr. Lowell was heavy in his exiling Hancock that his mansion was left and remained safe. For, dated Feb. 28, 1777, we find an estimate of the damage done to Hancock's property during 1776-76, running to £4737."

The Boston Gazette was not slow in reporting the event, though the display of the news cannot be called by any means sensational. Headlines, running across the page were unknown in those days; the news of the evacuation is pressed in between two local items.

"The common topic of conversation since last Friday night," the paper writes, "has been the evacuation of Boston by King George's plundering, murdering army, under General Howe." After describing the happenings of the preceding days, the reporter continues: "On Friday it was reported they were plundering the town, taking and destroying everything they could not carry away. And yesterday morning this last account was verified by the speedy and precipitate retreat of the whole of the ministerial hutchery, plundering and plundering. Banditti of our North's mercenaries—When the Town of Boston was entered by the victorious Troops of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, commanded by that truly magnanimous General Washington, without any accident happening."

There is a large map on exhibition, made by the Chevalier de Beaurain, "Géographie de sa Majesté," in 1776, in Paris. "Carte du Port et Havre de Boston" is its title, and shows the whole environment of the town with excellent precision.

Several other manuscripts—letters, bills, orderly books—are shown. The exhibition will remain on view until Saturday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926

COLONIAL MAPS AND PICTURES TELL BOSTON'S GREAT CHANGES

Days When City Was a Promontory and Had a Genuine Back Bay Difficult to Visualize in This Generation of Apartment House Dwellers

Maps and pictures of the Boston of 150 years ago would scarcely be recognized as having any connection with the Boston of today were it not for the familiar names of places and buildings accompanying them. Large water support great buildings, streets and trolley lines. Persons unfamiliar with this fact have been lost in hopeless bewilderment when trying to reconcile the descriptions of the old town with their knowledge of it as it is today. Beacon Hill has been lowered. The Back Bay is no longer a bay but miles of streets and apartment houses. Boston Neck has disappeared in a broad expanse of land surrounded by railroad tracks, old houses and business buildings.

Boston's development dates from the day the British troops under Gen. William Howe set sail from Boston Harbor on March 17, 1776. From that time its progress has been uninterrupted. Just how great a change has been brought about is indicated by a map and drawings of the town as it was 150 years ago.

In those days Boston was a promontory. A thin strip of land leading from Roxbury, "Boston Neck," was the only means of approach. Dorchester Heights commanded the harbor. Washington's army surrounded the city on the mainland but the British had constructed excellent fortifications on the neck so that direct access to the city was cut off.

For Use of Royal Navy

The accompanying view of old Boston was taken on the road to Dorchester, and "Published according to act of Parliament, May 30, 1776, by J. P. W. Des Barres, Esq., for the use of the Royal Navy in North America." On the neck of land in the background Boston can be seen with its many spires and steeples, backed by the high hilly land of West and Beacon Hills with the beacon at the summit of the latter.

The town is connected with Roxbury by the narrow strip of land running to the left and separating the Back Bay, faintly discernible behind the group of buildings in the middle distance, and South Bay to the right.

The buildings on the mainland to the left of the picture are Shirley Place, a large mansion built wholly of material brought from England by William Shirley, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1741 to 1766. It is still standing in Roxbury. Under its roof many notables were entertained. Among them were George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Aaron Burr and John C. Calhoun.

Rejecting of the Colonies. On the south side of the Shirley estate can be distinguished the brook that divided Roxbury and Dorchester. To the right of the picture it can be seen entering the South Bay. The brook now runs through a sewer beneath Brook Avenue.

Although, probably, no one at the time appreciated the full significance of the event, news of the evacuation of Boston was received with rejoicing throughout the colonies. Boston selectmen and the Provincial Legislature thanked Washington profusely for freeing the city.

The Continental Congress presented to him a gold medal which is now in the possession of the Boston Public Library. Designed in Paris by Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier, with whom arrangements had been made by John Adams at the request of the Congress, the medal is far too valuable to be displayed in public without a guard and for that reason is not as generally known as it might be.

Washington Medal Preserved. On one side appears the bust of Washington, accompanied by four aides, as shown on Dorchester Heights viewing the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels. It was purchased from the Washington family by 50 citizens of Boston. Fully appreciating its intrinsic and symbolic value the medal was carefully treasured through the years.

During the Civil War its then owner, George Lafayette Washington, secreted it in the dry cellar of an old mansion where General Washington used to spend much time. It was the only gold medal given to Washington by the Congress, but a series of 19 other gold medals commemorative of great events of the Revolution were struck off by the Paris mint.

The French Government presented a set of these in silver, including a replica in silver of the gold one previously given to him, to George Washington. These are now the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Thus all the "Washington Medals" are now in the city of Boston.

possessions.

This medal is much too valuable to be permanently displayed in public without a guard, and for this reason it is comparatively unknown to the Boston public although it has been on exhibition several times, chiefly on Washington's Birthday. It is large, of solid gold, and was originally purchased by the library from the heirs of George Washington for a sum much less than its present value from a collector's point of view.

It was the only gold medal given to George Washington by Congress, and was designed in Paris by Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvalier, with whom arrangements were made by John Adams, at the request of the Continental Congress.

Perfect Specimen

On one face of it appears a bust of Washington, in profile, surrounded by the inner rim by the legend, in Latin, "The American Congress to George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of its Armies, Protector of Liberties."

The other side of the medal shows Washington and four aids, all mounted and viewing the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels, from Dorchester Heights. In the immediate foreground are two cannon with shot for them, and between the figures and the harbor is shown a fortified portion of Dorchester Heights with troops displaying on the level below. On the inner rim of this side of the medal at the top, is another Latin inscription which may be translated, "Immediately the enemy were routed," and below, in horizontal lines, the words, also in Latin, "Boston regained, March 17, 1776."

The following account of the medal itself and the purchase of it is reprinted from the "Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British Army, March 17th, 1776."

"The gold medal commemorative of the Evacuation of Boston became the property of George Steptoe Washington, the son of Samuel Washington, who was the General's elder brother. The next owner of the medal was Dr. Samuel Walter Washington, eldest son of George Steptoe Washington. On the death of the doctor at Haxwood, Virginia, in 1831, his widow became possessed of the relic. She gave it to her only son, George Lafayette Washington, who had married the daughter of her brother, the Rev Dr John B. Clemson of Claymont, Delaware.

"On the death of George Lafayette Washington, the medal became the property of his widow, Mrs Ann Bull Washington, from whom with proper certificates and vouchers, by the generous cooperation of 20 citizens of Boston, it has been secured to the permanent ownership of this city, with which it is so gratefully identified, and has been deposited in the public library.

"Thus it appears that the medal has been transmitted through the descendants, in successive generations, of Gen Washington's elder brother. They have fully appreciated its intrinsic and symbolic value, and have anxiously taken care for its safety under the risks and perils which have attended its preservation. It is, itself, a most beautiful and perfect specimen of workmanship of the die and mint, and is without a blemish or any perceptible wear of its sharp outlines.

Acquired by Boston

"During our Civil War its then owner, George Lafayette Washington, was residing 11 miles from Harper's Ferry, on the main route to Winchester, where the belligerents held alternate possession. The medal, in its original case of green seal skin, lined with velvet, was enveloped in cotton, and deposited in a box, was buried in the dry cellar of a venerable mansion where General Washington usually spent many months of the year. The original case, which fell into decay by the exposure, accompanies the medal in its present repository.

"The successive owners of this precious heirloom have often been solicited to part with it by private importunity, or for public institutions, but have always declined to do so, having in view that it ever it passed out of their hands it should be to find its resting-place in the city of Boston. The losses to which its owners were subjected during the late war (Civil War), concurring with the interest of the occasion of the centennial day which it commemorated, combined to induce the measures which have had such a felicitous result.

"A member of the Washington family residing in Texas, being aware of the willingness of his kinswoman in Delaware to part with the medal on the conditions just referred to, addressed a letter, on the 9th of last December, to His Honor Mayor Cobb, making proposals to bring about the intended object.

"As the Mayor did not judge it expedient to propose any official action to the City Government, he consulted with Hon Robert C. Winthrop on the subject.

draw of your State, and on this honored day the birthday of Washington was to have been presented to your citizens, but his premature death prevented the consummation."

"This medal was the only gold medal given by Congress to Gen Washington. Between the date of March 23, 1776, when this gift was bestowed by a resolve of Congress, and the year 1780, by votes of the same body, a series of 10 more gold medals was struck at the Paris mint commemorative of the great events and the great men of the War of the Revolution. The French Government presented a set of these, in silver, including also one in the same metal of that which had been given to him in gold, to Gen Washington.

Prominent Subscribers

"It is asserted that they were prepared substantially under the direction of Lafayette. This series of 10, known as 'the Washington medals' on the obverse of the childless General, were disposed of, with other similar treasures, under the direction of his administrator, Judge Bushrod Washington, among the heirs-at-law. They afterwards came into the possession of Hon Daniel Webster, and soon after his death into the hands of his friend, Hon Peter Haysen of Boston. This gentleman, in April, 1854, most generously bestowed them upon the Massachusetts Historical Society, in whose cabinet they are now gratefully treasured. Thus all the 'Washington medals' are now in the city of Boston."

Mention of this medal also is found in the proceedings of the City Council, relative to a meeting held on March 29, 1876 at which Samuel S. Cobb, then Mayor of Boston, informed the Council that "the gold medal presented to Gen George Washington by the American Congress in 1776, commemorative of the evacuation of Boston by British troops, was recently purchased of the Washington family by a few of our citizens to be given by them to the city of Boston and preserved in the Boston Public Library."

With this letter there is a copy of the subscription list by which these few citizens raised the money with which to purchase the medal. It is headed by the statement that "the large gold medal presented to Washington by Congress, having remained in the Washington family for 100 years, is now, owing to the circumstances of its immediate owner, offered for sale. The undersigned, feeling deeply that such memorial should be among the most cherished treasures of our city, and should certainly go nowhere else, agree to be responsible to an amount not exceeding \$100 each for the purchase of the medal, to be presented to the city of Boston and preserved forever in the Boston Public Library."

Attached to this list were 50 signatures, names which are familiar from their association with other phases of the history of Boston. Robert C. Winthrop heads the list, John Amory Lowell follows, and in order after them come W. Amory, John L. Gardner, James C. Cobb, Robert M. Mason, Charles Francis Adams, Otis Norcross, Martin Brimmer, William Gaston, Abbott Lawrence, James Parker, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Henry L. Pierce, William Endicott Jr., Amos A. Lawrence, J. Huntington Wileott, Henry G. Demmy, P. C. Brooks, Henry A. Whitney, Thomas Wigglesworth, Alvah A. Burpage, Henry Lee, and others whose names mean something in Boston's history.

the title page; and the Works of John Locke, with Mr. Adams' autograph on the pages of the volumes.

To return to the Bulletin. The feature of "Ten Books" will catch your attention, and you will find this selection to be discriminating. One of them is "The Old Yellow Book," recently published in Boston, and which is of special interest for Browning enthusiasts. Another is Benedetto Croce's volume, "Poetry and Non-Poetry," translated by Douglas Ainslie under the title of "European Literature in the Nineteenth Century."

Still another is "The Paintings of William Blake," a collection of one hundred plates. Gerhart Hauptmann's new tragedy, "Vieland," is a further example of the choice selections.

Another helpful feature is "Reading the Magazines." With the present almost overwhelming array of magazines, it is a distinct service to have some of the most worth-while articles thus pointed out. You must not miss the "Library Notes," which are full of meat. In this department you will learn of the four large manuscript account books of the Watertown Arsenal of the Revolutionary Army, a recently acquired treasure of the library. If you wish to know what is going on in the "Liberator Abroad," you can turn to that feature for such information.

rary appeal. The Boston Public Library was in many respects a novel institution. It was born of an era pregnant with the most profound economical, political and intellectual problems. Public opinion was constantly stirred and alive. But though the differences between men were wide and sharp, the inherent feeling for democracy was common to all. One sought it in political another in cultural ways; both were moved by the same spirit. And this common desire to do something for the people, for progress, for democracy, found expression in the foundation of the Public Library.

Edward Everett, Joshua Bates, George Pecknor were at the birth of the new institution. With loving care they watched over its first development. They, and many others, gave books, money and the best of their personal interest. The young library was soon enriched with large and rare collections. It was the constant effort of the institution to keep intact the character which its noble founders designed for it. With the growing popular demand on one hand, and the rise of large specialized libraries on the other, the task became increasingly difficult. But even in changed times, and under different conditions, the ideal which, half a century ago, gave to the library its distinctive position has not been lost from sight.

As in the past, so in the future, the Bulletin will endeavor to express the special character of the Library. It will be both popular and bibliographical. The list of new books, carefully selected and announced has already been referred to. (The editors say that lists of new acquisitions will continue to be regularly published in the Bulletin.) Special lists prepared for the use of those in various trades and occupations, and descriptive articles written for the general public, will also emphasize the popular basis of the work. At the same time an endeavor will be made to call the attention of scholars and research workers to the unusual special collections, which are the particular pride of the Library."

All this means wise continuance of wise editorial principles. And in the first number of "More Books" each of these principles finds characteristic embodiment. There is, for leader, the humanly appealing general article on "John Adams Among His Books." Taking its chronological cue from the impending centenary of Adams' death, and from the memorial exhibit now being made from among the books of his private library owned by the Boston Public Library, the article brings forth essential aspects of the life of the second President of the United States, which any reader ought to find enthralling. Take this passage.

"In regard to his younger years, 'He had the courage to look at himself and be intensely displeased; 'I had intensely fallen into a habit of affecting wit and humor; of shrugging my shoulders and moving and distorting the muscles of my face; my motions are stiff and uneasy, ungraceful; and my attention is unsteady and irregular. . . . But with this unsteady and irregular attention he read in the meantime a multitude of books—Shakespeare, Virgil, Montesquieu, Justinian's Institutes in the original, Cowell's Laws of England, Wood's Civil Law, Hale's History, and whatever he could get hold of in the office of Jeremiah Crivley, his first mentor in Boston. And ridiculed by others, and tormented by himself, the yearning for fame and greatness had never abandoned him. 'Shall I creep or fly?' he asks. 'In the slow, gradual ascent to fame and fortune and business, the pleasure that they

Public Library has sponsored in many years. Its more engaging format combines subtle good taste with broadly popular appeal; its contents must lead every reader to warm pride in the intellectual competence of the library's staff and in the rare treasures as well as the every-day pleasures of the library's great book collections.

As part of the Masonic educational program being formulated by the National League of Masonic Clubs, it is planned to try to institute new ones where needed, the national advisory council of the league has announced. Up to a few years ago there was only one Masonic library of any importance. It was located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. There are now about forty Masonic libraries located in as many different States. Most of these libraries are open to the general public. The Iowa State Masonic Library was founded by Thomas Sutton Parvin in 1911.

"People are reading today for instruction rather than amusement," says the Chicago Post. "Women, who, in what has been called a more 'gentle' age, were saturating their minds with saccharine romance, are today reading treatises on the fine arts, on home decoration or the more utilitarian home economics and management. Men are turning to books of theoretical business, to popular science and quasi-technical subjects. History, travel, biography are equally demanded by both men and women."

"There are many reasons for this trend in reading taste, principal among which is that the majority of present-day readers have, because of superior educational advantages, a better background than the majority of those living in an older age. In short, the masses are learning to think and in so doing, to appreciate the thoughts of undreamed of even twenty years ago. The ordinary textbook is deemed insufficient. Research is required. Pupils must go to the library. It is a salutary practice, for it opens in a practical way the road to knowledge. It teaches the value of the printed word and it forms the habit of reading. The world is not quite as unregenerate as some of us may have thought."

LIBRARIANSHIP—A SCHOLARLY PROGRESSOR. Scene: Coffee and sandwich shop in the Old Arcade. In the foreground a third librarian sipping coffee.

Woman in charge: "Lots of the people who work in the Library get their summer here. What do you girls do there—dust and do the cleaning?"—Cleveland Library Log.

Acherley's "Definite Constitution," Jean Bodin's "Six Books of a Commonwealth," the Fortescue's "Laws of England," etc. Some of these volumes, like the "Corpus Juris Canonici" and the "Magna Carta," are the treasures of the library's great book collections, the first master of John Adams in Boston.

In addition to English civil law, John Adams was also well versed in the philosophy of law. The voice and tear on his cheek as he read them, and the glow of his face when he read them, are still remembered by those who knew him. Social philosophy held the next place in his interests. The works of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Condorcet, Helvetius, Fourier, and La Rochefoucauld are all in the library. The Encyclopedie, Diderot's, Huet's, Hutcheson, John Locke and Adam Smith are not wanting either. Most of them are in representative editions, adorned with steel engravings.

Besides the general works and leading monographs on English history, there are folios on the history of France, Italy, Sweden and other countries. History was always near to John Adams' heart; it formed part of his preparation for his studies in social philosophy. Most valuable in this group are the Greek and Latin historians. The copies of Herodotus, Thucydides, Strabo, Xenophon, Thucydides, Salust and Livy are shown along with his Horace, Cicero, Tacitus and Virgil. The three-volume edition of Plutarch, begun by Henry Elmsley in 1758, is the rarest item in that section.

His own works are kept in one group. The two volumes of his "Defense of the Constitution of Government of the United States," with its French translation, the "Discourses on Davila," the "History of Novembris" (his translation of the "History of the Human Mind") were one of the volumes which the most gently divided. The book, more learned and entertaining than the Scholasticism of John Stewart, the pedestrian traveler, which I received from him in England three days ago, but not much more solid. "Once his mind was aroused, he became too fastidious in the habits of his words. He calls Condorcet 'wicked,' 'fool,' 'a philosophical and mathematical charlatan,' Rousseau, Priestly and De Mably hardly less so. Madame de Staël's 'History of the Progress of the Happiness of the Individual and Nations' is

John Adams' address to John Singleton Bollen's "Six Books of a Commonwealth," presented to the artist in President Washington. Among other things shown there are the autographs of Jeremiah Crivley, the first master of John Adams in Boston, and those of Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Pickens, John Marshall and others. These autographs (except the Notes on the Trial) belong to the Chamberlain Collection. The exhibition will be open for two weeks.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

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MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926

Chamber-Music, 1926-27

The Boston Public Library Again Receives the Gift of Seven Notable Concerts

THE chamber-concerts on Sunday evenings at the Public Library will be continued next season. The response of the public during the recent series warrants such a course; Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge and others stand ready to provide the means; the director of the library is equally disposed to foster them. For the coming year, however, the plan and scope of the concerts have been materially altered. There will be seven in all; they will occur at monthly intervals; at each a different string quartet will play. Five of the seven will again be the gift of Mrs. Coolidge; the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia will provide a sixth; the Library of Congress at Washington a seventh. The schedule is already drawn, with the names of the composers whose music will be played, in parentheses:

- Oct. 17—Pro Arte Quartet. (Beethoven, Jansen, Franck).
- Nov. 21—Lenox Quartet. (Brahms, Mannes, Mallinger).
- Dec. 10—Florence Quartet. (Haydn, Spalding, Schumann).
- Jan. 16—San Francisco Quartet. (Mozart, Hanson, Ojai Prize-Mace).
- Feb. 13—South Mountain Quartet. (Beethoven, Shetana, Weiner).
- March 13—Curtis Quartet. (Bach, Schubert).
- April 10—London Quartet. (Beethoven, Bridge, Debussy).

Of these quartets, the Lenox, the Florence and the London speak for themselves. The Pro Arte is the noted quartet of Brussels to play in the United States for the first time next autumn. The San Franciscans have twice visited the East with applause. Mrs. Coolidge maintains the South Mountain Quartet at Pittsfield. The Curtis Quartet was assembled last winter from eminent teachers at the Philadelphia school. Messrs. Fleisch, Bailey and Salmon grace it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926

John Adams' Book Friendships Reveal a Statesman's Tastes

Display at Boston Public Library Shows Chief Interest Was in Law, Social Philosophy and Government—His Own Writings Also Exhibited

In honor of John Adams, second President of the United States and native of Quincy, Mass., the Boston Public Library has announced a two-weeks' exhibition of his books and manuscripts.

"The whole library of John Adams, a collection containing more than 2000 volumes, is in custody of the Boston Public Library," it was said today in outlining the scope of the Adamsiana which would be on display.

John Adams collected books all his life, from his early schoolmaster years in Worcester to his old age in the retirement of Quincy. The largest part of the collection he bought while on his diplomatic missions in France, Holland and England. This was his time, indeed, when he built up his library. But a large number of books were presented to him by the authors.

Second Largest American Library
"The intrinsic value of the collection is equally great. And though it has its limitations, it was the second largest American private library in the eighteenth century.

"In books on law, government, history and social philosophy, as well as Greek and Latin philosophy and literature, the collection is especially rich. This is the library of a statesman, who was at the same time one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most learned social thinkers of his country.

"The first row of cases in the Exhibition Room is devoted to famous law books, such as Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' the large folios of Edward Coke's 'Institutes,' Roger Acherley's 'Britannic Constitution,' Jean Bodin's 'Six bookes of a Commonwealth,' Montesquieu's 'Laws of England,' etc. Some of these volumes, like the 'Corpus Juris Civilis,' contain the autographs of Jeremiah Gridley, the first mentor of John Adams in Boston.

"Social philosophy held the next place in his interests. The works of Voltaire, Mably, Condillae, Condorcet, those of Helvetius, Fontenelle, La Rochefoucault, are all in his library. The Englishmen, Bolingbroke,

Hutcheson, John Locke and Adam Smith, are not wanting either. Most of them are in fine, representative editions, adorned with beautiful steel engravings.

Adams' Own Writings

"His own works are kept in one group. The two volumes of his 'Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States,' with its French translation, the 'Discourses on Davila,' the 'Essays of Novanglus' (his pseudonym) are, naturally, in original editions. The 10-volume edition of his works, published in 1850-56 with the notes of Charles Francis Adams, includes also his autobiography, diary, and portions of his correspondence.

"There are about 20 volumes in the collection which contain substantial marginal notes. In his retirement in Quincy, John Adams read and re-read his old books, jotting frequently his objections and observations on the margins.

"The library's bulletin also contains a complete list of the autographs in the books of the Adams collection. In 488 volumes there are altogether 563 autographs, that of John Adams occurring no less than 388 times.

"Some of the books contain three signatures: that of John Adams (1760), John Quincy Adams (1800), and George Washington Adams (1825). These volumes served three generations.

"Among other items shown there are the autographs of the 13 members of John Adams's Administration, including those of Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Pickens, John Marshall and others. These manuscripts (excepting the Notes on the Trial) belong to the Chamberlain collection."

Springfield Republican

SPRINGFIELD, TUESDAY, MAR. 30, 1926

GRANTS \$4,000,000 FOR LIBRARY WORK

Carnegie Corporation Provides for Payments Over 10-Year Period to Further Aid Small Libraries

Boston, March 29.—(AP)—Grants of \$4,000,000 for library purposes, including \$1,000,000 as the first large general endowment gift ever received by the American Library Association, will serve the good interest of every public library in the United States, from Maine and Massachusetts to Washington and Texas. For the American Library Association is dedicated to the cause of improving library service throughout the Nation, and the public may be assured that it is performing well and efficiently its chosen task.

This being the case, the question may be asked, "How could Mr. Carnegie have missed, during his lifetime, the opportunity to help so broadly helpful a servant of the cause that always lay nearest his heart?" The answer is, that although the American Library Association has run over an honorable and high-spirited course during the fifty years since its founding in 1876, the strong potency of its Nation-wide service is largely a development of the most recent years. It was, in fact, the A. L. A.'s whole-hearted plunge into war-work, providing books for American soldiers and sailors wherever they travelled on sea or land, which first brought the association to a clear consciousness of the possibilities of its organized action, and of its place as a servant not only of libraries but also of all the public. Once possessed of this consciousness, it has rapidly increased its activities since the war, until now in the year of its semi-centennial with Boston's public librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, as president, the association is more widely engaged in useful work than ever before. Libraries throughout the country are feeling the urge of the higher standards of professional competence set before them by the A. L. A. Thousands of individual citizens have bought, and followed, the association's short and attractive reading lists on worth-while topics. Progress has become the watchword of the hour in every State.

With many "surveys" to execute, with stimulating reports and publications to issue, with a membership of several thousand professional librarians to be maintained in a well-organized phalanx, obviously the American Library Association has great and legitimate need of endowment funds. The only fixed endowment it has hitherto had amounts to about \$142,000. The Carnegie Corporation now provides the association an important new assurance. By no means will it provide all the income which the A. L. A. requires—membership dues and other contributions will continue urgently needed—but it lays the foundation of a new era of financial competence. Certainly the rest of the structure should be built up in good time.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1926

Continuing Carnegie's Work

Nearly seven years after Andrew Carnegie's death, the Carnegie Corporation has made a gift in some ways of greater significance to the public library movement than any made during his lifetime. The vast benefactions which Mr. Carnegie himself ordained, went for the most part to individual libraries. The million-dollar endowment of the American Library Association, announced today as part of a \$4,000,000 program of new development, will serve the good interest of every public library in the United States, from Maine and Massachusetts to Washington and Texas. For the American Library Association is dedicated to the cause of improving library service throughout the Nation, and the public may be assured that it is performing well and efficiently its chosen task.

This being the case, the question may be asked, "How could Mr. Carnegie have missed, during his lifetime, the opportunity to help so broadly helpful a servant of the cause that always lay nearest his heart?" The answer is, that although the American Library Association has run over an honorable and high-spirited course during the fifty years since its founding in 1876, the strong potency of its Nation-wide service is largely a development of the most recent years. It was, in fact, the A. L. A.'s whole-hearted plunge into war-work, providing books for American soldiers and sailors wherever they travelled on sea or land, which first brought the association to a clear consciousness of the possibilities of its organized action, and of its place as a servant not only of libraries but also of all the public. Once possessed of this consciousness, it has rapidly increased its activities since the war, until now in the year of its semi-centennial with Boston's public librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, as president, the association is more widely engaged in useful work than ever before. Libraries throughout the country are feeling the urge of the higher standards of professional competence set before them by the A. L. A. Thousands of individual citizens have bought, and followed, the association's short and attractive reading lists on worth-while topics. Progress has become the watchword of the hour in every State.

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A Nation-Wide Boon to Books

By Charles F. D. Belden

Director of the Boston Public Library, President of the American Library Association

The great gifts of the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the extension of library work in this country and the elevation of its standards, which are announced today, should bring joy to the heart of every librarian the Nation over. Hitherto the library profession has been at a disadvantage as compared with many others. Libraries have been founded and buildings erected in all parts of the country; but librarianship has been more or less unorganized, more or less lacking in definite standards, more or less unsure of its function and the means and methods of fulfilling it.

Now all this is in a good way to be changed. The Carnegie Corporation has recently appropriated the great sum of \$4,000,000 for the furtherance of library work in its most fundamental aspects. Of this amount \$2,000,000 will be appropriated to the endowment of the American Library Association, and \$1,000,000 to the current work of the association and the schools, during the ten years while the permanent endowment is becoming available in annual capital payments.

Of the sum devoted to the library schools, one-half will be applied to the strengthening of the schools already in operation, in order to enable them to maintain a higher and more uniform standard, and thus both to increase the size and raise the quality of the stream of young men and women prepared each year for entering the profession of librarianship; with this increased endowment it should be possible to attract a larger number of able young people to the profession, and thus to enlarge the proportion of trained persons entering the service of the public in the libraries of the country.

The second half of this sum will be devoted to the establishment in some great university of a graduate school of librarianship, which will make it possible for a certain number of librarians each year to receive expert training under ideal conditions, and to assist in solving, as a part of their graduate work, some of the library problems which require extended research. This again will contribute richly toward raising the standard of the profession and increasing its efficiency for the boundless educational work which is more and more clearly seen to be the highest service which it can render to the public.

The multi-dollar given as endowment to the American Library Association will do much to set the association on a permanent basis. During its fifty years of steady growth from small beginnings, this national association of librarians has been constantly hampered in its plans for constructive work by lack of funds; it has led a hand-to-mouth existence, and until very recently large projects have had to remain as unrealized ideals in the minds of the leaders of the association.

"During recent years, however, in common with other educational foundations, the Carnegie Corporation, mindful of its founder's devotion to the extension of libraries, has come to the rescue, and has given liberally toward the prosecution of various lines of work which are already showing rich fruit. Among these enterprises have been a great extension in the publishing activity of the association; the conduct of far-reaching studies in the problems of education for librarianship, including a searching survey of existing library schools; an exhaustive survey of methods of library work, as practised in the libraries of America; and an effort, destined to revolutionize the popular view of the function of a public library, to embark the libraries of the country upon active educational work, and to devise means and methods by which they may carry it out to the most practical ends.

It is highly gratifying that, after these years of experiment, the Carnegie Corporation has become so convinced of the fitness of the American Library Association for carrying forward the work thus begun that it has decided to create this endowment. The raising of an adequate endowment has been a part of the plans for this jubilee year of the association's history. With this great gift as a nucleus, the association will go forward confidently in its campaign for a much larger sum, which shall put its work of promoting library service and librarianship on a secure and permanent foundation.

LIBRARY NOTES

JAMAICA PLAIN LIBRARY NOTES

Spring is surely here at last and as the weather entered the Jamaica Plain Library one fine morning this week, the interior had a decidedly spring-like appearance. The windows had been beautifully washed and shined brightly and the pretty plants on the window sill nodded a greeting as a gentle breeze drifted in through a partly opened window. Truly it seemed a great pity to spend the golden hours indoors on such a day, but we must accept with as good grace as possible, so the writer bowed to the inevitable.

The time was spent very pleasantly, however, because a new lot of books had just been received and it was the most natural thing in the world for one to peep into most of them. There was "Literary Contrasts" by Alphonse C. Smith; "Enders to the Sea" by J. M. Synger; "Food for Health" by L. M. Synger; "Personal Hygiene" by Allan J. McLaughlin; "Baskery, Weaving and Design" by Mrs. Edwin Lang; "Mother" by E. F. Benson; "From President to Prison" by Ferdinand Ossendowski; "A nat o le France" by Jean J. Bronson; "Greenfell—Knight Errant of the North" by Waldo Fullerton; "Roving Through Southern China" by Harry A. Frank; "Rhode Fair" by Clarence B. Killand; "Practical Psychology" by Burr B. Farnsworth; "Silent Scott" by Constance L. Skinner; "The Soul's Sincere Desire" by Glen Clark; "Eminent Victorians" by Lytton Strachey; "Stories by 31 Authors" by Ernest Rhys and C. A. Dawson Scott; "Young James" by Evelyn Sharp; "Let's Go to Florida" by Ralph H. Barbour, and "The Crooked Cross" by Charles J. Dutton.

These books all make good reading when the deeper type of serious books hold no charm. They will appeal to the average taste in literature. "Let's Go to Florida" will be particularly interesting at this season of the year when most of us would love to be there instead of waiting for the summer-time.

There are twenty-five poetry books on the shelves in the adult room which are called "Miss Adam's Collection" and they are really fine examples of the best poetic talent.

ROSLINDALE LIBRARY NOTES

Now that Spring has arrived, its presence is duly noted in the children's room of the Roslindale Branch, by posters and books dealing with the game towards which every boy turns in spring—baseball. On the bulletin board are pictures of famous players of our national game, such as Walter Johnson and Stanley Hack. Close by are books on how to play baseball, giving the origin of the sport, some of its history, and the rules of the game. For those preferring stories of the game, there are books by popular authors, such as Ralph H. Barbour, A. T. Dudley, Ralph Fane, and several others. These books are very much in demand. Each month we have an exchange of books especially interesting to young people, featuring that which is illustrated in our bulletin board.

Among the new books for children recently received are, "Tonty of the Iron Hand," by Everett McNeil, "Silent Scott," by Constance Lindsay Skinner, "Girl Scout Short Stories," edited by Helen Ferris, and Alice M. Kimball, and "Young James," by L. M. Synger. The first two are stories of frontier and pioneer life, the third one is a collection of stories selected by the Girl Scouts themselves from their magazine, the American Girl. This should be of particular interest at this time as this month is Girl Scout Month. The last of these books belongs to the ever popular mystery stories and, as everybody knows a good mystery story is spoiled by being told; it must be read to get all the thrills.

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY

As the Lenten season draws to a close West Roxbury Library extends to you an invitation to come and review, through the pictures displayed on its bulletin boards, notable instances in the life of Christ. Then let us turn to the shelves where we will wander back through the years in "A Far Journey" to the land in which Christ lived. In this book Dr. Gibbany, who lived in that country, gives us a more intimate idea of the customs of the shepherd folk who lived on the hills of Old Judea and the country round about. "The Prince of the House of David" also spells illusion for us and we tread the streets of old Jerusalem and come in intimate contact with the man Jesus. How realistically we feel again the hopes, joys and sorrows of a distant past as we turn the pages of "Ben Hur"! Old books? Yes, but like old friends we are happy to see them again and spend a few hours amid old familiar scenes. "In the Country of Jesus" by Matilde Segno was one taken to the shores of Tiberias, to Bethany the home of Mary and Martha, through the streets of Nazareth, to the city of David and the Mount of Olives.

5 POLICEMEN ROUND OUT 40 YEARS' DUTY

Harriman, Walkins, Lynch, Leary and Eldridge Honored



Patrolman Lynch was on the job as guardian of the Boston Public Library. He has been attached to station 16 for years and before being detailed to the library patrolled beats around Governor square.

Boston Herald.
March 30, 1926

Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Librarian has an apology to offer to the Boston Public Library. His repentance, to be sure, does not proceed from anything he has said in one of his columns. The article of last Wednesday, which leads to his contrition, was quite markedly an article, a hymn, of praise and only of praise. But it did not go quite far enough. And the reason why it did not is that the Librarian had an insupportable conceit of the magnanimity of spirit, the generosity of mind and heart, characteristic of the staff of the Boston Public Library. He knew it was strong, but he did not dare believe it was proof against all barbs and pangs that might be launched, or proceed from the ever bristling embankments of the ugly castle of the green goddess.

Consequently, when he took up "More Books"—the new bulletin of the Boston Public Library—and found it remarkably good, he pondered long and hard over the fact that the publication did not bear, either at its mast-head or in any prominent place, the name of its editor-in-chief. His quandary might have been quickly resolved had he observed in a reticent place at the back of the volume this statement, leading a group of "Library Notes":

"At a recent meeting of the board of trustees, Dr. Zoltan Haraszti, for two years in charge of the Barton-Ticknor Division, was appointed editor of publications. He begins his work with the present issue of the Bulletin."

But fate, in this matter, obscured the Librarian's eyesight. He never saw the item at all. Thus he was faced, as he supposed, with this problem: "Here is a striking new achievement with the name of its prime achiever nowhere mentioned. Surely such complete omission must have been the result of careful and complete editorial, not to say executive, conference. What can this mean?" Either it is agreed among all, Dr. Haraszti included, that the new Bulletin should be carefully preserved in an anonymous institutional character, or else it is simply felt that for a time it will be well to hold in reserve publicity of the full credit due its brilliant young editor."

And so, the Librarian, in his praise, made no mention of Dr. Haraszti.

Now it develops not only that no such question—and therefore no such agreement—ever was struck in any conference at the Boston Public Library. On the contrary, the Librarian has been bombarded by letters and telephone calls from many members of the library's staff from the director down, asking for one thing and only one thing, and that is, full credit for Dr. Haraszti.

A characteristic letter follows:

Dear Librarian—I have read with pleasure your enthusiastic praise of the first number of the reformed Bulletin of this Library, "More Books." I regret, however, that Dr. Haraszti's initial effort as library editor should be so impersonally characterized as the work of the "editors," the "staff," etc.

It was my good fortune to have the opportunity of recommending Dr. Haraszti for the post in the Barton-Ticknor which during two years he filled with such signal ability, and I naturally feel some pride in his success as library editor.

As members of the library staff we are, of course, flattered by your preference to "every reader's warm pride" in our "intellectual competence" to produce such a publication and we hope that such commendation may be deserved, but it remains an inescapable fact that in many years the library has not issued any bulletin that has evoked or merited the warm praise which you accord to Dr. Haraszti's publication.

I refer to "More Books" advisedly as Dr. Haraszti's publication, because he, and he alone, is responsible for its form, its contents, and, indeed, every detail of its publication, including the new name. In fact, it is entirely owing to his initiative and unflagging zeal that we have the publication in its new form at all. With the exception of a few new-book annotations, the one article, whose author you name, is the only one which Dr. Haraszti did not himself write and he suggested it. Dr. Haraszti's talented and winning personality have won for him many friends in this institution and I am sure that every member of the staff

is anxious that he shall receive full credit for the product of his rare industry, scholarship and editorial ability.

I beg you to excuse the liberty I have taken in writing to you on this matter, but the Librarian is read and enjoyed by so many educated people throughout New England and America that his utterance are peculiarly important. WINTHROP HOLZ CHENEY, Chief of Special Libraries Department.

Needless to say, the Librarian is delighted by this letter, and by all other expressions which have been made to him on the subject. He not only has warm personal esteem for Dr. Haraszti, but also he is exceedingly anxious to see his talent recognized. Very greatly does the Librarian prize the type of magnanimity shown by Mr. Cheney, and intensely does he loathe those more chary expressions—at the opposite pole from the foregoing letter—which sometimes, in like situations, are prompted by jealousy. The Librarian would sweetly deny that he ever expected any display of jealousy by Mr. Cheney, but he cannot deny that he did not think jealousy might be felt, in some other quarters, over Dr. Haraszti's achievement. The fact that it seems nowhere present, and on the contrary that member after member of the library's staff is moved only by the most liberal spirit of appreciation, is welcome in the extreme, and gives fitting occasion for apology that any less concept of the warmth of expression to be expected, ever was entertained.

But there is a collateral point of view touching this matter which is worth remembering, and which Dr. Haraszti would be the first to recognize. In many matters of editing, much more definitely than in points of writing, the successful editor operates upon principles, upon data, more or less extraneous to himself, not exclusively personal to him, but on the contrary quite impersonal. Some concept of the truth here suggested may be gained from the fact that almost never does a wholly new periodical or newspaper succeed in giving its first issue a better chance of format equal to that achieved in later issues. A period of trial and error, of the convergence of ideas from many sources, seems necessary. One newspaper publisher has become so aware of this fact that he has made a practice of organizing and actually printing trial copies daily for a whole month before ever he would consent to put out a first issue for actual circulation.

The Librarian, therefore, still dares state the view that if "More Books" had been wholly a new venture, without long years of the old Bulletin behind it, its first number could not possibly have been of such remarkable excellence as it did attain. Nor could this have been possible were it not for the sum-total of the Boston Public Library's best impersonal and institutional traditions, accumulated through years of scholarship and of service, which underlay the old Bulletin as they underlie the new. But that fact in no wise diminishes the achievement of the man, or the credit due the man, who could capitalize these immemorial values in a brilliant and a very winning new way.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926

FOLK SONGS OF EUROPE

Lecture by Mrs. Swett Will Take Place of "Color Music" Scheduled for Sunday at Library

Mrs. Catherine S. Swett will lecture on "The Folk Songs of Europe" in the Lecture Hall of Boston Public Library, Sunday, April 4, at 3.30 P. M. Illustrations will be given by members of the University Double Quartet and Radcliffe Choral Society. The lecture on color music by Edward Maryon, originally scheduled for this date, has been canceled because of Mr. Maryon's illness. During Holy Week and the Octave of Easter the Library will continue its exhibition of books selected from the private library of John Adams, supplementing this exhibition by showing on the walls color reproductions of old and modern masters, depicting, for the most part, the events in the life of Christ commemorated at this season. Many schools are represented, from the Italian primitives down to Armitage and L. Corinthe. The reproductions shown are mainly Medici and Seeman prints, recognized as the finest and truest process color work yet produced.

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1926

LIKE TRAVEL TALKS, NOT PUBLIC HEALTH

Are lectures on travel more enticing to the women of Boston than lectures on public welfare? When it was announced in the lecture hall of the Public Library that the lecture would be on "City Health and Emergencies," instead of on "Switzerland," last evening, three-fourths of the women present and a sprinkling of men left the hall.

Ding Dong, What'll You Have for a Book Today?



First American Delivered-at-Your-Door Library in Action. Left to Right—Richard Sarkunas, the Bell Ringer; Miss Marian Kingman, Librarian of Tyler Street Branch; Miss Lois Clark, Librarian of Mattapan Branch; Mrs. Marian Parks, Assistant Librarian at Hyde Park.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926

Push-Cart Will Peddle Books at Exhibit of Model Village

Novel Library Idea Opens New Field of Knowledge for Those Who Otherwise Would Be Unaware of Benefits

Massachusetts' miniature Modeltown, which the League of Women Voters will exhibit at Horticultural Hall April 7 to 12 as the ideal American village, will be equipped with

books peddled in this manner proved so popular that not until the colder weather came and the patrons no longer waited on the doorstep for the Push-Cart's arrival did this moving library cease its service.

About 90 per cent of the circulation was from new borrowers who registered at the cart. On each trip some adults were found who had never owned a library card before. Often a child would greet the Librarian with the message, "My mother and father are up the street waiting to take a card; don't forget to stop there."

The fact that a library has books in foreign languages as well as in English was a new discovery to many of those hard-working people. Yiddish and Italian books exceeded all previous records of circulation. Russian, Spanish and French books were added to the cart after a few trips. The most encouraging part was the interest in learning English and obtaining citizenship.

All kinds of people were served. Many selected fiction of the lighter vein. A junk-cart man left his wagon and expected to buy out the contents of the library. At last he borrowed a book. A chauffeur learned that it was possible to get from the library books about the care and upkeep of automobiles. A mother found books about the care of her children.

On April 7 the cart will arrive at the door of the Library in Modeltown, Horticultural Hall. It will offer to the visitors in this town reading lists which have been prepared by the American Library Association, and in connection with these lists will exhibit some of the books which are suggested. The telegram from the American Library Association is as follows:

"To the Mayor of Modeltown: We are sending you by Push-Cart delivery 750,000 copies, one for every citizen, of 'Reading with a Purpose.'"

one of the latest modes of library facilities—the first Push-Cart Library in the United States.

On Tuesday, July 14, of last year this Push-Cart Library started to deliver books, instead of bananas, to residents of Boston's South End. The

Library Adds to Stacks of Books
"More Books," a Book About BooksBulletin for Many Years Sent to 'Frequenters' Appears
Under New Name to Call Attention to Library's
Treasures—John Adams Notes Printed

In new form and under a new name, "More Books," appears the latest issue of the Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston, which has been distributed, practically without interruption, to the "frequenters" of the library for the last 58 years.

The changes are made in the belief that they will increase the usefulness both of the bulletin and the library. From a leaflet containing merely a list of the books recently acquired, a list that has grown greatly during the years, the bulletin has become itself a literary journal which every lover of good literature will like to have upon his own shelves.

Established to make known the titles of the new books "to the multitudes" interested in them, and also to serve as "an authorized vehicle" for important information concerning the library, it was thought at the time that such a publication would excite a "just and enlightened curiosity" for the new books and furthermore that it would "materially increase the general interest felt in the institution, and not only promote the use of books that would otherwise be neglected, but it would directly tend to the advancement of knowledge among us."

Reason for Change

It is to further just these things that the changes have been made, for the library has so grown in extent and scope that a mere list of new books—2000 of them a month—by no means discloses the treasures to be found there. "More Books" is the work of Dr. Zoltan Haraszti, who was recently appointed editor of publications for the library and began his work with the present issue of the bulletin. For two years he was in charge of the Barton-Ticknor division.

The new issue contains a brief but intimate article on John Adams, among his books. John Adams was the second president of the United States, and one of the most influential men in the early history of the country, and this month a memorial exhibition of his books now owned by the library is being made there. These books contain many marginal notes written by Adams which have never appeared in print.

The present issue contains his comments on Rousseau's "Inequality Among Mankind," so recorded in 1795 and now receiving their first publication. Subsequent issues will publish more of these marginal comments. There is a record also of autographs appearing in the Adams collection owned by the library.

Article on Montaigne

A second brief article is on Michel de Montaigne, a list of his works and the books about him in the Boston Public Library, together with what seems to be a clearing up of the mystery that has always surrounded the "King James copy" Florio's translation, of the essays, by Frank H. Chase, reference librarian.

Ten of the books that pass through the hands of the editor every month have been chosen for special comment in a single paragraph each, thus calling attention to things which to him seem of particular interest. Notes on random brownings in the periodical room and fine arts department of the library call attention to worth-while things that otherwise might be easily overlooked by the usual reader.

Instead of every book added to the library there is given a selected list classified under general headings such as essays, sociology, old books, manners and customs, local history, etc., so that it is easily possible for the reader to find the thing he is interested in without floundering through a seemingly endless list of

books thrown together hodgepodge. Descriptive notes are added to many titles.

Gifts to Library

A list of gifts to the library brings to light things of particular interest, not usually known about: from Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, concerning Edwin Austin Abbey, artist; from Mrs. Serge Koussevitzky, musical scores; from Eric Pape of New York, theatrical programs; from Her Majesty, Queen Aunt of His Majesty the King of Siam, through the Siamese Minister at Washington, D. C., "Jatakathakatha" in Siamese characters from the Pali language.

There are also notes of general interest about the Boston Public Library and other libraries throughout the country, and also notes about public lectures, and concerts to be given at the library and its branches is printed. "More Books" is attractively printed, worthy a place on the table of the home library.

ENDS 50TH YEAR
IN LIBRARY HEREF. C. Blaisdell Recalls Days in Old
Building in Downtown Section

Frank C. Blaisdell, chief of the issue department in the Boston Public Library, who has just completed his 50th year of service there, tells an interesting story of his years as a member of the library staff. The library was then on Boylston st., near Tremont, where it was located 1858-1886.

"I attended English High School in the morning of Feb. 17, 1876—the building at that time was on South st.—and in the afternoon of the same day I was engaged as a page, or runner, by Mr. Justin Winsor, who was the superintendent at that time," he recounts.

Studied Foreign Languages

Mr. Blaisdell remained in this position for six months, after which he was transferred to the catalogue department where he remained for the next 10 years under James L. Whitney, receiving valuable instruction. While in this department, he took private lessons in French, German and Spanish.

In 1886 he was offered the librarianship of the Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library. Because of illness in his family he declined the appointment. After this he was appointed to take charge of the lower hall card catalogue, where he remained until the new \$3,000,000 building was occupied in 1896.

That year he was placed in charge of the center desk in Bates Hall, where he remained until 1905, when he was appointed chief of the issue department, a position which he now holds. For many years the newspaper, patent and periodical departments were under his care.

Chief of Evening Force

From 1895 until the present time he has been the chief of the evening and Sunday department, a department comprising the services of more than 100 persons. Many of the past members of this force are now clergymen, lawyers, physicians and business men.

In the Fall of 1876, being allowed the time by the library, Frank H. Thomas, an employe of the library, and Mr. Blaisdell went to Philadelphia to the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Thomas is now a business man in Chicago.

"During my services in the library," Mr. Blaisdell says, "I met many celebrities, among them the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II., Longfellow, Holmes, Ellen Terry, Mark Twain, W. H. Murray, Samuel F. Smith, Dion Boucicault, Wendell Phillips, Julia Ward Howe, William Cody ('Buffalo Bill') and many of the Presidents of the United States."

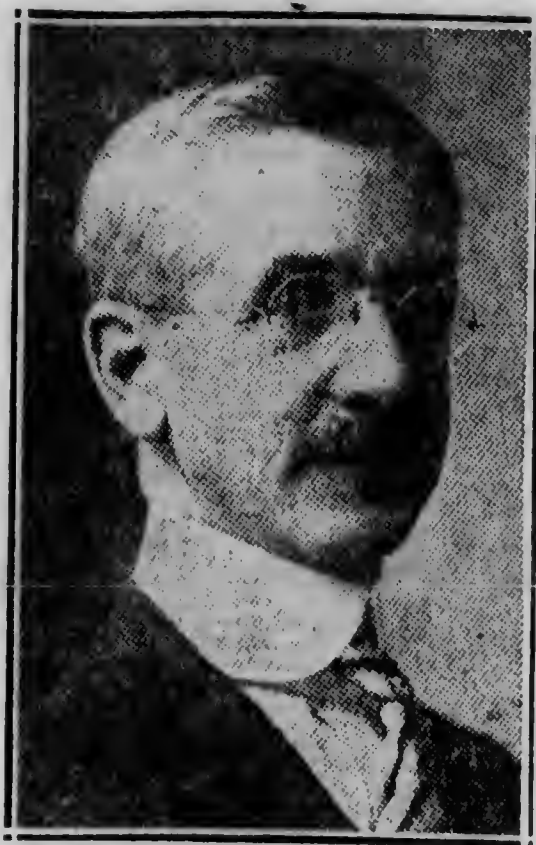
"I have had very many pleasant and interesting experiences during my long service which can never be forgotten."

Memories of Old

"One of my first pleasant recollections was a sleigh ride on Christmas Day in an open pung to the home of James M. Hubbard of Cambridge, where, on his invitation, the boys and girls of the force enjoyed a fine Christmas dinner in addition to receiving

presents from a wonderful Christmas tree.

"In the old library there were two signs at the head of the stairs leading to Bates Hall which impressed me deeply, 'Step lightly, keep silence.' The whole building, as well as Bates Hall of



FRANK C. BLAISDELL

the old building, was very homelike. Library life, the staff bulletin of the library, in the March issue says:

"Few have ever known the workings of the library and the delicate interrelations of all its parts—human and mechanical—so fully and sympathetically as Mr. Blaisdell. He has become an institution among us—one whose judgment and understanding we trust, whom we love and esteem as the friend of us all. Steady and faithful, we rest on his sense of responsibility and know that he will not disappoint us; he is a veritable 'Old Reliable,' a symbol of stability."

Son Officer in World War

Mr. Blaisdell is a widower. He has two sons and a daughter; one of his sons, Frank Gardner Blaisdell of New York, served as Lieutenant in Co. D of the 104th Infantry in the World War, assistant zone major in 2d area and tower major, Trouville, France. He was wounded in the Alsne-Marne offensive.

During the time Mr. Blaisdell has been in the library there have been eight administrations or librarians: Justin Winsor, Samuel A. Green, Mellen Chamberlin, Theodore F. Dwight, Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress; James L. Whitney, Horace G. Wadlin, and the present director, Charles F. D. Belden.

Miss Mary C. Sheridan is his principal assistant; both are known as uniformly courteous and helpful to all seeking the treasures of the library.

Mr. Blaisdell was born in Boston and attended Belmar Grammar School where he was graduated in 1875. He now lives in the Allston District, where his daughter, Mrs. Barbara B. Carter, lives with him. His second son, Walter O. Blaisdell, lives in Meriden, Conn.

Although Mr. Blaisdell is approaching the three-score-and-ten mark he looks much younger. He is the oldest in point of service, of all connected with the library departments.

Last Summer he spent in Europe with his son, Lieut. Blaisdell.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1926

MRS. SWETT'S LECTURE

Catherine S. Swett, lecturer and music critic, will speak in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this afternoon at 3:30. The topic of her talk is "Folk Music of European Countries." A number of musical illustrations will be provided by the University double quartet, under the direction of Joseph Lautner, tenor, and by members of the Radcliffe Choral Society. Mrs. Swett, a graduate of Radcliffe College, is known by critical reviews published in Boston newspapers, and by her group of plays, "Musical Mosaic," introduced last spring at the Pine Arts Theatre and recently repeated at Jordan's Jubilee.

Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Librarian, for one who really is not a librarian, probably is the most enthusiastic person in the United States of America over the Carnegie Corporation's gift of \$4,000,000 for library service, including a million dollars to the American Library Association. Ever since the announcement, he has chorused to himself at many odd hours by day and in waking moments by night over all that this gift should mean for the good in the heart of the American public library, and the end of libraries of every description.

On the right-hand side is a section for adults furnished with a collection of some 200 selected books and with a small collection of the publications of the Federal Government. Atlases and other works of reference are spread invitingly on tables. Filing cases contain collections of pictures of the sort which may be borrowed by teachers from the public library. A carefully classified collection of pamphlets, on many topics of daily life and the world's affairs is available. At a desk in the exhibition room, real registrations for library cards are being taken.

From 4 to 6 P. M. a gaily-decorated push-cart runs along the streets of Modeltown, offering, for the modest sum of ten cents apiece, the excellent new reading courses published by the American Library Association. The Special Libraries Association of Boston occupied a small section to the right of the public library, and directly behind the public library, and directly behind the public library, was an exhibit by the State Division of Free Public Libraries, showing the work done throughout Massachusetts.

Public response to the American Library Association's new reading courses has been very encouraging. More than fifty thousand copies of the reading lists have been ordered.

But as for the Boston Public Library's claim to rank as the first to be established from tax funds in any American city the Librarian has been blissfully supposing that this particular blue ribbon was in no wise subject to challenge. Indeed! Pray read this entirely courteous and considerate letter from Mr. George H. Tripp:

Dear Librarian—I write to ask for information. You make the statement in last Wednesday's Transcript that the Boston Public Library was the first to be operated as a city library, sustained by municipal appropriation. In the Handbook of Boston it speaks of the board of trustees being organized in 1852, and the library with a reading room opened in March with a New Bedford Public Library of 1852, and opened for the use of the inhabitants the third day of March, 1852. Is it an indisputable fact that the Boston Library was opened for business before the New Bedford library? (Signed) H. Tripp, New Bedford, March 29.

Plainly, here is a challenge which, if it can be answered at all, must be dealt with only after careful reference to textbooks, chronologies and tomes of law, to determine whether any flaw may be found in what seems the perfection of New Bedford's cause. Time does not come, at the moment, to the Librarian with a and thereafter, in a simulation, will do so, undoubtedly will concede, let friend or letter "RSH—vastly welcome.

The Ontario Library Association

ORGANIZED IN NINETEEN-HUNDRED

PROGRAMME

Twenty-Sixth
Annual
MeetingEaster Monday
and TuesdayApril 5th and 6th
1926

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PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY

Corner College and St. George Streets
TORONTO

(Carlton and College cars pass the door)

In the Modeltown exhibit opening today in Horticultural Hall two sections are allotted to the public library. On the left, hand side a room for children is set up, equipped with fittings important in attracting boys and girls to the use of a library. Some of the choice editions of standard children's works are on the shelves, together with picture books and finely illustrated classics. There is also a selection of the more recent books published in 1925. For older persons who choose reading for young people the room offers an opportunity to examine helpful "books about books," and reading lists graded to different ages. An attendant was constantly present, especially qualified to answer questions about the collection of children's books.

On the right-hand side a section for adults furnished with a collection of some 200 selected books and with a small collection of the publications of the Federal Government. Atlases and other works of reference are spread invitingly on tables. Filing cases contain collections of pictures of the sort which may be borrowed by teachers from the public library. A carefully classified collection of pamphlets, on many topics of daily life and the world's affairs is available. At a desk in the exhibition room, real registrations for library cards are being taken. From 4 to 6 P. M. a gaily-decorated push-cart runs along the streets of Modeltown, offering, for the modest sum of ten cents apiece, the excellent new reading courses published by the American Library Association. The Special Libraries Association of Boston occupied a small section to the right of the public library, and directly behind the public library, was an exhibit by the State Division of Free Public Libraries, showing the work done throughout Massachusetts. Public response to the American Library Association's new reading courses has been very encouraging. More than fifty thousand copies of the reading lists have been ordered.

Little Walks
About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The second number of the new bulletin of the Boston Public Library, under its present title of "More Books," will be ready for distribution early next week. Again has Mr. Zoltan Haraszti, the editor, given evidence of the painstaking research and scholarly equipment which he devotes to what is evidently to him a most congenial task. The entire issue of the first number some 300 copies, was exhausted within 12 days after its appearance. So it will be necessary for you to act promptly if you desire to secure a copy of the new number.

The leading article in the Bulletin is headed "Francis Bacon—Courtier, Statesman, Philosopher." It is a careful epitome of the career of this "wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," and is made doubly interesting by the reproduction of original documents belonging to the library, containing the signatures of members of Elizabeth's Council. The fact that we have just passed the 300th anniversary of the death of Francis Bacon, who died on Easter Sunday, 1626, gives a note of timeliness to this article.

Much of the article is devoted to the "Novum Organum," called "one of the most significant books of all ages," and one page from which is reproduced. There is also this terse and meaty paragraph: "The work bequeathed to the next ages, sank deep in men's minds. Hobbes, Locke, Hume are unimaginable without Bacon; the 18th century French philosophers are also his direct descendants. The influence can be traced, without a break, to present day pragmatism and behaviorism. Bacon's work is the fountain-head of the whole realistic experimental philosophy."

John Adams was fond of making marginal notes on his books, and the Bulletin gives us some excellent examples of this. In his copy of The Golden Verses of Pythagoras, Mr. Adams gave full play to this tendency, and it is filled with characteristic comments and reflections. Yet, while many of these notes are those of commendation, he jots down in the final one this general opinion: "How dark mean and meagre are these golden Verses, however celebrated and really curious in comparison with the Sermon on the Mount, the Psalms of David or the Gospels!"

Library Adds to Stacks of Books "More Books," a Book About Books

Bulletin for Many Years Sent to 'Frequenters' Appears
Under New Name to Call Attention to Library's
Treasures—John Adams Notes Printed

In new form and under a new name, "More Books," appears the latest issue of the Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston, which has been distributed, practically without interruption, to the "frequenters" of the library for the last 55 years.

The changes are made in the belief that they will increase the usefulness both of the bulletin and the library. From a leaflet containing merely a list of the books recently acquired, a list that has grown greatly during the years, the bulletin has become itself a literary journal which every lover of good literature will like to have upon his own shelves.

Established to make known the titles of the new books "for the multitudes" interested in them, and also to serve as "an authorized vehicle" for important information concerning the library, it was thought at the time that such a publication would excite a "just and enlightened curiosity" for the new books and furthermore that it would "materially increase the general interest felt in the institution, and not only promote the use of books that would otherwise be neglected, but it would directly tend to the advancement of knowledge among us."

Reason for Change

It is to further just these things that the changes have been made, for the library has so grown in extent and scope that a mere list of new books—2000 of them a month—by no means discloses the treasures to be found there. "More Books" is the work of Dr. Zoltan Haraszti, who was recently appointed editor of publications for the library and began his work with the present issue of the bulletin. For two years he was in charge of the Barton-Ticknor division.

The new issue contains a brief but intimate article on John Adams, among his books. John Adams was the second president of the United States, and one of the most influential men in the early history of the country, and this month a memorial exhibition of his books now owned by the library is being made there. These books contain many marginal notes written by Adams which have never appeared in print.

The present issue contains his comments on Rousseau's "Inequality Among Mankind," so recorded in 1795 and now receiving their first publication. Subsequent issues will publish more of these marginal comments. There is a record also of autographs appearing in the Adams collection owned by the library.

Article on Montaigne

A second brief article is on Michel de Montaigne, a list of his works and the books about him in the Boston Public Library, together with what seems to be a clearing up of the mystery that has always surrounded the "King James copy" Florio's translation, of the essays, by Frank H. Case, reference librarian.

Ten of the books that pass through the hands of the editor every month have been chosen for special comment in a single paragraph each, thus calling attention to things which to him seem of particular interest. Notes on random brownings in the periodical room and fine arts department of the library call attention to worth-while things that otherwise might be easily overlooked by the usual reader.

Instead of every book added to the library there is given a selected list classified under general headings such as essays, sociology, old books, manners and customs, local history, etc., so that it is easily possible for the reader to find the thing he is interested in without floundering through a seemingly endless list of

books thrown together hodgepodge. Descriptive notes are added to many titles.

Gifts to Library

A list of gifts to the library brings to light things of particular interest, not usually known about: from Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, concerning Edwin Austin Abbey, artist, from Mrs. Serge Koussevitzky, musical scores; from Eric Pape of New York, theatrical programs; from Her Majesty, Queen Anne of the Netherlands, the King of Siam, Siamese Minister C. "Jatakathak" characters from the

There are also interest about the library and other public lectures, given at the branches is printed attractively in place on the library.

ENDS 50TH YEAR IN LIBRARY HERE

F. C. Blaisdell Recalls Days in Old
Building in Downtown Section

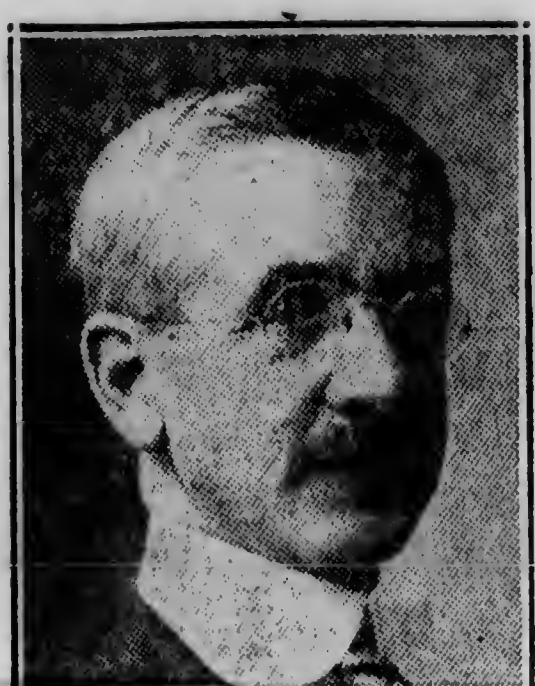
Frank C. Blaisdell, chief of the issue department in the Boston Public Library, who has just completed his 50th year of service there, tells an interesting story of his years as a member of the library staff. The library was then on Boylston st. near Tremont, where it was located 1826-1895.

"I attended English High School in the morning of Feb. 17, 1876—the building at that time was on South st.—and in the afternoon of the same day I was engaged as a page, or runner, by Mr. Justin Winsor, who was the superintendent at that time," he recounts.

Studied Foreign Languages

Mr. Blaisdell remained in this position

presents from a wonderful Christmas tree. "In the old library there were two signs at the head of the stairs leading to Bates Hall which impressed me deeply, 'Step lightly, keep silence.' The whole building, as well as Bates Hall of



Afternoon Session, 2 to 3.30 o'clock

Round Table Conferences:

Children—Miss Lillian H. Smith, B.A.,
Head of Boys' and Girls' Department,
Toronto.

Book Selection—Mr. Angus Mowat, Trenton.
Assisted by Miss Marjorie Jarvis, Toronto.

Posters—Miss L. C. MacBeth and Miss Frederica A. Wheeler, Toronto, who will be assisted by Mr. S. S. Findley, Head of Art Department, Riverdale Technical School, Toronto.

Exhibit of Books and Library Supplies.

There will be an Exhibition of Books and Supplies for Public Libraries in the Gallery of the Reference Library. This will be open on Tuesday afternoon also, so that after the adjournment of the Association this interesting Exhibition may be seen and an afternoon profitably spent in selecting books for purchase.

American Library Association

1876 Philadelphia Fiftieth Annual Meeting Philadelphia
October, 1926

Are You a Member? Why Not Join Now?

Ontario should be well represented at
PHILADELPHIA, 1926 TORONTO, 1927

MRS. SWETT'S LECTURE

Catherine S. Swett, lecturer and music critic, will speak in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this afternoon at 3.30. The topic of her talk is "Folk Music of European Countries." A number of musical illustrations will be provided by the University double quartet, under the direction of Joseph Lautner, tenor, and by members of the Radcliffe Choral Society. Mrs. Swett, a graduate of Radcliffe College, is known by critical reviews published in Boston newspapers, and by her group of plays, "Musical Mosaics," produced last spring at the Fine Arts Theatre and recently repeated at Jordan's Jubilee.

Boston Transcript

21 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Librarian, for one who really is not a librarian, probably is the most enthusiastic person in the United States of America over the Carnegie Corporation's gift of \$1,000,000 for library service, including a million dollars to the American Library Association.

Ever since the announcement, he has devoted himself at many odd hours by day and in waking moments by night over all that this gift should mean for the good interest of the American public library, and indeed of libraries of every description. Dilettante in recent years, had the American Library Association proved its right to such recognition as the Carnegie Corporation has now given. Building upon the firm framework of past service, the A. L. A. has made itself since the war one of the most useful of all the learned and professional organizations in the United States. It may or may not be so, but the Librarian is of the opinion that the A. L. A. within the library field is performing more valuable work and exerting more influence in a concrete way than does the American Bar Association within the legal field, or the American Medical Association among doctors, great and very influential though these organizations are.

Obviously, an association which has thus shown its capacity to help itself, merited help from the Carnegie Corporation. And it merited precisely the kind of assurance for the future which the Corporation's gift will provide. A nest-egg of \$1,000,000, excellent though it is, is not large enough, of course, to permit the members now to slacken their endeavors to add to the permanent store, or their loyalty in the payment of annual dues. But it does supply for the future an invaluable new assurance of stability in the financing of the A. L. A., which should stimulate and strengthen the association in all its activities. For Bostonians there is special gratefulness in the fact that the coming of this gift, and of the new era it promises, should have occurred during Charles F. D. Belden's presidency of the A. L. A., in the association's golden jubilee year. On to Atlantic City, to the completion of the special fund now being raised for the semi-centennial convention which will be held there next autumn, and to the doubling of the Carnegie subscription to fixed endowment!

The editorial comment of the New York Times on the "program for library service" was notably well pointed. "The gift of the Carnegie Corporation for the training of librarians and the improvement of library service," said the Times, "is generous in amount and is much more significant than if made for the erection of library buildings. It puts the emphasis where it should be placed—on the librarian. To be sure, buildings are necessary for the shelter of the books; and so the books and buildings come first in time. Mr. Carnegie did his part in providing the buildings. There are at least 1500 in the United States and Canada, built under his library program. But the serviceableness of a library to a community depends in a very considerable degree upon the ability of the librarian, as the success of the school depends in largest measure upon the quality and capacity of the teacher. The librarian is, in fact, the community teacher. —(L. friend, philosopher and guide to all who seek for wisdom in the maze of words. The thesis in the labyrinth had not a more perplexing path than many a reader has in a modern library without guidance. Even the card catalogue cannot lead one who does not know where he ought to go for the wisdom he covets."

In the Modeltown exhibit opening today in Horticultural Hall two sections are allotted to the public library. On the left-hand side a room for children is set up, equipped with fittings important in attracting boys and girls to the use of a library. Some of the choice editions of standard children's works are on the shelves, together with picture books and finely illustrated classics. There is also a selection of the more recent books published in 1925. For older persons who choose reading for young people the room offers an opportunity to examine helpful "books about books," and reading lists graded to different ages. An attendant was constantly present, especially qualified to answer questions about the collection of children's books.

On the right-hand side is a section for adults furnished with a collection of some 300 selected books and with a small collection of the publications of the Federal Government, and other works of reference are arranged invitingly on tables. Of the sort which may be borrowed by teachers from the public library. A carefully classified collection of pamphlets, on many topics of daily life and the world's affairs, is available. At a desk in the exhibition room, real registrations for library cards are being taken.

From 1 to 3 P. M. a gaily-decorated pushcart runs along the streets of Modeltown, offering, for the modest sum of ten cents apiece, the excellent new reading courses published by the American Library Association. The Special Libraries Association of Boston occupied a small section directly behind the public library, and exhibited by the State Division of Free Public Libraries, showing the work done through-

Public response to the American Library Association's new reading courses has been very encouraging. More than fifty thousand copies of the reading lists have been purchased, during recent months. A. L. A. headquarters announced. The association's "Reading with a Purpose" courses are now in use in cities large and small, in manufacturing towns, farming communities, universities, and high schools. "Biology," by Vernon Kellogg, "Some Great American Books," by Dallas Lore Sharp, "Bats to Bards: a Guide for Music Lovers," by Daniel Gregory Mason, "Conflicts in American Public Opinion," by William Allen White and Walter E. Myer are some of these courses which have been appearing one a month since last June. Many new subjects are to be added. Louisa Pratt will prepare a course on the appreciation of sculpture; William F. Russell a course on education; Frankwood Williams, "Mental Hygiene"; Marguerite Wilkinson, "Recent English and American poetry"; Herbert Adams Gibbons, "Contemporary History."

"We boast a flourishing woman's club, but the members do little themselves, except listen to lectures on various subjects," writes the Librarian of a manufacturing town in Massachusetts. "Everybody in the town works, there is no leisure class, except for a few old ladies who read gentle novels. We, therefore, ordered four copies of each booklet of the 'Reading with a Purpose' series, with a certain hesitation. Our idea was to circulate the pamphlets like books, but we wondered whether anyone could be persuaded to take them. We have been amazed at the response. One person I think is that the lists are short. People feel that they might find time to read them. Scarcely a person to whom lists have been shown, has failed to take one or more, either to read in the library, or to take home."

Here in Boston the courses immediately were found to have a strong popular demand. The Boston Public Library ordered copies six times between July 31 and Oct. 2. Moreover, the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries published a note about the courses in the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin with the result that in a few months twenty-one sets had been sold to eight libraries and the whole set of biography books recommended in one of the courses had been lent to one of them. The division has also announced the courses to every library, school superintendent, high school principal, continuation school and normal school in the State—two thousand in all. It gives the courses to very small libraries and sells to all but the large city libraries any number up to fifty at wholesale rates. Ohio and some others of the State library commissions are supplying the courses and the recommended books to small libraries in the State that cannot afford to buy them, as well as to individuals without library service.

Now for some trouble! Several years ago, after the Librarian had approved publication in the Transcript of an article featuring the public library of Dublin, N. H., as the oldest surviving library in America that had always possessed the qualities of being both free and public, there came counter-claims to antiquity in these respects from divers other towns in New England. The claims were so numerous and so respectable that the Librarian resolved he would never again assume responsibility for any library's primary or secondary claim to honor. Discretion seemed to him, in this matter, the better part of scholarship, in view of the fact that so many different criteria could reasonably be urged as tests for first place. In short, that there were several blue ribbons, each bearing slightly different labels which might properly be awarded to the divers contestants, and that no authority was competent to make a decision. The American Library Association, backed up, if possible, with special warrant from the Supreme Court of the United States.

But as for the Boston Public Library's claim to rank as the first to be established and maintained by public appropriation from tax funds in any American city the Librarian has been blissfully supposing that this particular blue ribbon was in no wise subject to challenge. Indeed! Pray read letter from Mr. George H. Trippe:

Dear Librarian—I write to ask for information. You make the statement in last Wednesday's Transcript that the Boston Public Library was the first to be operated as a city library, sustained by municipal appropriation. In King's Handbook of Boston it speaks of the board of trustees being organized in 1832, and the library with a reading room opened in Mason street in 1834. The Free Public Library of New Bedford was instituted August, 1835, and opened for the use of the inhabitants the third day of March, 1836. Is it an indisputable fact that the Boston Library was opened for business before the New Bedford Library?

New Bedford, March 29.
Plainly, here is a challenge which, if it can be answered at all, must be dealt with only after careful reference to textbooks, chronologies and tones of law, to determine whether any flaw may be found in what seems the perfection of New Bedford's case. Time does not serve, at the moment for such research. But the Librarian will lie himself to the libraries, and thereafter give battle, or give capitulation, in a subsequent issue. That is, he will do so, unless some merciful correspondent will consent to do it for him. If so, let friend or foe not fail to mark his letter "RUSH—Very urgent," for it will be vastly welcome.

John P. D.-
April 22, 1926.

Little Walks About Boston

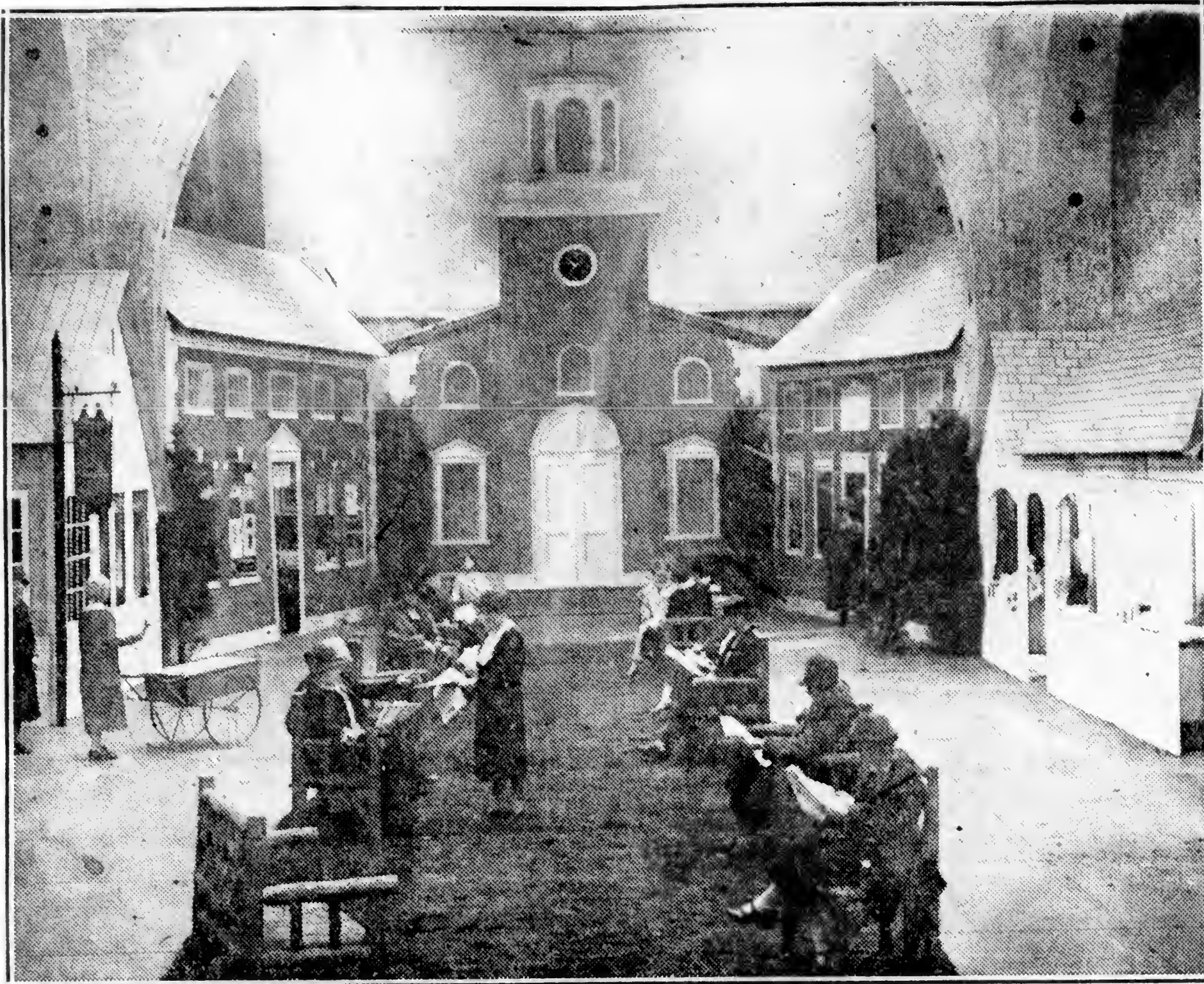
BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The second number of the new bulletin of the Boston Public Library, under its present title of "More Books," will be ready for distribution early next week. Again has Mr. Zoltan Haraszti, the editor, given evidence of the painstaking research and scholarly equipment which he devotes to what is evidently to him a most congenial task. The entire issue of the first number some 3000 copies, was exhausted within 15 days after its appearance. So it will be necessary for you to act promptly if you desire to secure a copy of the new number.

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Central Feature of League of Women Voters' Exhibit in Horticultural Hall

MODEL TOWN OPENS GATES TO PUBLIC FOR WEEK'S STAY

League of Women Voters Has Produced Unique Display in Horticultural Hall

Modeltown came into being today. It did not grow in haphazard style after the fashion of most villages. It sprang up according to a carefully prepared plan all at once in Horticultural Hall under the magic wand of the numerous committee members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and cooperating organizations. Modeltown is to remain in existence for only a six-day period, that is, until and including next Tuesday. It is particularly in that it will not receive visitors Sunday. On week days, however, the municipal centers and the shops will be open and there will be something going on most of the time on the village green.

Modeltown isn't just a glorified bazaar. It teaches a lesson. The person who visits the display, which occupies all the main floor and the basement of Horticultural Hall, will carry away two distinct impressions—one, what a small town ought to be; and, two, to what a remarkable degree the city of Boston, through numerous public and semi-public agencies, approaches the civil ideal.

Of course, Modeltown has a nicely grouped set of public buildings—the town hall, church and public library—at one end of the village green. (The village green, by the way, was a little late in arriving this morning because the man who was carrying it fell downstairs.) The church steps are the forum from which tonight a representative of the State will speak when the American Legion dedicates the memorial tablet. The town hall, as should be the case, houses exhibits of civic government. The library is being operated by the Boston Public Library and has a selected collection of books. It will give out library cards and has departments for adults and children and the famous pushcart library.

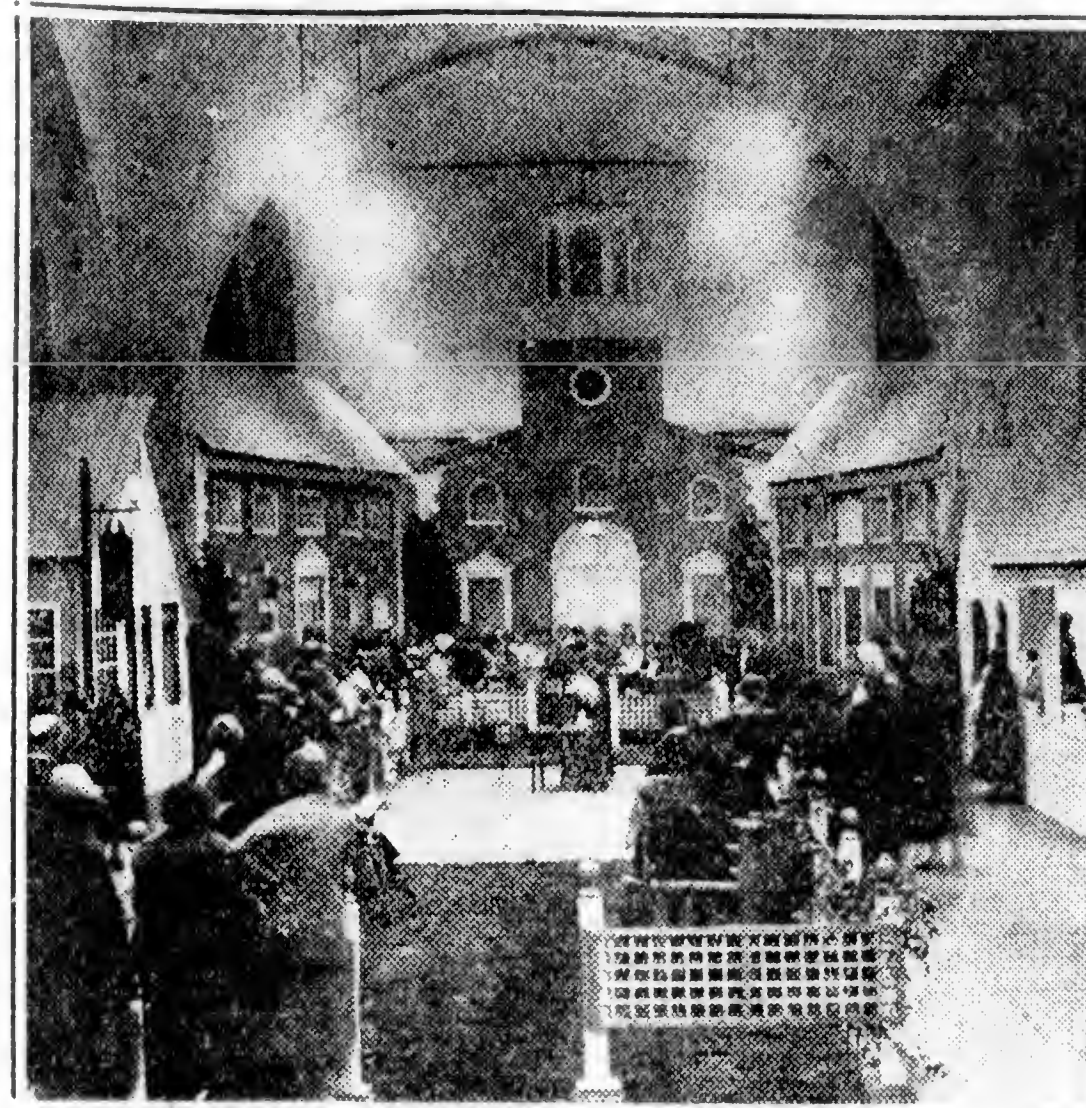
Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1926

From the Boston Public Library comes a second edition of the library's popular "ten-book list" on "Wild Flowers and Ferns," highly seasonable if not highly seasoned. The bibliography, with library call-numbers, follows:

- WILD FLOWERS AND FERNS**
Cline, Willard N. Our ferns in their haunts: a guide to all the native species. New York, 1909. Illus. 384 p. 3847.50
Douglas, Nelsie B. Nature's garden: an art to knowledge of our wild flowers and their haunts. New York, 1920. Illus. 384 p. 3847.50
A copy for hall use is on call-number Bates Hall Ref. 463.14. An earlier edition is on call-number 353.124
Durand, Herbert. Taming the wildflowers. New York, 1923. Illus. 399 p. 3847.50
Eastman, Helen. New England ferns and their common allies: an easy method of determining the species. Boston, 1904. Plates, 384 p. 3847.50
Keefer, Harriet L. Our early wild flowers. A guide to the herbaceous plants blooming in early spring in the northern States. Illustrated by Mary Keffer and Elsie P. Loomer. New York, 1916. Illus. 385 p. 3850.208
Loursberry, Alice. A guide to the wild flowers. With plates and diagrams by Mrs. Elsie Rowan. New York, 1911-12. Illus. 385 p. 3850.208
An earlier edition is on call-number Z.1001.262
Matthews, F. Schuyler. The book of wild flowers for young people. New York, 1923. Plates, some colored. Z.1001.8.2
Field book of American wild flowers: being a short description of their character and habits, a concise definition of their colors and incidental references to the insects which assist in their fertilization. New edition. New York, 1912. Plates, many colored. Z.1001.8.3
Other editions are on call-numbers 3853a.154
Parsens, Frances T. How to know the wild flowers. A guide to the names, haunts and habits of our common wild flowers. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee and Elsie Loomer. New edition. With thousand New York, 1916. Plates, some colored. Z.1001.14.2
Earlier editions are on call-numbers 3853.117; Z.1001.14.3
Pitt, George H. The fern lover's companion. A guide for the Northeastern States and Canada. Montreal, 1922. Illus. 3853a.160.

"MODEL TOWN" IS SHOWN BY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

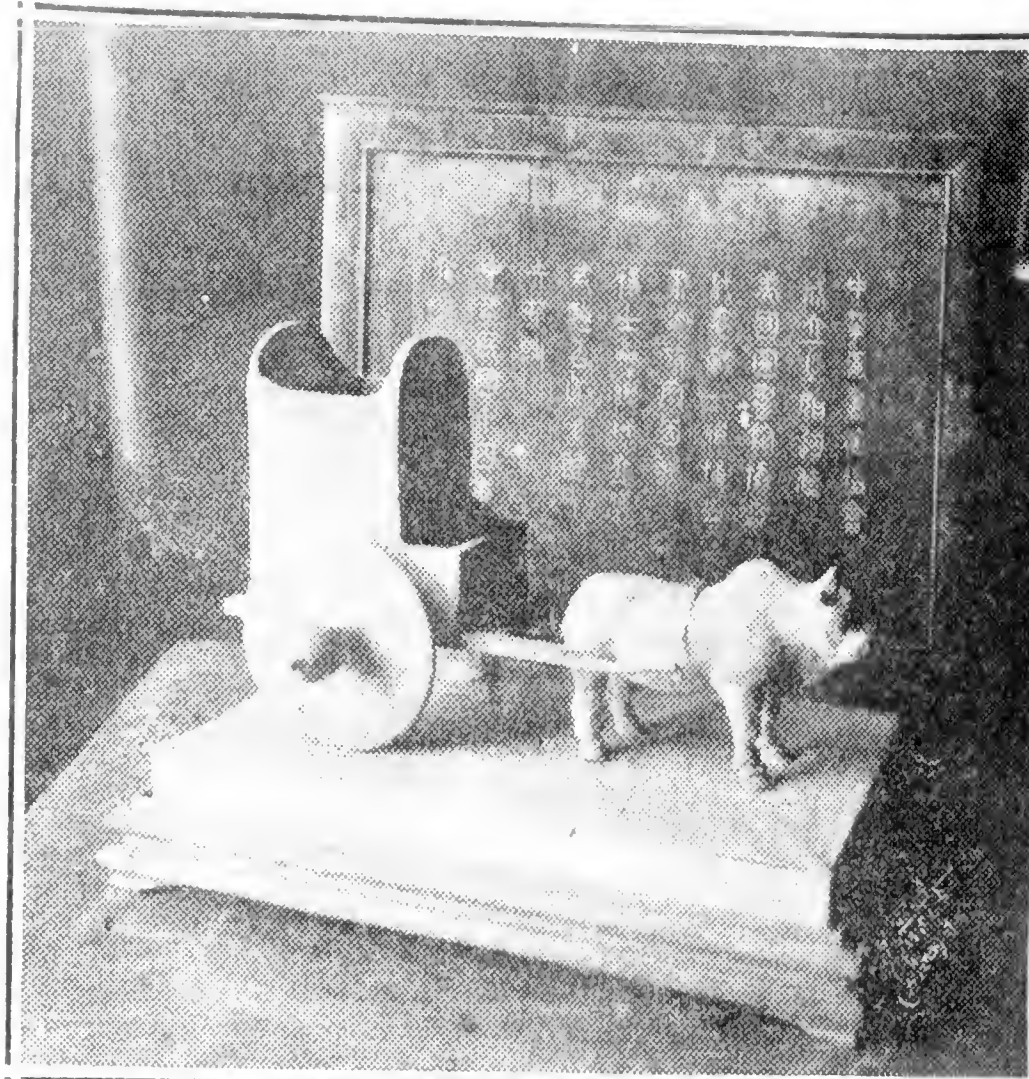


"MODEL TOWN" OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Tableaux on the Green

A miniature New England village, "Modeltown," sprung up yesterday in Horticultural Hall, to last for six days. The exhibition is under the direction of the League of Women Voters, to show its ideals in town government, town planning, architecture, housing and other features of town life. There were present for the ceremony representing the State, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, Atty. Gen. Jay R. Benton and Hon. John C. Hall. Belting John D. Barrett, Capt. H. D. Cook, Jr., S. N. and Mrs. John L. Grandin Jr. representing the Y. W. C. A., Arthur Johnson, representing the Y. M. C. A., and Rev. M. Cushman, representing the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, were guests. The resident committee, in charge of this ceremony, included Mrs. Arthur G. Ratch, Mrs. Marion D. Higgins, Mrs. Walter M. Pratt and Mrs. Joseph A. McLeod. The House of the Angel Guardian Band, 100 pieces, under the direction of Leroy S. Knapp, rendered a program of patriotic music. Today will be Foreign Neighbors Day, with a colorful program of song and dance in which many recent converts to our shore will have a share. In the evening the Police singers who won first prize at the international song festival at Symphony Hall, will appear in song and a recital of songs of their homeland. After this the High School performed a Portland Play and Virginia Reed.

DR BOSTWICK COMES HERE TO TELL EXPERIENCES IN CHINA

Head of St Louis Public Library Advised Chinese—
Latter Send Statuette of Ancient Cart



1000 year old earthenware statuette of ox and cart taken from a Chinese tomb, representing ancient type of Chinese vehicle used in transporting books. Sent as gift to American Library Association.

Dr. Arthur D. Bostwick, head of the American Library Association, the St. Louis Public Library, who spent the last two months in China last year, on his return to his home in St. Louis, Mo., is here today to tell of his experiences in China. Dr. Bostwick was picked for the position of head of the American Library Association by the association's members in their appreciation of his work in China. He will speak at the St. Louis Public Library, 1000 year old earthenware statuette of ox and cart taken from a Chinese tomb, representing ancient type of Chinese vehicle used in transporting books. Sent as gift to American Library Association.

Boston Transcript

321 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1926

New and Good

Before every pair of Symphony Concerts the Music Division of the Public Library issues a thorough-going reference list for the pieces on the program. It enumerates scores in its own collection, at Harvard and at Wellesley. It cites reviews and critical articles in extenso; assembles "general works" in which the composer or the composition is discussed. It even includes musical and phonographic records when any such have been made. In the leaflet for last week, for example, Glazunov and his Suite, "The Middle Ages," have half a page; Chukovsky and his Piano-Concerto in B-flat minor, a page; Mr. Bloch and his "Jewish Psalm" half a page more; while three and a half fall to Berlioz and "The Damnation of Faust." Mr. Richard Appel, Librarian of the Music Division, is the weekly compiler. No similar list so comprehensive and so informative is known to this desk. At all, the Library distributes it.

Chattanooga. Tenn. Press. April 24, 1926

MANY SUBJECTS ARE DISCUSSED BY LIBRARIANS

Adult Education Theme of
Judson T. Jennings.

H. B. MEYER TALKS
ON WORK WITH BLIND

Sectional Meetings Are Inter-
esting—President Belden,
of American Association,
Makes Address.



Charles F. D. Belden,
President of American Library Association,
Who Made an Address
Last Night.

Another interesting session of the Southeastern Library association was held yesterday at the Signal Mountain hotel. Among the outstanding authorities speaking yesterday was Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public library, and chairman of the commission on the library and adult education of the American Library association. In presenting his views he told of the appointment of the commission in July, 1924, to study the adult education movement and the work of libraries for adults and for older boys and girls out of school. The commission, he stated, consists of librarians and it will present its report to the American Library association at the fifteenth anniversary celebration.

In general, the report stresses the importance of library service in adult education, and called attention to the fact that books are essential tools in all forms of education, and that they are especially important in adult education, where much of the student's work is informal in character. "Librarians as custodians of books and organizers of book service to the entire public can do much therefore to aid adult education," he said. This aid will probably be extended in two ways, one a direct and the other an indirect service. By the latter method book service and other help will be given to other agencies engaged in adult education. In the direct service librarians will give direct help to individual readers and students. This help will be extended through consultations with readers' advisers on the library staff, through the preparation of reading courses to fit the needs of the individual student and by providing the books called for in these reading courses when and where they are needed. The report will also recommend certain minor services, but the two features mentioned above will constitute the backbone of the contribution to be made by the library to the cause of adult education.

General Discussion On Various Topics.

Following the address discussions were indulged on various topics of interest to the convention, in which a large number of the delegates took part.

"Work With the Blind" was the title of an address delivered by H. H. B. Meyer, library of Congress, Washington. In speaking of the work he said a difficulty encountered was that there were not enough books to meet the demand, and that of the 13,000 volumes in the library of Congress the number of loans during the year amounted to 42,000. He said the library contains 318,000,000 volumes and is the third largest institution of its kind in the world.

Sectional meetings were held during yesterday afternoon. Those conducting the sections and speaking to the groups were Duncan Burnett, Athens, Ga.; Charles B. Shaw, Greensboro, N. C.; Jesse Cunningham, Memphis; Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Atlanta; Thomas P. Ayer, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. C. L. Davidson, Chattanooga; Miss Mary Frances Cox, Atlanta; R. H. Latham, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Miss Ella L. Matthews, Knoxville; and Miss Kathleen Thompson, Birmingham.

Miss Matthews, librarian of the high school and director of school libraries, Knoxville, gave an interesting paper on "Desirable Instruction in the Use of High School Library Materials and Credit Thereof."

President Belden Speaks at Dinner.

Yesterday evening's session took the form of a book dinner, with Miss Mary U. Rothrock, chairman. Miss Rothrock is librarian at the Lawson-McChee in Knoxville. The address of the evening was made by Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Library association, Boston, who said, in part:

In few sections of the country are there greater opportunities for library development than in the southeastern states, said Dr. Belden. Speaking in this jubilee year of the association he gave a succinct analysis of its work and purpose, which he characterized as "the library profession organized for co-operative effort." Library extension, adult education, and education of librarians are at present among the most outstanding activities of the association. This work is organized under different committees, and is carried on according to definite policies.

Of the educational influence of libraries, Mr. Belden spoke enthusiastically. "It is impossible to set limits which the libraries may not reach in this beneficent work of helping every member of the community to continue his education in any direction which he may desire," he said. He recalled the words of a great American educator who wrote last fall: "If one were to ask an intelligent and well-informed foreigner as to the most important contribution of the American people to human enlightenment, the answer, in all probability, would be the American Public Library."

"The past fifty years of the American Library association," he continued, "is a story of the gradual unfolding of a national organ for the expression of the library idea, a national clearing house for the interests of public libraries. The association membership of some 8,000 persons is a compact body. Its headquarters in Chicago is a busy office,

ready to give advice on any sort of library problem. It can give the young or weak library a push or a boost when it most needs it. The employment bureau of the association is an increasingly helpful agent in supplying librarians for positions and positions for librarians. The publications of the association form a small library in themselves. Every librarian knows and uses the A. L. A. book list, which is probably the most useful source of advice in selecting books for the average library."

President Belden then mentioned the recent magnificent gift of the Carnegie corporation. Four million dollars has been set aside by the corporation for library purposes, payable over a ten-year period, of which sum, \$1,000,000 is for general endowment of the American Library association.

The fifteenth anniversary of the birth of the association will be celebrated on Oct. 6 in Philadelphia. "The conference to be held," he said, "will be the culmination of the greatest year in the history of American libraries." He urged those present to join the association, and so assist in raising the membership to 10,000 before Oct. 1. A committee has been appointed to study the possibilities of further endowment, for which Mr. Belden asked the support of the meeting. He ended with the following appeal: "We want more young men and women from the south in our library schools, a greater interchange of men and women between northern and southern libraries, in order that each part of the country may catch what is best in the spirit of the others."

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"A National Extension Study—Findings and Tentative Program," Clarence R. Lester, Madison, Wis., chairman, and Miss Julia Wright Merrill, Chicago, Ill., secretary. Library extension committee, American Library association.

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Discussions of five to ten minutes each by representatives from the field on:

"The State as a Unit,"

"The County as a Unit,"

"Other Units,"

"Negro Library Service,"

Appointment of committee to formulate objectives.

12 P.M.—Final business session.

Reports of committees.

Adoption of objectives.

Election of officers.

Appointment of committees.

Adjournment of Southeastern Library association.

Afternoon Session, 2 O'clock.

American Library association committee on library extension conference with representatives of state libraries and library commissions.

Evening Session, 8 O'clock.

Informal conference with President Belden and meetings of the American Library association committees on extension, adult education and the board of education for librarianship.

Atlanta Georgian, April 29, 1926.

BELDEN SPEAKS ON 'INFLUENCE

Librarians and trustees of Carnegie Library, members of Emory University's faculty and prominent representatives of Atlanta's civic organizations gathered Thursday night to honor Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Library Association and head of the famous Boston Public Library, at a dinner on the second floor of the Carnegie Library.

Mr. Belden referred to the fact that of the 4,516 libraries in the United States and Canada, only 531 were in the 10 Southeastern States. He also related the history of the growth of the Boston Public Library from 10,000 to 1,500,000 volumes. The salient point in Mr. Belden's speech was his prediction that "the Southeastern territory stands on the threshold of a great literary renaissance," and that "it would be only a matter of time when the desire of cultural enlightenment would commence to keep abreast of the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of this Southland." He concluded his talk by paying high tribute to the local library's organization, its growth and the work of Miss Barker.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal, April 28, 1926

PRESIDENT BELDEN TO BE HONORED BY LOCAL LIBRARIANS

Atlanta librarians and the trustees of the Carnegie library will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of American Library association with a dinner at the library Wednesday evening in honor of Charles F. D. Belden, president of the association. W. O. Curson, inspector of public libraries in Ontario, Can., who also was to have been an honor guest, was not able to remain in the city through Wednesday.

A number of prominent Atlantians have been invited to meet Mr. Belden.

Honor Guest



Atlanta Journal
April 29, 1926

DR. COX PROPOSES QUADRUPLING DIXIE LIBRARY FACILITIES

By pledging themselves to a ten-year campaign to increase the number of public libraries in the south-east to 2,000, and to increase the number of books available for public use until there is at least one book for each person, the librarians and trustees of the Carnegie library and the students of the library school responded enthusiastically to an address by Charles F. D. Belden, of Boston.

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY

The book review held at the West Roxbury Library on Tuesday, March 16th, dealt with a subject which is very much before the public today,—that of education. Those of us who were so fortunate as to be present and hear Mrs. Lane give her interesting and informal talk on this subject were well repaid. The reviewer spoke of the beginnings of education in this country. The early settlers led by the best educated men of vision of their day, graduates of either Cambridge or Oxford, had before them two objects and were willing to sacrifice all in gaining these ends—educated ministers and teachers. We were interested to learn that at this time, 1636, there were three types of schools, the dame school where the neighbor children were gathered around the teacher's knee and taught to read. The second school was called the writing school and included the three "Rs" as spelling was not taught in those days. These two schools were the beginning of the elementary school and the third was the Latin grammar school which taught the scriptures principally. It was at this time that, through an assessment of fifty cents per person amounting to two thousand dollars, Harvard College was founded. Scientific education was obtained through actual experience in the field and at the looms.

Mrs. Lane paid tribute to Horace Mann who in 1826 gave up a very promising career as lawyer and politician to become head of the educational department. Through his efforts fifty high schools came into being in New England in one year.

An interesting point brought out by the reviewer was that later educators had wandered far afield but were now going back to the methods used by the puritan fathers—to teaching through actual doing. They had learned that education was not to be poured into the child but was a drawing out of the child's native ability.

The speaker reviewed the Wynetca and Gary methods of teaching. Selections were read from the book, "Schools of Tomorrow," by John and Evelyn Dewey showing how "learning by doing" is being worked out in some of our schools today.

Miss West's poster calling attention to Pope's words, "Tis education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," was very appropriate.

Those present were delighted at having the privilege of seeing how our forefathers started on the highway to knowledge via the "New England Primer" and "Noah Webster's Spelling Book." These books were loaned from Central Library.

West Roxbury Journal
April 23-1926

Southeastern Library Association

Program of the

Fourth Biennial Conference

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT.....LOUIS R. WILSON
Librarian, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

VICE-PRESIDENT.....MISS MARGARET V. JONES
Organizer, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

SECRETARY.....MISS NORA CRIMMINS
Librarian, Public Library, Chattanooga, Tenn.

IN CHARGE OF EXHIBITS

JOSEPH F. MARRON.....LIBRARIAN
Public Library, Jacksonville, Florida

SIGNAL MOUNTAIN HOTEL

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

APRIL 22-24, 1926

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, APRIL TWENTY-SECOND

MORNING SESSION 10:00 A. M.

GENERAL SESSION.

Reading of Minutes.

Reports of Officers.

The Status of the Library in Southern High Schools.....Spencer McCallie
Headmaster, The McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Essentials in Development of an Effective High School Library System
from a Librarian's Point of View.....Charles E. Stone
Librarian, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee

Discussion of Papers.

Appointments of Committees.

Announcements.

Department of Emory University; T. R. Glenn, president of the board of trustees of the library; Mrs. Ella Mae Thornton, state librarian; Fitzhugh Knox, Jr., president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. George M. Matheson and Mrs. H. C. McCutcheon, members of the board.

MANY SUBJECTS ARE DISCUSSED BY LIBRARIANS

Adult Education Theme of Judson T. Jennings.

H. B. MEYER TALKS ON WORK WITH BLIND

Sectional Meetings Are Interesting—President Belden, of American Association, Makes Address.



Charles F. D. Belden, President of American Library Association, Who Made an Address Last Night.

Another interesting session of the Southeastern Library association was held yesterday at the Signal Mountain hotel. Among the outstanding authorities speaking yesterday was Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, and chairman of the commission on the library and adult education of the American Library Association. In presenting his views he told of the appointment of the commission in July, 1924, to study the adult education movement and the work of libraries for adults and for older boys and girls out of school. The commission, he stated, consists of librarians and it will present its report to the American Library Association at the fifteenth anniversary celebration.

In general, the report stresses the importance of library service in adult education, and called attention to the fact that books are essential tools in all forms of education, and that they are especially important in adult education, where much of the student's work is informal in character. "Librarians as custodians of books and organizers of book service in the entire public can do much therefore to aid adult education," he said. This aid will probably be extended in two ways, one a direct and the other an indirect service. By the latter method book service and other help will be given to other agencies engaged in adult education. In the direct service libraries will give direct help to individual readers and students. This help will be extended through consultations with readers' advisers on the library staff, through the preparation of reading courses to fit the needs of the individual student and by providing the books called for in these reading courses when and where they are needed. The report will also recommend certain minor services, but the two features mentioned above will constitute the backbone of the contribution to be made by the library to the cause of adult education.

General Discussion On Various Topics.

Following the address discussions were indulged on various topics of interest to the convention, in which a large number of the delegates took part. "Work With the Blind" was the title of an address delivered by H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington. In speaking of the work he said a difficulty encountered was that there were not enough books to meet the demand, and that of the 12,000 volumes in the Library of Congress the number of books during the year amounted to 42,000. He said the library contains 518,000,000 volumes and is the third largest institution of its kind in the world.

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President Belden Speaks at Dinner.

Yesterday evening the form of a book of Mary U. Rothrock, Rothrock is librarian of McGhee in Knoxville, the evening was made Belden, president of the library association, Boston.

In few sections of the greater opportunity development than in states, said Dr. Belden. Judson T. Jennings, a succinct analysis of the work, which he characterized as a library profession of creative effort. Library education, and education are at present among the activities of the work is organized and carried out in a series of policies.

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Today's program follows:

Morning Session, 9 O'clock.

General round table on library extension. "A National Extension Study—Findings and Tentative Program." Clarence B. Lester, Madison, Wis., chairman, and Miss Julia Velent Merrill, Chicago, Ill., secretary, Library Extension Committee, American Library Association. "The Louisiana Experiment." Miss Essie M. Culver, secretary, Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge, La. "Providing Library Service Through County Libraries." Miss Charlotte Templeton, Librarian, Public Library, Greenville, S. C. Discussions of five to ten minutes each by representatives from the field on: "The State as a Unit," "Other Units," "Negro Library Service." Appointment of committee to formulate objectives. 12 P.M.—Final business session. Reports of committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00 P. M.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE ON TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP.

Education for Librarianship.....Adam Strohm, Chairman, Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, Detroit, Michigan

Meaning of Librarianship.....George H. Locke, Librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

Discussions, 5-10 Minutes Each by Representatives from the Field on: What Preparation is Necessary for Work in Small Public and School Libraries, or for Work in Larger Libraries, Including County Libraries.

Appointment of Committee to Formulate Objectives.

EVENING SESSION, 8:00 P. M.

General Session.

Greetings.....Richard Hardy, Mayor of Chattanooga

Greetings.....J. J. Mahoney, President, Chattanooga Library Board

Response.....Whitman Davis, Librarian, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, A. and M. College, Miss.

Address.....Louis R. Wilson, Librarian, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

FRIDAY, APRIL TWENTY-THIRD

MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE ON THE LIBRARY AND ADULT EDUCATION.

Summary of the Report of the Commission on the Library and Adult Education.....Judson T. Jennings, Chairman, Commission on the Library and Adult Education of the American Library Association, Seattle, Washington

Discussions—5-10 Minutes by Representatives from the Field on:

1. Work with Adult Education Agencies.
 - a. University Extension.
 - b. Study Clubs and Adult Classes.
2. Helping Readers to Educate Themselves.
 - a. Readers' Advisory Service.
 - b. Reading Courses.
3. Reaching Older Boys and Girls Out of School.
4. Development of Reading Interests and Habits.
5. Co-ordination of State Library Resources for Adult Education.
6. The Need for Better Bookstores.
 - a. College Towns.
 - b. Cities.
7. The Nashville Conference on Adult Education.
8. Work with the Blind.....H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress

Appointment of Committee to Formulate Objectives.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P. M.

SECTION MEETINGS.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES.....Duncan Burnet, Chairman, Librarian, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

Creative Librarianship on a College Campus.....Charles B. Shaw, Librarian, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

A Comparative Study of Southern College Library Budgets, Book Resources and Staffs, and National Standards.....Duncan Burnet, Librarian, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Discussion of Papers and Appointment of Committee to Formulate Objectives.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND COMMISSIONS.....Jesse Cunningham, Chairman, Librarian, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tennessee

PRESIDENT BELDEN TO BE HONORED BY LOCAL LIBRARIANS

Honor Guest



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A Comparative Study of Southern Public Library Budgets, Book Resources and Staffs, and National Standards.....Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Director, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

The Enlistment of the Interest and Co-operation of Business Men and Civic Organizations in Library Development.....Thomas P. Ayer, Librarian, Public Library, Richmond, Virginia.

Status of Work with Negroes.....George T. Settle, Librarian, Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky

Discussion of Papers and Appointment of Committee to Formulate Objectives.

HIGH SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.....Mrs. C. L. Davidson, Chairman, Chattanooga Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Desirable Budgets and Book Resources for High Schools of Varying Enrollments.....Miss Mary Frances Cox, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Georgia

Services Expected of the School Librarian by the Superintendent.....R. H. Latham, Superintendent City Schools, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Desirable Instruction in the Use of High School Library Materials and Credit Therefor.....Miss Etta L. Matthews, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee

Discussion of Papers and Appointment of Committees to Formulate Objectives.

CATALOGUERS.....Miss Kathleen Thompson, Chairman, Birmingham Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama

Discussions 5 to 10 Minutes by Representatives from the Field on:

1. Cataloguing in the Small Library.
2. Cataloguing Local History Material.
3. Training Assistants for the Catalogue Department.
4. Activities of Regional Catalogue Groups in Other Sections of the Country.
5. What the Organization of the Cataloguers can Mean to the Southeastern Library Association.

EVENING SESSION, 7:00 P. M.

Book Dinner.....Miss Mary U. Rothrock, Chairman, Librarian, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee

Address.....Charles F. D. Belden, President, American Library Association, Boston, Massachusetts

SATURDAY, APRIL TWENTY-FOUR

MORNING SESSION, 9:00 A. M.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE ON LIBRARY EXTENSION.

A National Extension Study—Findings and Tentative Program. Clarence B. Lester, Madison, Wisconsin, Chairman; and Miss Julia Wright Merrill, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary, Library Extension Committee, American Library Association.

The Louisiana Experiment.....Miss Essie M. Culver, Secretary, Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Providing Library Service Through County Libraries.....Miss Charlotte Templeton, Librarian, Public Library, Greenville, South Carolina.

Discussions 5 to 10 Minutes each by Representatives from the Field on:

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2. The County as a Unit.
3. Other Units.
4. Negro Library Service.

Appointment of Committee to Formulate Objectives.

12:00 M.—Final Business Session.

Reports of Committees.

Adoption of Objectives.

Election of Officers.

Appointment of Committees.

Adjournment of Southeastern Library Association.

Department of Emory University; T. K. Glavin, president of the board of trustees of the library; Miss Ella Mae Thornton, state librarian; Fitzhugh Knox, Jr., president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. George M. Austin and Mrs. H. C. McArthur, members of the board.

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West Roxbury Journal, April 23-1926

Chattanooga. Tenn. Press. April 24, 1926

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AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00 P. M.

American Library Association Committee on Library Extension Conference with Representatives of State Libraries and Library Commissions.

EVENING SESSION, 8:00 P. M.

Informal Conference with President Belden and Meetings of the American Library Association Committees on Extension, Adult Education, and the Board of Education for Librarianship.

MONDAY, APRIL TWENTY-SIXTH

DEDICATION OF DIXIE PORTLAND MEMORIAL LIBRARY AT RICHARD CITY

Greetings from the American Library Association.....Charles F. D. Belden, President, American Library Association, Boston, Massachusetts

Greetings from the Southeastern Library Association.....Louis R. Wilson, President, Southeastern Library Association, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Address—"My Book Friends".....William Warner Bishop, Librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL TWENTY-FIFTH 4:00 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM.....Edwin H. Lemare, World Renowned Organist

Greetings to Our Friends in the Southland

Fifty Years Ago

At the Centennial in Philadelphia, the American Library Association was founded and with it the Library Bureau came into being. This year we celebrate with the A. L. A. our semi-centennial. During this period, it has been our privilege to serve libraries with their every need but books: LIBRARY SUPPLIES—That have created a standard now universally used in public, college, school and business libraries.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—That in many cases has outlasted the buildings.

WOOD BOOK SHELVING AND STEEL BOOK STACKS—Which are products of experience.

LIBRARY BUREAU—Is now a division of the Rand Kardex Bureau, Inc. This consolidation will make for economy of administration and production but the standards that have characterized Library Bureau products will be maintained and improved whenever possible.

The friends of Library Bureau may rest assured that it will continue with undiminished force and activity for which it has justly gained an enviable reputation as the original and the world's foremost library equipment house. The Library Department will carry on in studying library problems and in serving the interests of libraries as heretofore.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

LIBRARY BUREAU

Division of

Rand Kardex Bureau, Inc.

380 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal. April 28, 1926

PRESIDENT BELDEN TO BE HONORED BY LOCAL LIBRARIANS

Honor Guest



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, president of the American Library association, who is to be honored by a dinner Wednesday night at the Carnegie library.—Staff photo by Winn.

Atlanta librarians and the trustees of the Carnegie library will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of American Library association with a dinner at the library Wednesday evening in honor of Charles F. D. Belden, president of the association. W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries in Ontario, Can., who also was to have been an honor guest, was not able to remain in the city through Wednesday.

A number of prominent Atlantians have been invited to meet Mr. Belden at this dinner, and hear him speak on "The Expanding Influence of the Library in the Community," among them Mrs. George Howsam, president of the Atlanta Parent-Teacher association; Mrs. R. K. Tambo, president of the Federation of Women's clubs; Dr. Harvey Cox, president of Emory university; W. D. Hoffmann, president of the chamber of commerce; Joseph Jones, editor of the Journal of Labor; Sid Tiller, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades; Dr. James Hinton, of the English department of Emory university, and Mrs. J. K. Otley, chairman of the Georgia library board.

Mr. Belden expressed his admiration for the foresight of the builders of the Atlanta library, who twenty-five years ago constructed a building which is still able to house the books this rapidly expanding institution has acquired. The library building compares favorably with those of other cities in the country, and surpasses most of them, he said.

It is interesting that Mr. Belden, as a librarian, finds abundant evidence in his field to support the opinions already expressed by some of the leading literary men of the country to the effect that the south is on the verge of a sweeping renaissance in literature and poetry. Reports from the libraries which are members of his association show that those in this section are reflecting a tremendous increase in interest by the citizens of every community in the facilities offered by these institutions for research and study.

Of further interest is the fact that the American Library association recently has placed a library school at Hampton institute in Virginia, which will train negroes for library service to the members of their race throughout the south.

Mr. Belden spoke highly of the management and personnel of the force of librarians in the Atlanta library, and especially of the constructive work done by Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian.

Mr. Belden began his career as a librarian by work in the Law library of Harvard, from which school he was graduated. He was for eight years state librarian of Massachusetts, and in 1917 was appointed librarian of the Boston public library.

Atlanta Journal April 29, 1926

DR. COX PROPOSES QUADRUPLING DIXIE LIBRARY FACILITIES

By pledging themselves to a ten-year campaign to increase the number of public libraries in the south, east to 2,000, and to increase the number of books available for public use until there is at least one book for each person, the librarians and trustees of the Carnegie library and the students of the library school responded enthusiastically to an address by Charles F. D. Belden, of Boston, president of the American Library association, at the 50th anniversary dinner at which he was the guest of honor Wednesday night.

The dinner, which was served in the library schoolroom at the Carnegie library, was the most brilliant event of its kind at which the library officials have ever entertained, numbering among its guests some of the leading educators of Atlanta, the trustees of the library, and almost 100 librarians and students. Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian, was toastmaster, and presented Mr. Belden, in a short speech in which she outlined the history of the American Library association, and told of the remarkable work of this organization under his leadership.

Mr. Belden spoke on "The Expanding Influence of the Library in the Community," pointing out that this influence is only beginning to be felt with the force it is destined to exercise in the future as a cultural and educational factor in the life of the nation. He sketched the growth and expansion of the library in the United States, which he is director, as a typical example of the progress being made by libraries throughout the United States.

Asks Library Campaign

The Boston library, Mr. Belden said, was the first to install a children's department, and that innovation took place just about one generation ago, so that the school-age effects of the system were just beginning to make themselves felt here, and in other cities which followed in Boston's footsteps and placed good books, under proper supervision, in the hands of the young people of each community.

"It is the function of the library," he declared, "to ask only one question, 'What do you want?' And then either to supply that need, or be able to direct the seeker to where he can find the material desired. More and more questions are being asked by our people, who are beginning to realize that the library is the proper place to ask them, and it is our duty, always, to answer. That is what our libraries are for."

Responding to the challenge of some figures presented by Mr. Belden, which showed that this section of the country, though making tremendous strides in library work, is still somewhat below what should be its standard, Dr. Harvey Cox, president of Emory university, proposed a ten-year campaign, having as its object the quadrupling of the library facilities of the south. Declaring that "we cannot escape the responsibility of providing for the cultural and artistic life of our citizens," Dr. Cox appealed to the librarians to back him in this campaign, and received a unanimous pledge of active support.

E. L. Harding, former president of the library board, spoke briefly, paying high tribute to the work of the Atlanta library, under the direction of Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian, whom he characterized as one of the finest librarians in the country. Other guests who were introduced and who made brief talks as leaders of the various organizations they represented were, Dr. James Hinton, of the English department of Emory university; T. K. Glenn, president of the board of trustees of the library; Mrs. Ella Mae Thornton, state librarian; Elzabeth Knox, Jr., president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. George M. Matson and Mrs. H. C. McEntee, members of the board.

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY

The book review held at the West Roxbury Library on Tuesday, March 16th, dealt with a subject which is very much before the public today, —that of education. Those of us who were so fortunate as to be present and hear Mrs. Lane give her interesting and informal talk on this subject were well repaid. The reviewer spoke of the beginnings of education in this country. The early settlers led by the best educated men of vision of their day, graduates of either Cambridge or Oxford, had before them two objects and were willing to sacrifice all in gaining these ends—educated ministers and teachers. We were interested to learn that at this time, 1636, there were three types of schools, the dame school where the neighbor children were gathered around the teacher's knee and taught to read. The second school was called the writing school and included the three "Rs" as spelling was not taught in those days. These two schools were the beginning of the elementary school and the third was the Latin grammar school which taught the scriptures principally. It was at this time that, through an assessment of fifty cents per person amounting to two thousand dollars, Harvard College was founded. Scientific education was obtained through actual experience in the field and at the looms.

Mrs. Lane paid tribute to Horace Mann who in 1826 gave up a very promising career as lawyer and politician to become head of the educational department. Through his efforts fifty high schools came into being in New England in one year.

An interesting point brought out by the reviewer was that later educators had wandered far afield but were now going back to the methods used by the puritan fathers—to teaching through actual doing. They had learned that education was not to be poured into the child but was a drawing out of the child's native ability.

The speaker reviewed the Wymet and Gary methods of teaching. Sections were read from the book, "Schools of Tomorrow," by John and Evelyn Dewey showing how "learning by doing" is being worked out in some of our schools today.

Miss West's poster calling attention to Pope's words, "Tis education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," was very appropriate.

Those present were delighted at having the privilege of seeing how our forefathers started on the highway to knowledge via the "New England Primer" and "Noah Webster's Spelling Book." These books were loaned from Central Library.

West Roxbury Journal April 23-1926

Bocastelation. Atlanta, Georgia
April 29, 1926.

President of Libraries Sees South Now Entering Renaissance of Literature

Head of Great Public Library at Boston Is Speaker at Association Banquet.

That the south today is on the eve of a great literary renaissance was declared Wednesday night in a speech at the Carnegie Library here by Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Library Association. Mr. Belden was principal number on the program of the banquet at the Carnegie library in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the association. His subject was "The Expanding Influence of the Library in the Community."

Mr. Belden's forecast of a rapid revival of literary interest throughout the south increased the already tense interest with which his audience listened. Following the south's great agricultural, industrial and commercial prosperity, a reawakening of interest in reading the world's masterpieces and in creative work by southern artists would be only natural, he was pointed out. The prediction of a new literary renaissance in Dixie is supported, Mr. Belden said, by reports from various libraries and other sources throughout this section of the country.

Library in Civilization.

He paid a high tribute to the office performed by the modern library, saying that it is one of the principal engines in civilization and that it will continue to be one of the great uplifting factors of humanity so long as it affords the opportunity for systematic study to the public. Mr. Belden is one of the outstanding librarians of the country. In addition to his work with the American Library Association, he is head of the public libraries of Boston, Mass., where one of the greatest public libraries in the world is located. He is well acquainted with library situations over the entire country and in his talk Wednesday night presented many interesting figures on the distribution of libraries and books per capita in various parts of the United States.

The banquet was attended by all members of the library staff of Carnegie library. Librarians from schools and colleges in Atlanta, members of the board of directors for Carnegie library, students of the local library school and a number of prominent outsiders.

Praises Miss Barker.

He spoke highly of the personnel of the Atlanta library and praised the library building here, saying that it compares favorably with those in other large cities of the country. He spoke especially of the work being done by Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian.

Miss Barker acted as toastmistress at the banquet. After Mr. Belden's talk she introduced Dr. Harvey Cox, president of Emory university, who urged whole-hearted support of a bigger library program for the south within the next few years. Fitzhugh Knox, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, gave a short and interesting talk. Members of the board of directors were introduced.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM
THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1926.

LIBRARIANS DISCUSS WORK AT FITCHBURG

Round Table Talk and Interesting Program Feature Meeting of State Officials in Normal School—About 50 Persons Hear Instructive Talks by Prominent Men and Women—Institute Will Continue Friday—Most Successful Ever Held

FITCHBURG, May 5.—A short but interesting program of speaking and round table discussions constituted the second session of the annual library institute under the direction of the Mass. Division of Public Libraries in the Fitchburg Normal school today.

During the session, which started at 10 o'clock this morning and ended shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, four papers on subjects of interest to librarians and officials were given. Miss E. Louise Jones, president of the division of public libraries, was the first speaker. She gave an address on "A Town Library Measuring Stick." A talk on "Reference Material," by Miss Cora B. Eames, of Somerville, completed the morning part of the institute.

This afternoon Mrs. Ethel M. Jones, of Haverhill, spoke on "The Schools and the Library," and an interesting address by Charles F. D. Belden, of Boston, president of the American Library Association, at 3 o'clock this afternoon completed the day's program. He spoke on "The A. L. A., the association of which he is executive officer."

The institute here, which will continue tomorrow and Friday, is considered one of the most successful ever held for the smaller libraries in the state. About 50 library officials attended the session yesterday and again today. There was a slightly larger attendance today. In all about 75 people attended the sessions but many could not stay more than one day.

Mr. Belden gave an analysis of the work of the organization. He characterized the association as "The library profession organized for cooperative effort." He said that library extension, adult education and education for librarianship are at present among the most outstanding activities of the association.

He mentioned the \$4,000,000 gift of the Carnegie Corporation, which said that an added endowment for the association is sought to carry on the work. He said that the 50th anniversary of the association will be celebrated Oct. 6 in Philadelphia. He urged those present to join the association. He said that officers hope to increase the membership to 10,000 this year.

Those who attended the institute today are E. Louise Jones, E. Kathleen Jones, Boston; Mrs. Kate Barney, Springfield; Mrs. McLean Ayer; Helen Wiley, Pepperell; Ida Jettis, Chelmsford; Marion C. Merritt, Norwell; May E. Day, Westford; Grace J. Abbott, Reading; Mrs. Helen M. Sawyer, Berlin; Mrs. Florence K. Hyde, Paxton; Mrs. Lulu M. Balston, Conway; Mrs. Ellen S. Billings, South Deerfield; Mrs. Kate A. Hayden, Montague; N. Gertrude Hendrickson, Orange; Mrs. Mary E. Cole, Warwick; Margaret K. Batchelder and Mary K. Batchelder, Wenham; Ida F. Carpenter, Foxboro; Esther L. Johnson, Peabody; Leola F. Perkins, Essex; Mrs. Grace E. Baxter, Ipswich; Edith L. Fletcher, Middleton; Edna F. Hurlburt, Beverly; Helen F. Page, Harvard; Helen G. Davis, Methuen.

Edith Loring Mooney, Mary E. Cavanaugh and Esther Fleming, Worcester; Marion J. Meserve, Lowell; Dorothy C. King, Leverett; Mrs. George L. Jarvis, Haverhill; Salla A. Basson and Margaret E. Cleary, Leominster; Margaret E. Thatcher, Littleton; Allana Ranney, Fitchburg; Nettie C. Bridges, Hardwick; May

P. Colvin, Gilbertville; Elsie Parkinson, Mattson, Worcester; Barbara Keith and Rena F. Madrox, Gardner; Grace McDonnell, Underwood, Worcester; Walter R. Meade, Hopdale; Bangs Panthera, Fitchburg; Cora Small and M. Evelyn Potter, Northboro; E. Florence Freedland, Sutton; Gertrude M. Downing, Enfield; Dora N. Hayden, Spencer; Alice Holbrook, Braintree.

Mrs. Mary A. R. Snell, Billerica; Marion G. McDougall, North Abington; A. N. Kenne, Cohasset; Mrs. Mary E. Hanson, Ewing; Mabel L. Woodfall and Angie E. Tarr, Stockport; Virginia Keyes, Lancaster; Miss Thatcher, Littleton; Mr. "Notting" Fitchburg; Mr. Hill, Fairhaven; Mrs. W. J. Arnold, Boston; Alice G. Chandler and Marion Burrage, Lancaster; Evelyn L. Warren and Hattie N. Davis, Townsend; Mary H. Downey, Lowell; and Mrs. Fred A. Celler, Dracut.

The program for the annual library institute to be conducted at the State Normal School, Fitchburg, from May 4 to May 7, has been arranged as follows:

TUESDAY, MAY 4
9.30—Address of welcome, Mr. William D. Parkinson, principal, State Normal School, Fitchburg.

10.00—"What Books—and Why?" Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Division of Public Libraries.

11.00—"Broadening Ideas," Miss Ethel E. Kimball, instructor, School of Education, Boston University.

2.00—"The Village Library," Mrs. Kate W. Barney, branch librarian, City Library, Springfield.

3.00—"Economics of Book Buying," Mr. Helen W. Hill, librarian, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

10.00—"A Town Library Measuring Stick," Miss E. Louise Jones, Division of Public Libraries.

11.00—"Reference Material," Miss Cora B. Eames, reference librarian, Public Library, Somerville.

2.00—"The Schools and the Library," Mrs. Ethel M. Jones, school librarian, Public Library, Haverhill.

3.30—"The A. L. A.," Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director, Division of Public Libraries, president, American Library Association.

THURSDAY, MAY 6

10.00—"Some New Books of Interest in Americanization," Miss Edna Phillips, Division of Public Libraries.

11.00—"Leading in the Mirror," Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, assistant librarian, Public Library, Provincetown, R. I.

2.00—"Teaching the Appreciation of Books," Miss Anna A. Kloss, agent, State Department of Education.

3.00—"The Lure of Biography," Miss Knapp, The Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, Boston.

FRIDAY, MAY 7

10.00—Station WRET, Miss E. Louise Jones, announcing.

11.00—"Children's Books," Miss Julia F. Carter, head of children's department, City Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

2.00—"The Short Stories of John Galsworthy," Dr. Joseph J. Bully, supreme teacher of schools, Ware.

MR. AND MRS. BELDEN HONORED AT SPECIAL DINNER WEDNESDAY

Branch Librarians Assemble For Banquet and Social—Mr. Belden Speaks On Library Work in Tennessee—Miss Fannie Goldstein Toastmistress.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. D. Belden of 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain were given a banquet Wednesday evening by the assembled branch librarians of the Boston Public Library. The dinner was served at the Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon street, Boston.

Many honors have been conferred upon Mr. Belden since he became president of the American Library Association but it is doubtful if he ever appreciated an occasion as well as this one; the first time that the librarians have gathered together to pay homage to the dean of American librarians.

After the dinner Miss Margaret Sheridan, mistress of ceremonies gave an address expressing the good-will and best wishes of the librarians for Mr. Belden's continued success in his chosen work. She spoke of the great importance of his work and the influence that it had on the lives and characters of the American people. It was a brilliant speech, spoken right from the heart. The librarians could not have chosen a better spokesman than Miss Sheridan to express their sentiments toward Mr. Belden. Miss Sheridan is well known for her excellent work at the South End Branch Library.

The other speakers who contributed to the outstanding success of the occasion were: Miss Murphy of the City Point Library who recited an original poem called "Harmony"; Miss Brackett of the Brighton Branch Library who also gave a poem entitled "Publicity."

Miss Reid of the Mt. Pleasant Branch Library gave a short speech; Miss Alice Jordan, supervisor of the children's work at the Boston Public Library gave a talk taking for her subject, "Our Children." Miss Guerrier, supervisor of the branch libraries proposed that the song composed by one of the members of the staff at Central be sung by those present to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland." The song was enthusiastically taken up by everyone.

Mr. Belden when called upon to speak spoke of his recent trip to Tennessee in connection with his work for the American Library Association. He said that in studying the library work there he often felt sorry for the people who had such inadequate library facilities, and that it was impossible now to draw comparisons between them and the efficient methods of carrying on the work which are in use here in Boston.

Miss Deery, Mr. Belden's secretary, entertained the gathering with some interesting side-lights on the library work which is carried on "behind the scenes" at Central. This talk was especially enlightening to many of the librarians who were not familiar with this "inside" work which makes the wheels go round.

Miss Fannie Goldstein was toastmistress and she proposed a toast to Mr. Belden to which he made a characteristic and fitting response.

Miss Chitt of the South Boston Branch Library spoke on "Progress." She stressed Mr. Belden's own progress in an interesting and well defined manner, outlining the different steps which finally carried him to his present position as President of the American Library Association.

Mrs. Belden was the recipient of a beautiful corsage bouquet presented by the librarians.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1926

For some months past, F. J. H. notes in "Library Life," the periodical department at the Boston Public Library has been going through a process of renewal. New racks, he continues, have superseded old, those on the tables have vanished and the current periodicals are arranged in groups, each group in alphabetical order. All are numbered and a visible index has been placed in the doorway. The periodical reference room has been transformed. The ceilings and walls are more than dingy, but ten days ago the welcome sound of hammers was heard and we were soon under a high staging. When this came down, the arches had turned white, the panels cream-colored, walls were yellow, and the railings of the galleries dark green. Six lights hang from the ceiling and give ample illumination. Three long tables take the place of two, and a wonderful new light oak counter-desk with glass top over green baize adds a business-like touch. High bookcases on both sides of the room hold the last ten years of bound volumes of eighty-five of the most used sets.

"Lucifer alone," F. J. H. concludes, "has not been washed, but from his pedestal at the end of the room looks serenely around as if to say, 'I am at last in the midst of order and cleanliness.'"

LIBRARY NOTES

Jamaica Plain Library

There is always something new and interesting at the library, as every regular visitor knows very well. It matters not whether one goes to the library every day or once a week, there is always the possibility of gaining knowledge which may help to make one's life fuller and happier. There is also the pleasure of knowing that the time spent in reading was profitable, for there are few books from which we do not learn valuable truths.

This week at the Jamaica Plain library, there is a fine collection of books on travel in New England. Although not complete by any means they represent the best of their kind. Pictures of New England scenes are arranged attractively around the books.

The books include "The Pine Tree Coast" by Drake; "New England" by Clifton Johnson; "Landmarks in the Old Bay State" by Comer; "New England and Its Neighbors" by Johnson; "The White Hills" by King; "The Pilgrim Shore" by Garrett; "Boston," an excellent description; "Rambling Around Old Boston" by Edwin M. Bacon; "A Vacation in a Baggy" by Poole; "Nantucket Scraps" by Austin; and Boston—A Guide Book.

The pictures show the "New England Scenery, Lake and Ocean," "Old Nantucket," "The Old Larkin Snuff Mill at Byfield, Mass. and other old historic landmarks for which this section of our country is noted.

In mentioning the books where the history of New England may be found we must not forget to name "The Romantic Shore" by Agnes Edwards; "Among New England Reads" by Prime; "We Discover New England" by Louise Closs Hale; "Ramblings in Old Boston" by Porter; "The New England Coast" by Drake; "Old Concord" by Lothrop; "New England in Letters" by R. R. Wilson; "The Glen House Book," White Mountains; and "Alburing Rockport," published by Gratton Putnam.

ROSLINDALE LIBRARY NOTES

During this week at the Roslindale Branch there is a special exhibit of books and pictures in the Children's Room, devoted to travel and adventure in foreign lands. Boys and girls have a love and desire to travel and if one is unable to do so in reality, the next best thing is to read about those who have done so. For example one might pierce the heart of the Indian jungle with Mr. Wells, or go voyaging in Arc-en-ciel with M. DuChailu takes us with him in Africa, or we may travel with the diamond hunters up the Moscon River. All of these books have been in the library.

Among the pictures on exhibition are some photographs of famous places, such as Europe and Asia. A list of a few of the books shown, follows: "The Jungle Books," by Kipling; "The World was waiting," by Putnam; "King Menelaus" by DuChailu; "In Sunny France," by Benet; "The Barbare Dances," by Finemore, and "Children of Ancient Greece," by Finemore.

In the adult room many mystery stories are featured. People are always glad to read a good mystery or detective story. A choice of these may be made from the following: "The mystery of the hasty arrow," by Green; "The wolves and the lamb," by Fletcher; "The mystery of the silver dagger," by Parrish; "The substitute millionaire," by Footner; "Sherlock Holmes," by Doyle; "Famous mystery stories," by MacSpadden; "The locked book," by Packard; and "The tiger's claw," by Terhune.

Chautauque Science

May 5, 1926.

LIBRARY BULLETIN IN NEW APPEARANCE

Second Issue Gives Francis Bacon Place of Honor

"More Books," being the new "bulletin of the Boston Public Library," made its second appearance in its new form today.

The place of honor is given this month to Francis Bacon, courtier, statesman and philosopher. A comprehensive summary of his life and works written by Dr. Zoltan Harsanyi, editor of "More Books," forms the opening article. It is illustrated with reproductions from early editions of Bacon's published writings, the original of which are in possession of the library.

Then comes an outline sketch of Madame de Staël, with excerpts from her writings, the whole to give side lights on John Adams and clarity to his marginal comments on her and her writings. This is a continuation of other marginal notes by John Adams in the previous issue of "More Books." These are followed by still more marginal notes on the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras." At the end is jotted down as his general opinion: "How dark and meagre are these golden verses, however celebrated and really curious, in comparison with the Sermon on the Mount in the Psalms of David or the Beatitudes!"

The "Ten Books" of the month, selected as noteworthy, are reviewed, and there follows a classified list of additions to the library.

MOORED IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Old Ironsides" Lies at Anchor in the Venetian Alcove Beside the Children's Room

"Old Ironsides" is moored alongside the Children's Room of the Boston Public Library. In the Venetian Alcove may be seen the U. S. frigate "Constitution" lying at anchor, complete from truck to keelson, but lest it be wondered how enough water was found there to float her, it may be added that this "Old Ironsides" is a model of the original.

The model, which is placed there by the courtesy of Lieutenant Commander Frank U. S. N., is nearly six feet in length and is exact in every detail. It was made for the Navy Department some years ago and has recently been exhibited at the New York Marine Museum and in a window of the Jordan Marsh Company store, where it remained for three weeks during the Diamond Jubilee.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1926

Last week the improvement accomplished in the periodical room at the Boston Public Library was presented in this department. As these were described in "Library 146," in the same publication, sent out last week, though probably not read, it is important to report that the changes, as reported by Mr. Chase in the great "west gallery," in the third floor of the library in Copple square, to realize that even a monumental building may be changed by the application of sufficient energy. Those who were familiar with the west gallery twenty years ago should revisit it, if only for the sake of the pleasant shock to their eyes on looking down the great room, now suddenly freed from the towering cabinets which obstructed the view and glistening with fresh paint in place of the old comfortable dinginess.

Earlier in his description Mr. Chase says: "For nearly three months the gallery was closed," although every effort was made to find books for readers, in spite of the somewhat indiscriminate disarrangement of the cabinets. The place looked like a veritable chaos, although there were clues to conduct the wayward attendant through the apparently hopeless confusion. A corps of diligent washermen, followed by an army with paint guns, worked its way over all the exposed surfaces of the gallery walls which had been concealed for twenty years were brought to light, and when the scaffolding was finally removed, everyone was astonished at the clean and shining spaciousness of the room. One by one the cabinets were rattled away to places of concealment, and now the West Gallery stretches broad and vast, suggesting a great ball room quite as much as a busy library reading room. After the long exclusion, the art students are now back at their old tables, which have been moved closer together and the place is once more full of activity, even if the books are all out of sight. A number of stools have been provided for the convenience of students with drawing boards.

Aside from the transformation of the west gallery, a few other changes in the special libraries department should be added to the list given in the October issue. The removal of the pneumatic tubes from the southwest corner room has added materially to the quietness of the department. A new lantern slide cabinet replaces the case and shelves which for many years have held more than half of the collection. A seventh alcove has been rearranged as a much needed open-shelf collection of serials in chemistry. New chairs without backs replace the familiar Windsor chairs in the reading room and vest gallery, adding much to the available space, though detracting somewhat from the old picturesqueness. In fact, the recent renovation has been a death-blow to picturesqueness, and mystery have vanished together.

The Barton gallery has been much improved by the removal of the huge "red" structure against the window piers. These cabinets and those containing the map collection are now concentrated in the new League floor built over the statistical room, and most of the library's cabinets now reveal what the maps stood in the north-west corner room.

THE LIBRARIAN

THE second issue of "More Books," being the bulletin of the Boston Public Library in its new form, fully maintains the remarkable merit of the first number both in content and in appearance. Its cover, its typography and editorial arrangement, so attractive on first sight, have lost nothing of their first appeal. They have this proved, in a matter-of-fact way, that their charm was not merely a derivative of novelty, but real and inherent, even as aesthetic judgment felt that it was when the new periodical first came to view.

Other and substantial proofs of this thesis have not been lacking. One of them has been amply supplied by the public of Boston. Though a large increase was directed in the number of copies of the first issue of "More Books" over and beyond the number of the old bulletin, the number was further increased in response to requests for further exchange of the improved bulletin from patrons of the library. This evidence from patrons of the library, this evidence to enlarge the interest of the people of Boston in their library's publications, and so to heighten the intimacy of their regard for the library itself—and, let it be hoped, to stimulate also their readiness to give the library greater support through gifts and through tax-funds.

Very notable, moreover, has been the expression of leaders in the library world outside of Boston. The directors of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles E. D. Holden, has received an almost amazingly extensive file of letters from American and foreign members of the profession, voicing exceptional enthusiasm over the achievement of the Boston Library and its new editor of "More Books," Dr. Zoltan Laraszi. It is impossible to restrain one's desire to publish some samples.

For instance, Josephine Adams Hathorne, vice-director of the Pratt Institute's school of library science in Brooklyn, wrote to Mr. Holden: "I want to thank you, personally, for the copy of your new issue, 'More Books,' which the school has just received. It seems to me to be quite the most interesting publication gotten out by an individual library that I know of. I looked it through with very great interest, and I hope the school is on the mailing list to receive 'More Books' as it comes out."

Praise indeed from Sir Hubert is the word of Edmund L. Pearson, the exceptionally able director of the New York Public Library's publications. "Please accept my compliments, my enthusiastic compliments, upon 'More Books.' An admirable periodical, attractive in appearance and interesting in contents. Three cheers for you!"

The Iowa State Librarian writes from Des Moines: "I always studied your bulletin from a sense of duty, but now I read it from a sense of duty. I find its editorial matter illuminating. A big bell is struck by Harrison W. Craver of the Engineering Society Library, who declares: "Most of the library buildings are such unattractive affairs that I wonder anyone ever looks at them. Yours is a welcome addition to the two or three that really have something about them to make a man want to see books."

Berlin, Germany, joins the chorus. The chief of the periodical department in the Preussische Staatsbibliothek gives thanks for receipt of the first issue, and expresses particular anxiety to make sure that his institution shall remain on the periodical's mailing list, remarking that the Staatsbibliothek deems its worth very great.

Surely such expressions make great for reading not only to all interested in the Boston Public Library but to all librarians, for they reflect credit upon Boston of a very valuable character.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1926

MOORED IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Old Ironsides" Lies at Anchor in the Venetian Alcove Beside the Children's Room

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The model, which is placed there by the courtesy of Lieutenant Commander Brandt, U. S. N., is nearly six feet in length and has recently been exhibited at the New York Marine Museum and in a window of the Jordan Marsh Company store, where it remained for three weeks during the Diamond Jubilee.

LIBRARY NOTES

April 30, 1926

At housekeepers are interested in books—furnishings, care of the house, house decorating, laundrying, etc., at this time of year, and it might be interesting for them to know that books pertaining to all these subjects are to be had at the Roslindale Branch Library. Such books are an essential to the properly run household.

Many new books of fiction have been added during the past month, as well as books on travel. Among the latter mentioned is, "The First World Flight" by Lowell Thomas. This book is entertainingly written and very informative. Many people having seen the World Flyers when they made their visit to Boston will find it very enjoyable. It is beautifully illustrated.

JAMAICA PLAIN LIBRARY

The Jamaica Plain Library presents a very cheery appearance with the approach of spring, and the books and pictures are arranged so attractively that the patrons can not help admiring the fine collection of pictures on display and reading the books.

In the adult room of the library there are several copies of famous paintings which brighten up the room very much. There is one of "St. Cecilia," "The Artist and her Daughter," "The Age of Innocence" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, "The Boy and the Rabbit," "The Soul's Awakening" and the "Roman Girl At the Fountain."

There are several very interesting pictures in the children's room about the war of 1812 which are undoubtedly instructive.

There are several new books which have just been added to the Jamaica Plain Library, and among them are "The National Park's Portfolio" by Robert S. Yard, "Jolly Plays for Holidays" by Carolyn Wells, "Uprooted

Brand" by Whitlock, "Shepherds" by Marie C. Oemler, "The Chip and the Block" by E. M. Delafield, "John Cross" by Arthur Chapman, "Reflections" by Sir Harry Johnston, "Parley A Commercial and Industrial Handbook" by G. Randall Bie and "Ten Great Adventures" by Kate D. Sweetzer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1926

Poetic Dance and Pantomime Enliven Library's Cloisters

Emerson College of Oratory Presents Pageantry in Lighter Vein—Children's Theater Carries "Punch and Judy" Into Home of Books

The columned corridors of the Boston Public Library, with its quiet pool for impressionable mirror was event, taking place in such an ideal background for members of the Emerson College of Oratory as they traversed the cycle of poetic dance and pantomime in the first of a series of art's entertainment events. Poets, visiting the library to inspect its famous murals or to read in one and another of the quiet rooms paused to watch from small balconies and the narrow aisles left for passage between rows of spectators who knew that for the first time students would have the privilege of using the courtyard for their stage.

No invitations were sent out. It was to have been merely a school setting by courtesy of the library officials. Children's Theatre groups traversed the amusing fantasies of "Punch and Judy," "The Three Little Pigs," "The Kew Garden" and other fairy tales.

Elder students of the school borrowed from the Russian and from Spain, from the rainbow varieties of nature and many another field of interest for their varied program. All the costumes were made by the students themselves, under the direction of Daniel Brewster, who is in charge of costume and scenic design at the school, and Miss Ethel Bailey, director of the children's theater, was chairman of the costume parade.

It was a pleasant and softly brilliant interlude in the more somber round of library activity. Such library assistants as could borrowed a few moments to catch a last glimpse of the parade of the children's theater, which was a charming sight upon the shimmering floor of the pool. Pageantary music helped the music. The exercises were at once intended and studiously skilled. The boys looked on from this corner and that, and in the smooth progression of a sketched scene given back to them by the return of the pool they saw the sun of their labors of teaching.

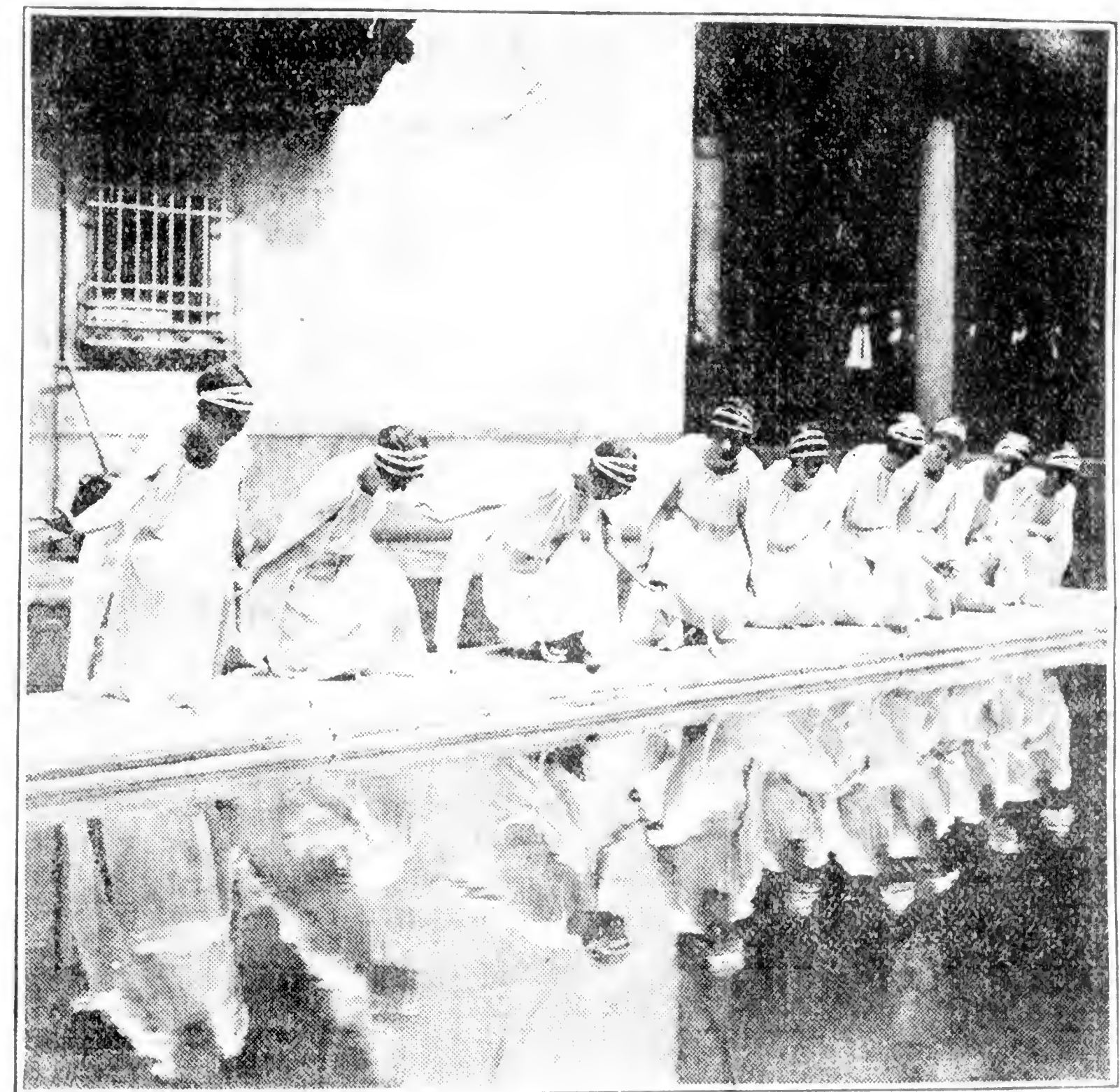
All the partakers, mindful of the perfect setting loaned them and of an hour they in their own share in such charming presentation, were enthusiastic. And library officials were so much in the belief that perhaps in no better use could the columned beauty of the courtyard be put than this.

PROGRAM AT LIBRARY BY EMERSON STUDENTS

With the courtyard of the Boston Public Library as a setting, a program of dances and pantomimes was given by students at the Emerson College of Oratory yesterday as a feature of commencement festivities at the college. Human butterflies fluttered about the edge of the pool; the Sleeping Beauty was found by the Prince; Pussan Boots walked his seven leagues; and Jack climbed the Beanstalk and triumphed over the Giant. Greek maidens appeared, Russians danced, and Spaniards flashed their brilliant fans.

Behind the windows and colonnades were crowded with spectators, most of whom had dropped their books when they heard the unusual sounds and rubbed their eyes in amazement at the sight of the books appearing on the green-sward of the library.

Classic Pageantry Mirrored in Quiet Pool



EMERSON COLLEGE DANCERS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD. Left to Right—Elizabeth Wellington, Margaret Kelly, Annabel Hunt, Olive Holmes, Evelyn Jensen, Vivian Lindgren, Ruth Day, Alice Watson, Vera Culp.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1926

DESIGNS FOR COPLEY SQUARE

Public Library Shows 1893 Plans Among Suggestions for War Memorial

The Boston Public Library has put on view in the exhibition room of the Central Library, Copley square, a number of photographs and prints illustrating public monuments of the projected war memorial for Copley square. The selection has been confined to fountains, columns, arches and plates illustrating the designs submitted in the competition for the development of Copley square in 1893.

Many books on art of various nature are to be had at the Roxbury Branch Library. Art embraces many of the essential activities of human life—building, furnishing and equipment—architecture, sculpture, painting, etc.—features of life upon which we depend for our enjoyment and pleasure, and has developed many forms. Architecture, the drama, music, literature, are discussed in their respective sections, as are also, painting, sculpture, etc., representing the fine arts. Industry and commerce depend in an important degree upon art; every manufacturer producing an article whose sale and enjoyment depend on design must look to art to create it. This is by no means dull reading, and books on all these subjects are available at the library.

May 21
Roxbury Branch Library

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY

April 30, 1926

As the days go by West-Roxbury folk are showing a growing pride and interest in our attractive library. One evidence of this is shown in a collection of interesting articles recently loaned to the library through the kindness of Mr. Frank Drew. In the collection are some pictures of the frigate "Constitution" and a large blue print drawing showing its sail plan. A pistol bearing the star and crescent emblem of the Mohammedans was captured from a Barbary pirate. One look at that pistol makes us want to read all the library can give us on this period of history. Every school boy knows that the histories tell all too little about that thrilling time when our young United States fought with pirates. What a tale that pistol could tell us if it could just open its mouth and speak! By the way, does a pistol have a mouth anyway? If not, let the gun speak. For there is a gun of the musket type used by the sailors on "Old Ironsides" during the war of 1812. This we understand is much the style of gun used by the musketeers in Dumas' stories.

Another interesting article in the exhibit is a sextant used for marine surveying. A brass plate with hand made letters informs us that this instrument was made on Tower Hill, London in 1755.

There is also a sword which was carried by Thomas Freeman Law, Sargent of Marines on the U. S. S. Constitution in 1825. Our pride and love for our country mounts higher as we realize what heroism and courage she displayed in those early days when her sons fearlessly subdued the pirates and helped to make the seas safe.

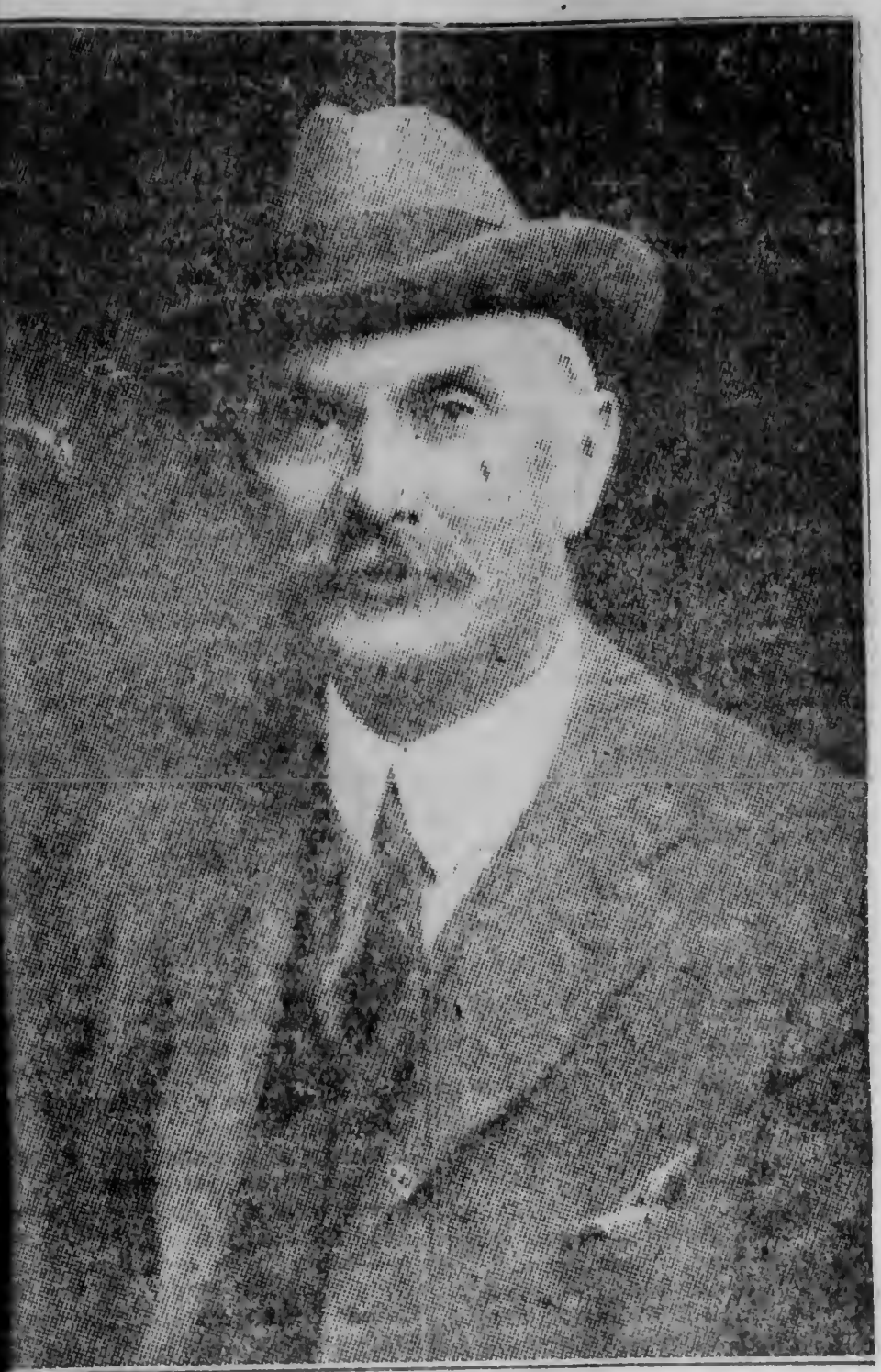
Just at this time when the interest so keen in the "Constitution" West Roxbury Library expects many visitors to see "The Good Old Ironsides," always the first to prepare for her friends or foes!

Roxbury Branch Library

As an occupation, advertising has become important in the last twenty years. A generation ago an advertising campaign was rare, while today it is an essential adjunct to business, and has rapidly been taking on the character of a profession, with a recognition of service as its objective. It is evident that advertising requires a large variety of kinds of work, and the ability to write is only a small part of the equipment of the successful advertising person. A fund of general information is important. A knowledge of languages and experience in travel are good assets, as is also the power to write about merchandise in clear and accurate English, which people will enjoy reading. Advertising has an enormous field and tends to expand with the growth of business, and a person who chooses it for a future career will find it an occupation verging upon a profession and calling for a high type of ability. People interested in this subject will find many helpful books at the Roxbury Branch Library to assist them in their work. Among some of these may be mentioned,—"The Psychology of Selling and Advertising," by Strong; "Modern salesmanship," by Frederick Hepler and many others.

Dr. George H. Locke, librarian of the public library of Toronto, has been chosen as the successor of Mr. Belden as president of the A. L. A. Association and vice-president of the American Library Association. Dr. Locke is a Canadian and has been in the profession of librarianship in the Dominion of Canada since 1908. He was born in Beamsville, Ontario, the son of Rev. Joseph H. Locke. He took his bachelor's degree at the University of Toronto in 1903, and three years later received his master's degree there. Serving first as a lecturer in Greek and Ancient History at Toronto, he became in 1906 a fellow in pedagogy at the University of Chicago, and later was an instructor in the history and art of teaching at Harvard. Thereafter, he returned to the University of Chicago as an associate professor of education, and became dean of the university's college of education in 1908. Then Boston won him back for a year, from 1905 to 1906, when he accepted an editorial position with the great Boston firm of textbook publishers. His final years as a teacher, before accepting the chief librarianship of Toronto, were spent as dean of the school of education in McGill University. For six years, from 1900 to 1906, he was editor of the leading journal of library education in America. He is a regent of Victoria College, and has been president of the Ontario Library

Boston Transcript May 26, 1926



Dr. George H. Locke
Mr. Belden's Successor as President of the A. L. A.

THE LIBRARIAN

Association and vice-president of the American Library Association. Dr. Locke is a frequent contributor to many publications in England and the United States, and the author of "When Canada Was New France."

"Mr. Locke," says Williston Monthly, "with ample justification, is an easy, fluent and persuasive public speaker. He has the saving grace of humor and easily establishes an intimate rapport with his audience. If he is always mild in statement, he never hesitates to say what he believes in language which leaves no room for misunderstanding. He writes with felicity and distinction, and has such knowledge of Canada as well as of its political and constitutional history. He knows books and loves books, would rather praise a good book than denounce a poor one, and could not conceive of a library as an agency of propaganda. He does not suffer from too much of his own kind, for he is tolerant of the things in literature that are merely fleshly and unlovely. With a mild vigor, sympathetic, constructive, and catholic, he has done much to foster the reading of Toronto and Ontario, and thus has rendered a service to the community which cannot be easily praised at its true value. As president of the American Library Association, and he will bring distinction to Canada, one may be certain that any service he may have in filling the office will be chiefly in the fact that when he was chosen, a Canadian was recognized."

This last may be true, and in any case is an understandable bit of comment from Dr. Locke's happy friends in Toronto. The Librarian ventures also to prophesy, however, that any dissatisfaction Dr. Locke may have in filling the office will result if, after an arduous and devoted year of his best effort, he should find that as president of the A. L. A. he has not well served the interest of libraries and librarians in America, regardless of nationality, from coast to coast. But that is a dissatisfaction we do not expect he will ever have occasion to feel.

LIBRARY NOTES

Jonathan Plain Library

There is a very pretty arrangement of books in the children's room at the library, which Miss Warren has been careful to display so that the children may see them at once. A very nice poster which Miss Warren made has been placed on the wall at the library.

In the adult room at the library there are many beautiful pictures showing delightful scenes in Italy and included among this number are illustrations of "The Roman Forum"; "Sorrento Italy"; where the poet Tasso was born; "The Vatican Library"; "The Milan Cathedral-Italy"; "Venice, Italy"; "The Old Marble Hall-Venice"; "Cambrasia-Italy"; "Oobali"; "St. Mark's Basilica, Venice"; "Guidicea Canal-Venice". There are also pictures of "A Venetian Canal-Italy"; "Entrance to the Grand Canal, Venice"; "Evening Glow-Venice"; "An Italian Girl"; "An Olive Mill"; "Plenty To Eat-The Spaghetti Hour in Sunny Italy" and "Via Vittorio Emanuele."

Among the interesting books which have been added this month at the library are "A New Name" by Grace Livingston Hill, a very good novel; "My Education and Religion" by George H. Gordon D. D., an autobiography dedicated to his wife, Susan Manning Gordon; "West of the Pacific" by Ellsworth Huntington, a story of his recent travels in Japan, Korea, China, Java and Australia; "Handbook of Furniture Styles" by Walter H. Dyer; "American and British Literature Since 1800" by Carl Van Doren and Mark Van Doren; "Arche's Masons and Builders Guide"; "The Vast Sudan" by A. Radcliffe Dugmore; "The Land Beautiful" by Wallace Nutting; "The States Beautiful Series"; "Saints and Festivals" by Mother Mary Salome; "Roaming Through the West Indies"; "Vagabonding Across the Atlantic" by Harry H. Frank; "The Apple Tree" by Margaret William Blane with decorations by Boris Artyz; "Psychology" a study of mental activities by Horace H. Carr; "Window and Store Display" by H. T. Fisher; a handbook for advertisers, and the "Intimate Papers of Colonel House" by Seymour. There is also a book on "Time Taste and Furniture" by John Glegg; "American Economics History" by Harold Underwood Faulkner; "The Whining Year" by Ralph Dancy Barbour and the "Real Estate Handbook" by Snyder.

There is a poster at the library announcing the Harvard Glee Club Concert which was held Thursday, May 13 at 8 o'clock.

The CMA Music Festival started last Sunday, May 9 and will be continued until May 20. Tomorrow the Park Band Concert will be heard on Boston Common; Sunday, May 16, the Woman's Club Choral Concert will be given; May 18, there will be public school singing in Symphony Hall; Saturday, May 22, The second school band and orchestra will be heard. A Festival of Chorus will be held Sunday May 22 in Symphony Hall, and the last concert in the series will be "The Boy in Blue" by Harriman's Band at the State House, May 29.

LIBRARY NOTES

Jonathan Plain Library

An interesting collection of books has been received at the library, including "The Blue Window" by Terence Ratten, one of the most love stories imaginable; "The Root of It All" by S. P. Pether; "The Story of a Man" by Stewart T. White; "Summer at Hallowooden Farm"; "Kate Dingle Wiggins As Her Sister"; "The Roman Forum"; "Sorrento Italy"; where the poet Tasso was born; "The Vatican Library"; "The Milan Cathedral-Italy"; "Venice, Italy"; "The Old Marble Hall-Venice"; "Cambrasia-Italy"; "Oobali"; "St. Mark's Basilica, Venice"; "Guidicea Canal-Venice". There are also pictures of "A Venetian Canal-Italy"; "Entrance to the Grand Canal, Venice"; "Evening Glow-Venice"; "An Italian Girl"; "An Olive Mill"; "Plenty To Eat-The Spaghetti Hour in Sunny Italy" and "Via Vittorio Emanuele."

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Remember The Library

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION invites the American people to a consideration of the service which libraries are now rendering, and to the possibilities of greater service as larger financial means become available for their work. Through national, state, county, municipal and endowed public libraries, continuous education may be provided for all ages and classes of people at a very small expense as compared with that of their formal education. No less important in the economy of daily life is the recreational service of libraries.

The American Library Association believes and declares that the community served is primarily and directly responsible for the financial support of the library, as it is for the support of its schools. We believe nevertheless that through the provision of endowment or trust funds, supplementing those received from taxation, the work of libraries may be greatly extended, enriched, and improved. This is especially true of funds devoted to the literature of one subject or the work of a particular department of the library.

In many communities the municipal public library has already been the recipient of a considerable number of endowment or trust funds for specific or general purposes. The Boston Public Library, for example, has nearly fifty such funds. In most communities, however, trust funds for libraries are almost unknown. It is this kind of public service that the American Library Association especially recommends to the consideration of persons of means. Funds given for such purposes not only continue indefinitely to provide for the enlargement of the educational opportunities of the people, but they may also serve as a splendid memorial for an individual or group, carrying a name identified with a service that continues through the years.

These considerations apply not only to tax-supported libraries, but also to privately endowed libraries giving a service free to all and to libraries of colleges, universities, and other educational institutions.

The American Library Association recommends to library boards or others responsible for the administration of libraries that the possibilities and opportunities of library trust funds be called to the attention of their constituency. It also suggests that library boards see to it that proper legal authority is provided for the handling of such trust funds for the benefit of their particular

LIBRARIANS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT AT BUSINESS MEETING

Miss Winifred Tuttle of Manchester Heads State Organization for Year

PRESIDENT BELDEN OF

Human Side to Work.

Miss Agnes Norton of the Howe Library at Hanover, and one of the youngest members of the association, gave a talk on "Human Nature at the Desk." In her talk, Miss Norton stressed the fact that there was a human side to the work of a librarian as well as a humorous side to the profession.

She said the librarian must be not only versatile, but human at all times and quoted the description of the popular idea of a librarian from several of the current writers.

At the close of Miss Norton's talk, reports of various neighborhood meetings were given by the chairmen present.

Miss Grace Blanchard, city librarian of Concord, introduced a new map of New Hampshire which has recently been made by two former New Hampshire women and recommended its use in the various public libraries.

Book Mending Demonstration.

Miss Sara Patterson, representing Gaylord High School, then gave a demonstration on book mending, after which the meeting adjourned for the noon recess.

An exhibition of books and pamphlets

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926

COPLEY SQ. AND A WAR MEMORIAL

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Governor's interest, both in a war memorial and in Copley square, has brought both subjects to public attention and opened anew the expression of opinions upon them.

Upon both I have been quoted, on the whole accurately, but in order that my position be unmistakably made clear, I make the following statements:

First, in regard to Copley square: Some decades ago, the Boston Society of Architects instituted a competition for the treatment of Copley square which then, as now, sadly deserved consideration. I won that competition with a simple squared grass plot, the main avenues on its four sides and two diagonal foot paths across it from corner to corner.

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As a member of that committee, which

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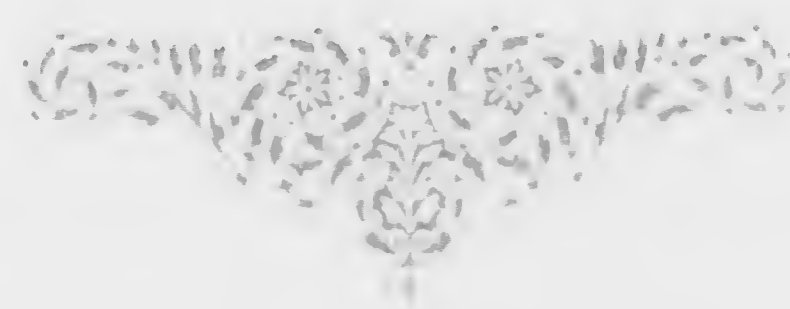
Boston June 1.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AT
LITTLETON
JUNE 7, 8, 9
1926

library, if such authority does not already exist. It may be necessary in some states that legislation be enacted to enable library boards or other municipal authorities to function as trustees for the management of such funds, so as to carry out the terms of a gift or bequest. The development of trust funds presents a vast field for constructive work on the part of library boards. The number, variety, and size of trust funds add enormously to the dignity and prestige of an institution, and especially to a tax-supported institution. It is most advisable, however, that gifts and bequests should be so made that changed conditions may be properly met in a legal way without destroying the usefulness and general purpose of the fund.

The American Library Association further recommends to all persons contemplating the establishment of trust funds for library purposes, either by gift or bequest, that before creating such funds, they consult with the librarian, or persons responsible for the administration of the library. The utmost care should be taken to avoid duplication of service, and to make these trust funds of the greatest possible use both for the present and for the future.



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Upon both I have been quoted, on the whole accurately, but in order that my position be unmistakably made clear, I make the following statements:

First, in regard to Copley square: Some decades ago, the Boston Society of Architects instituted a competition for the treatment of Copley square which then, as now, sadly deserved consideration. I won that competition with a simple squared grass plot, the main avenues on its four sides and two diagonal foot paths across it from corner to corner.

Second, in regard to a war memorial: Mr. Arden second, his plan for a memorial, garden, square, by the agreement in Madison square with the water basin filled with

were dissenting on Society of Architects a popular vote, at an exhibition the Art Club. I and any low structure of a temple or of a Pantheon type was insignificant and it must rise high, therefore be a tower, and, as Mr. Morris Gray suggested, with a condition.

Third, in regard to a war memorial: A sufficient foundation for this tower was all the committee asked for, and then note what followed. Twenty-seven different organizations, service clubs, each asking for itself without coordination with its family relations for over it, and for an individual meeting place to seat from 1000 to 10,000 people. The answer given at his request by the committee to each and all was the same: "If you will raise the money for your individual desires, we will designate room, and associate them with the memorial property."

Fourth, in regard to a war memorial: Money was naturally dependent upon popular subscription. The committee felt all courtesy was due to the organizations, that it was no time to antagonize them, and they published the drawings incorporating the potential halls and thereby greatly enlarging the so-called island, but in their report stated that fact. Apparently, the public appropriation to be understood or ignored the report and assumed the recommendation of enormous expense and the filling of the centre of the river with a large island.

As a member of that committee, which was the most unanimous and harmonious committee upon which I have ever served, I see no reason to swerve from its recommendations, which are still worthy of consideration.

C. HOWARD WALKER.
Boston, June 1.

Under Mayor Peter's administration a committee was appointed to report upon a site for and the type of a war memorial. It did so. An examination of the personnel of that committee is sufficient to indicate its qualifications to report upon the subject. It had repeated sittings for over a year and a half to hear all comers and their ideas. There were forty-two various ideas or more. The advisable site was considered first. The memorial should express ideals by the art, it should not be primarily utilitarian, though utility need not be eliminated in connection with it; it should be placed where it was conspicuous and conspicuously in the presence of the public, and where it could not be injured by any future changes of its environment. It, therefore, demanded a marked degree of isolation. No park was sufficiently in the midst of the passing public. No public squares, which were in the circulation of the public were safe from change of character. The nearest approach to a possible site was Copley square and it was seriously considered, but Copley square is a heterogeneous collection of buildings of various degrees of merit, of which Trinity and the Library only are safe to remain for coming generations.

Therefore, it was determined to recommend a site away from environment, conspicuous and on a great artery of circulation, i. e., Harvard bridge, not for the sake of an island, but to place a memorial. Next, the type. Views and silhouettes of the bridge were made and any low structure of a temple or of a Pantheon type was insignificant and it must rise high, therefore be a tower, and, as Mr. Morris Gray suggested, with a condition.

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Program

MONDAY

- 7.30 p. m. Get-together dinner
Scholarship award
Chairman of committee
Miss M. Lucina Saxton
Librarian, Keene
- Fact and Fiction: reveries of a librarian
Miss Hannah G. Fernald
Librarian, Portsmouth
- Reading: The Lost First Folio, by Edmund
Lester Pearson Mr. N. L. Goodrich
Librarian, Dartmouth College

TUESDAY

- 9.00 a. m. Business meeting
- Human Nature at the Desk
Miss Agnes Norton
Assistant, Howe Library, Hanover
- Demonstration of the Toronto method of book
mending Miss Sara Patterson
Representing Gaylord Brothers

LIBRARIANS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT AT BUSINESS MEETING

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PRESIDENT BELDEN OF

Human Side to Work.

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She said the librarian must be not only versatile, but human at all times and quoted the description of the popular idea of a librarian from several of the current writers.

At the close of Miss Norton's talk, reports of various neighborhood meetings were given by the chairman present.

Miss Grace Blanchard, city librarian of Concord, introduced a new map of New Hampshire which has recently been made by two former New Hampshire women and recommended its use in the various public libraries.

Book Mending Demonstration.

Miss Sara Patterson, representing Gaylord Bros., then gave a demonstration on book mending, after which the meeting adjourned for the noon recess.

An exhibition of books and pamphlets

THE BOSTON HERALD THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926

COPLEY SQ. AND A WAR MEMORIAL
To the Editor of The Herald:

The Governor's interest, both in a war memorial and in Copley square, has brought both subjects to public attention and opened anew the expression of opinions upon them.

Upon both I have been quoted, on the whole accurately, but in order that my position be unmistakably made clear, I make the following statements:

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Therefore, it was determined to recommend a site away from environment, conspicuous and on a great artery of circulation, i. e., Harvard bridge, not for the sake of an island, but to place a memorial. Next, the type. Views and silhouettes of the bridge were made and any low structure of a temple or of a lantern type was insignificant and it must rise high, therefore be a tower, and, as Mr. Morris Gray suggested, with a carillon.

Note: A sufficient foundation for this tower was all the committee asked for, and then note what followed. Twenty-seven different organizations, service and otherwise, came before the committee, each asking for itself without co-ordination with its family relations for an individual meeting place to seat from 100 to 10,000 people. The answer given by the committee to each and all was the same: "If you will raise the money for your individual desires, we will designate room, and associate them with the memorial properly."

Money was naturally dependent upon popular subscription. The committee felt all courtesy was due to the organizations, that it was no time to antagonize them, and they published the drawings incorporating the potential halls and thereby greatly enlarging the so-called island, but in their report stated that fact. Apparently, the public misunderstood or ignored the report and assumed the recommendation of enormous expense and the filling of the centre of the river with a large island. As a member of that committee, which was the most unanimous and harmonious committee upon which I have ever served, I see no reason to swerve from its recommendations, which are still worthy of consideration.

I, HOWARD WALKER.

Boston, June 1.



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Remember The Library

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION invites the American people to a consideration of the service which libraries are now rendering, and to the possibilities of greater service as larger financial means become available for their work. Through national, state, county, municipal and endowed public all ages and classes of their formal education the recreational service

The American Library served is primarily library, as it is for the through the provision received from taxation riched, and improved. of one subject or the

In many communities recipient of a considerable or general purposes. To such funds. In most communities it is this kind of association especially recommended for such purposes enlargement of the education serve as a splendid medium identified with a service

These considerations privately endowed libraries, universities, and

The American Library responsible for the administration of library trust It also suggests that provided for the handling

NOTES

The Monday evening, Tuesday and Wednesday morning sessions will be held in Community House, opposite Thayer's Hotel.

The Tuesday afternoon and evening sessions will be held in the Congregational Church, just below Thayer's on same side.

Headquarters, Thayer's Hotel. Rates, American plan: Two in room without bath, each person, \$3.50; with bath, each person, \$4.00. Room only, \$2.00; with bath, \$2.50. Rooms in private families may be had at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

There are a number of good restaurants centrally located.

The Get-together Dinner will be held at Thayer's Hotel. \$1.50 per plate; 50 cents for those staying at hotel.

Write Rev. Theodore Johnson, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Littleton, who will make all reservations for rooms, garage room, and for the dinner.

Please register at the Library when you arrive.

There will be exhibits of new books, supplies, and methods.

Bring this program with you

OFFICERS, 1925-26

President	Grace E. Kingsland, Hanover
1st vice-president	N. L. Goodrich, Dartmouth College Library
2d vice-president	Winifred Tuttle, Manchester
Secretary	Helen Grant Cushing, Univ. of N. H. Library
Treasurer	Helen C. Clarke, Concord

LIBRARIANS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT AT BUSINESS MEETING

Miss Winifred Tuttle of Manchester Heads State Organization for Year

PRESIDENT BELDEN OF A. L. A. GIVES ADDRESS

Stresses Educational Influence of Libraries Throughout Communities of U. S.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

LITTLETON, June 1. Miss Winifred Tuttle of Manchester was elected president of the New Hampshire Library association this morning at the opening business meeting of the 37th annual convention, which is being held here. The session was held at 9 o'clock in the community house and was presided over by the retiring president, Miss Grace E. Kingsland of Hanover.

The other officers elected are: First vice president, N. L. Goodrich of the Dartmouth College Library; second vice president, Mrs. Lillian Wadleigh of Meredith; secretary, Miss Helen Grant Cushing of the University of New Hampshire Library; treasurer, Miss Helen C. Clarke of the Concord Library.

Convention Closes. The convention closed this evening following a talk by the well known author, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington, N. H. Mr. Fisher's subject, "How one short story was written," the final meeting was held in the Congregational church.

The convention was to have closed with a round table discussion of suggested subjects, but because many of the visitors were obliged to leave on an early train tomorrow morning, adjournment took place tonight.

This afternoon, the visitors were the guests of the members of the Littleton Chamber of Commerce and were taken for a tour of the mountains, which included a visit to the Plume, Franconia Notch, the Old Man of the Mountain and Mt. Washington.

Librarians Welcomed. The morning meeting was opened by William B. Dixon, president of the board of trustees of the hostess library, who welcomed these present to the town of Littleton.

During the business meeting, the report of the secretary was read by Miss Cushing and the report of the treasurer by Miss Clarke, both of whom were re-elected to the new board of officers.

Miss Kingsland appointed the following committee to draw up a vote of thanks to the trustees of the Littleton Library and to the members of the Littleton Chamber of Commerce for the entertainment and courtesy extended the guests: J. Randolph Coolidge, trustee of the Center Sandwich Library; Miss Clara Smith of the Nashua Library; and Miss Mildred Vroom of the Phillips Exeter Academy Library.

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Book Mending Demonstration. Miss Sam Patterson, representing Gaylord Bros., then gave a demonstration on book mending, after which the meeting adjourned for the noon recess.

An exhibition of booklets and pamphlets was also on display in the community house.

At 1:30, the meeting reconvened with Charles Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library association as the speaker. His subject was "The A. L. A. and Its Influence."

Speaking in this jubilee year of the American Library association, President Belden, gave an analysis of the Boston library's work and purpose, which he characterized as "the library profession organized for cooperative effort."

Library extension, adult education and education for librarianship are at present among the most outstanding activities of the association, this work is organized under different committees, and is carried on according to definite policies.

Educational Influence. Of the educational influence of the libraries, Mr. Belden spoke with enthusiasm. "It is impossible to set limits which the libraries may not reach in this benevolent work of helping every member of the community to continue his education in any direction which he may desire," he said.

He recalled the words of a great American educator, who wrote last fall: "If one were to ask an intelligent and well informed foreigner as to the most important contribution of the American people to human enlightenment, the answer would in all probability be, the American public library."

The past 50 years of the American Library association, he continued, is a story of the gradual upbuilding of a national organ for the expression of the library idea, a national clearing house for the interests of public libraries. The association membership of some eight thousand persons is a compact body.

"Its headquarters in Chicago is a busy office, ready to give advice on any sort of library problem. It can give the young or weak library a push or a boost when it most needs it. The employment bureau of the association is an increasingly helpful agent in supplying librarians for positions and positions for librarians."

Useful Source of Advice. "The publications of the association form a small library of themselves. Every librarian knows and uses the A. L. A. book list, which is probably the most useful source of advice on selecting books for the average library."

President Belden then mentioned the recent magnificent gift of the Carnegie Corporation. Four million dollars has been set aside by the corporation for library purposes, payable over a 10-year period. Of this sum, one million is for general endowment of the American Library association.

The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the association will be celebrated on October 6, in Philadelphia.

"The conference to be held," he said, "will be the culmination of the greatest year in the history of American librarians."

He urged those present to join the association, and so assist in raising the membership to 10,000 before another October 1st. Mr. Belden said he had appointed a committee to study the possibilities of further development, and asked for the support of the meeting to increase the usefulness of public libraries as vital factors in the educational life of America.

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Upon both I have been quoted, on the whole accurately, but in order that my position be unmistakably made clear, I make the following statements:

First, in regard to Copley square: Some decades ago, the Boston Society of Architects instituted a competition for the treatment of Copley square which then, as now, sadly deserved consideration. I won that competition with a simple squared grass plot, the main avenues on its four sides and two diagonal foot paths across it from corner to corner, creating what I have always called the Union Jack plan. Mr. Arthur Rotch was placed second, his plan contemplating a sunken garden, suggested, as he told me, by the agreeable aspect of the basin in Madison square in the winter with the water drawn off and the basin filled with dwarf cedars. There were dissenting members of the Boston Society of Architects, who wished a popular vote, and such was taken at an exhibition of both the plans at the Art Club. I think some 150 citizens voted and reversed the decision, though not the award. The society requested Mr. Rotch and myself to collaborate and we agreed that as our schemes were upon different levels, the only solution to the request of the society was for him to make a bear-pit and for me to erect two diagonal bridges over it, and for years nothing was done. During Mayor Fitzgerald's administration, at his request, I developed the Union Jack plan which, however, had been so modified by the demand for a straight extension of Huntington avenue that the small pie-shaped grassed areas had become almost negligible. Despite this fact, plans were made and estimates by Norcross Bros. for \$12,000 for curbing the areas. At this point Mayor Fitzgerald went out of office and his successor devoted the appropriation to other purposes and nothing was done.

The question now is again opened, the city has largely increased in population and enormously in required circulation, such grassed areas as are possible (at the utmost 20x220 feet) are of doubtful expedience and Mr. Carlu has at the Governor's request made a suggestion of a paved area adequately expressed by well-grouped lamps, etc., which is well worth consideration.

So much for Copley square, excepting for its centre. When I was a member of the first art commission of the city, 13 statues, all bad, were offered to our consideration as ornaments in Copley square. The art commission has always rejected all such suggestions with two exceptions, neither of which has been brought to a definite head. One was the erection of a replica of Verrocchio's and Leonardo's statue in Venice, of Colonna, one of the four great equestrian statues in the world. The other was the Brewster fountain, now on the Common in an ill-advised place, which is a replica of an excellent fountain of its style in Bordeaux.

The suggestion for a fountain as a central object now seems, to be a memorial, which occasions my point of view as to a war memorial in Copley square.

Under Mayor Peters's administration a committee was appointed to report upon a site for and the type of a war memorial. It did so. An examination of the personnel of that committee is sufficient to indicate its qualifications to report upon the subject. It had repeated sittings for over a year and a half to hear all comers and their ideas. There were forty-two various ideas or more. The advisable site was considered first, with the following necessary demands: The memorial should express ideals by the arts; it should not be primarily utilitarian, though utility need not be should be placed where it was conspicuous and conspicuously in the presence of the public, and where it could not be injured by any future changes of its environment. It, therefore, demanded a marked degree of isolation. No parks were sufficiently in the midst of the passing public. No public squares, which were in the circulation of the public were safe from change of character. The nearest approach to a possible site was Copley square and it was seriously considered, but Copley square is a heterogeneous collection of buildings of various degrees of merit, of which Trinity and the Library only are safe to remain for coming generations.

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C. HOWARD WALKER. Boston, June 1.

THE LIBRARIAN

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**
FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1926
**PLYMOUTH TO GET
LIBRARY MEETING**
Two Organizations to Hold
Joint Sessions

AMHERST, Mass., June 11 (Special). The Western Massachusetts Library Club will not hold its usual June meeting this year, but will join with the Massachusetts Library Club in its meeting at the Hotel Pilmgrim at Plymouth, on June 25-26.

Among the speakers already on the program for that meeting are Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, who is also president of the Massachusetts Library Club; Dr. Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Boston University, who will speak on "The Personality and Work of Sam Walter Foss"; and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose subject will be "The Challenge of Modern Literature."

Librarians, library trustees and all who are interested in library work in the western part of Massachusetts have been invited to join with the Massachusetts Library Club at this June meeting.

It is quite likely that the Western Massachusetts Library Club will hold its fall meeting in one of the small towns in the western part of the state in October, when delegates returning from the Fiftieth Annual Conference of the American Library Association at Philadelphia and Atlantic City will be able to make reports to the local club.

Hugh Walpole gives the Boston Public Library a topmost place of honor in a list of writing which should become one of the classics of library lore. The gem was first given setting in the Century Magazine, and has since been so many times. Walpole writes, "that I am perhaps a little confused about them, but the noblest library I have ever seen is the grand one in Boston; and the friendliest, the Carnegie library in New York; and the most interesting, Thomas Vase's library in Haverstock; and the most touching, a certain former's library here in Cumberland; and the stupidest and most dead, a millionaire's library in Lowell; never mind where; and the bravest library, the Braille library in London; and the most accommodating library, the London library itself; and the smallest library, the library of the Queen's Doll House; and the most depressing library, any circulating library of fiction anywhere; and the dullest library, the library of a clerical acquaintance of mine in Rutlandshire; and the most delightful, best arranged, happiest looking, heart warming library, my own in—again never mind where."

"The worst libraries, of course, are those accused things in glazed sets behind glass. It is hard for love of books to enter into such a library as it is for the familiar mind to pass through the well known eye of a needle; it can be done, if only the sets are ancient enough and shabby enough, but the best friend I have among booksellers, James Bain of King William street, told me once of an order someone had to supply a rich gentleman's house with a library, and the only point of importance about the books chosen was that they should be formed of a certain size so as to fill the proper spaces in the book shelves neatly."

"Libraries should be penetrated with the love of books, so that when you enter a room where the books are the air is warm with a kind of delicious humanity and the books have been always so affectionately treated that, like the right kind of dog, they know no fear and yet have their ruling dignity. One must admit that Mr. Walpole probably 'is a bit confused when he speaks of the Carnegie library' in New York. So far as the Librarian knows, there is no such institution in the metropolis. Very likely the novelist means the public library in Fifth avenue, remembers that it has large private endowment, and supposes that this must have come from the all-beneficent Andrew. On the other hand, he may be referring to some special collection in New York, such as the J. P. Morgan Library. In any case, his paragraph of superlatives, though it can have no standing as a complete and final survey, is as delightful a commentary on libraries as ever was written."

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1926

**LARGEST CLASS
LEAVES HARVARD
IN 290TH YEAR**

University Confers Honorary Degrees on 10 Americans, and 1 Canadian

**A. LAWRENCE LOWELL
PRESENTS DIPLOMAS**

More Than One-Third of 563 Seniors of College Win Distinction in Studies

**HONORARY DEGREES
Master of Arts**

Charles Francis Borden: A librarian who has ably directed the Boston Public Library both for the advancement of learning and the benefit of the people.
Frederick Sumner Mead: By bringing order into her expenditure he has rendered a great and enduring service to the university.

Doctor of Laws

Andrew William Mellon: Who with rare courage and sagacity has conducted an enduring principles the public finance of a vast and complex nation.

Joseph Lee: A citizen ever laboring for the welfare of the public and the joyful growth of children.

George Gray Sears: A physician who has done a memorable public work in promoting the mutual helpfulness of medical school and hospital.

Thomas Nelson Perkins: Modest and wise in helping to shape the destiny of the University for 20 years, and since then in lessening the obstacles to European peace.

John Hanson Thomas Main: President of Grinnell College, who has stamped his constructive thought upon a leading college of the Middle West.

George Fisher Baker: A great banker, whose labors have not clogged his sensibility, whose power has not dimmed his magnanimity, whose position has not impaired his simplicity.

Sir Arthur William Currie: Commander of Canada's men in war, guide of her youth in peace.

Doctor of Science

William Lambert Richardson: Fourteen years dean of the faculty of medicine.

Alfred North Whitehead: A philosopher, generous and kind, whose thought pierces deeper than others look.

The university president also announced that to another distinguished graduate the corporation had before he passed away voted an honorary degree.

Dr. Edward Hickling Bradford: Doctor of Science, a dean of the Medical School.

LIBRARY NOTES

James H. Plain Library

There is a very pretty arrangement of books in the children's room at the library, which Miss Warren has been careful to display so that the children may see them at once. A new poster which Miss Warren made has been placed on the wall of the room.

In the adult room, on the other hand, there are many beautiful books, showing delightful scenes in Italy, included among this summer's acquisitions of "The Roman Forum," "Sorrento Italy," where the poet Tasso was born, "The Vatican Library," "The Milan Cathedral Italy," "Venice Italy," "The Old Marble Hall," "Cambric Italy," "Coblenz," "St. Mark's Basilica, Venice," "Guido's Canal Venice." There are also pictures of "Venetian Canal Italy," "Entrance of the Grand Canal, Venice," "Evening Glow Venice," "An Italian Girl," "Olive Mill," "Pleasant To Eat," "Spaghetti Hour in Sunny Italy," "Via Vittorio Emanuele."

Among the interesting books which have been added this month at the library are "A New Name" by Grace Livingston Hill, a very good novel, "My Education" and "Goddess" by George H. Gordon, D. D., a graphic study dedicated to the late Sir Manning Gordon, "West of the Pyramids" by Ellisworth Hughes, "The Story of the World" by H. G. Wells, "The Story of the World" by H. G. Wells, "The Story of the World" by H. G. Wells.

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1926

Harvard's Honorary Degrees

The honorary distinctions awarded today by Harvard University reflect a worthy and a timely consideration of good service rendered to the country, to the broader community in which the university is situated and to the University itself. It is becoming and proper that the University, as the chief educational institution not only of thrifty New England but of the whole country, should honor Secretary Mellon with the degree of doctor of laws for the "rare courage and sagacity" with which he has "conducted an enduring principles the public finances of a vast and complex nation"; and this honor, joined with the similar distinction awarded to Mr. Mellon by Yale and Amherst, is a timely and a sufficient answer to the attempt of demagogues in Congress to attribute his acts and decisions to some sort of slavish devotion to the "vested interests." Of national as well as scholastic import is also the similar degree awarded to the Canadian scholar and administrator, Sir Arthur Currie, chancellor of McGill University of Montreal. The degree of Master of Arts given Mr. Belden, the head of the Boston Public Library, has its public as well as its educational implication, for such a librarian as Mr. Belden, at the head of such an institution, is a civic force as well as a teacher. Along the same line of the recognition of long and zealous endeavor for the public welfare are the honors bestowed upon Mr. Joseph Lee—to whom the tribute paid in associating him with "the joyful growth of children," is likely to be memorable—to Dr. George Gray Sears and Dr. William Lambert Richardson not one of whom has wearied in doing good.

Service of a distinguished and efficient sort for the university itself is acknowledged in the degrees assigned to Thomas Nelson Perkins, whose active direction make certain the success of the university's campaign, and to Frederick Sumner Mead, whose work in preparing Harvard's military record in the World War is but an incident in the general work for the university. The munificence of Mr. George Fisher Baker in providing the funds for the new business school buildings of the university is appropriately acknowledged. And of distinctly scholastic interest are the honors paid to Alfred North Whitehead, the distinguished English metaphysician, who has lately joined the Harvard faculty, and whose Lowell lectures a year ago were a noteworthy feature, and to Dr. John H. T. Main, president of Grinnell College, Iowa—an institution with which Harvard has had intimate and profitable relations.

It is throughout a list which does credit to the sagacity of the university as well as to its sense of the recognition of merit and service.

Harvard's Honorary Degrees
(SEE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SUPPLEMENT)

Doctors of Laws

GEORGE FISHER BAKER: A great banker whose labors have not clogged his sensibility, whose power has not dimmed his magnanimity, whose position has not impaired his simplicity.

SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE: Commander of Canada's men in war, guide of her youth in peace.

JOSEPH LEE: A citizen ever laboring for the welfare of the public and the joyful growth of children.

JOHN HANSON THOMAS MAIN: President of Grinnell College, who has stamped his constructive thought upon a leading college of the Middle West.

ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON: Who with rare courage and sagacity has conducted an enduring principles the public finance of a vast and complex Nation.

THOMAS NELSON PERKINS: Modest and wise in helping to shape the destiny of the University for twenty years, and since then in lessening the obstacles to European peace.

GEORGE GRAY SEARS: A physician who has done a memorable public work in promoting the mutual helpfulness of medical school and hospital.

Doctors of Science

WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON: Fourteen years Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, his work in the Lying-in Hospital made an epoch in the practice of Obstetrics.

ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD: A philosopher, generous and kind, whose thought pierces deeper than others look.

Masters of Arts

CHARLES FRANCIS DORR BELDEN: A librarian who has ably directed the Boston Public Library both for the advancement of learning and the benefit of the people.

FREDERICK SUMNER MEAD: By bringing order into her expenditure he has rendered a great and enduring service to the University.

After awarding the above, President A. Lawrence Lowell added: To another of our distinguished graduates the Corporation had before his death voted an honorary degree: To EDWARD HICKLING BRADFORD, Doctor of Science, a Dean of the Medical School, who led it to higher excellence; a surgeon to whom the country owes a new birth of orthopedic surgery.



Charles Francis Belden, A. M.
Director of Boston Public Library

LESLIE ORR MEDALS ARRIVE

Reminders of Bravery of Former Boston Boy Received by Mayor Nichols and Will Be Kept by City Until Relatives Claim Them

Three were received today by Mayor Nichols: two British war medals, a victory medal awarded to the estate of Leslie Orr, born in Boston, who was killed in action on Dec. 11, 1914, while serving with the New Zealand expeditionary forces during the World War. As it has been three years since any relatives of the soldier in the State Department at Washington, D. C., asked the medals from the New Zealand Government, his transferred them to the Boston authorities for safe keeping. They will be turned over to the Boston Public Library, there to remain forever, if unclaimed.

AWARDED HONORARY DEGREES AT HARVARD TODAY



JOSEPH LEE



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN



(Photo by American Press-Association)
GEORGE F. BAKER



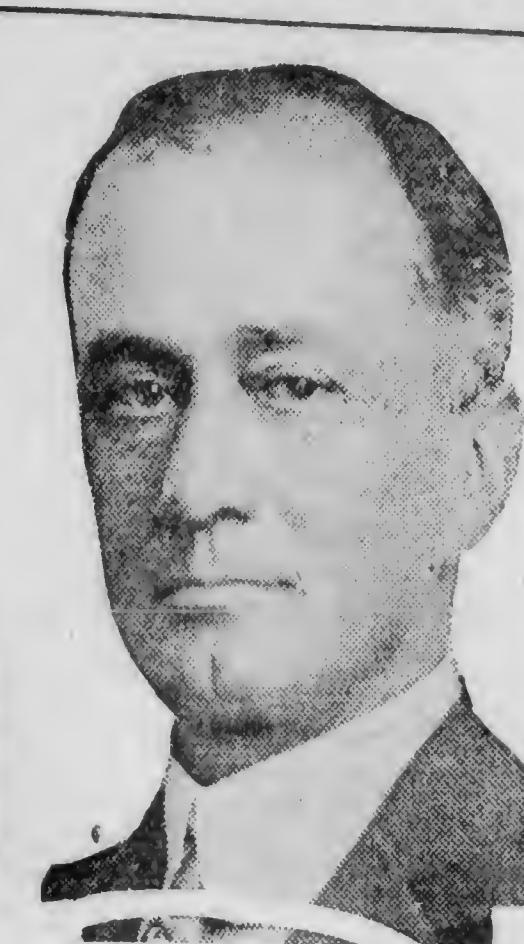
ALFRED N. WHITEHEAD



DR. GEORGE C. SEARS



JOHN H. T. MAIN



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)
THOMAS NELSON PERKINS



(Photo by International)
ANDREW W. MELLON

PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL of Harvard University awarded 12 honorary degrees, one posthumously, today at the commencement exercises in Cambridge.

Among those thus honored are Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, George Baker, who has been a generous donor to the Harvard school of business administration, and several Boston men who have won a noted place in their spheres of education, medicine or law.

The following are the recipients of the honorary degrees:

MASTER OF ARTS

CHARLES FRANCIS DORR BELDEN: A librarian who has ably directed the Boston Public Library both for the advancement of learning and the benefit of the people.

MASTER OF ARTS

FREDERICK SUMER MEAD: By bringing order into her expenditures has rendered a great and enduring service to the university.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

JOSEPH LEE: A citizen ever laboring for the welfare of the public and the joyful growth of children.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

GEORGE GRAY SEARS: A physician who has done memorable public work in promoting mutual helpfulness of medical school and hospital.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON: For 14 years dean of the faculty of medicine; his work in the Lying-in Hospital marked an epoch in the practice of obstetrics.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

THOMAS NELSON PERKINS: Modest and wise in helping to shape the destiny of the university for 20 years and since then in lessening the obstacles to European peace.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

JOHN HARRISON THOMAS MAIN: A man who has stamped his constructive thought on a leading college of the Middle-West.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD: A philosopher, generous and kind, whose thought pierces deeper than others look.

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GEORGE FISHER BAKER: A great banker whose labors have not clogged his sensibility, whose power has not dimmed his magnanimity, whose position has not impaired his simplicity.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON: A man who with rare courage and sagacity has conducted on enduring principles the public finance of a vast and complex nation.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE: The commander of Canada's men in the war and guide of her youth in peace.

Following the conferring of these degrees President Lowell spoke briefly of Dr. Edward Hinckley Bradford, who did not live to receive the honorary degree of doctor of science the corporation had voted him.

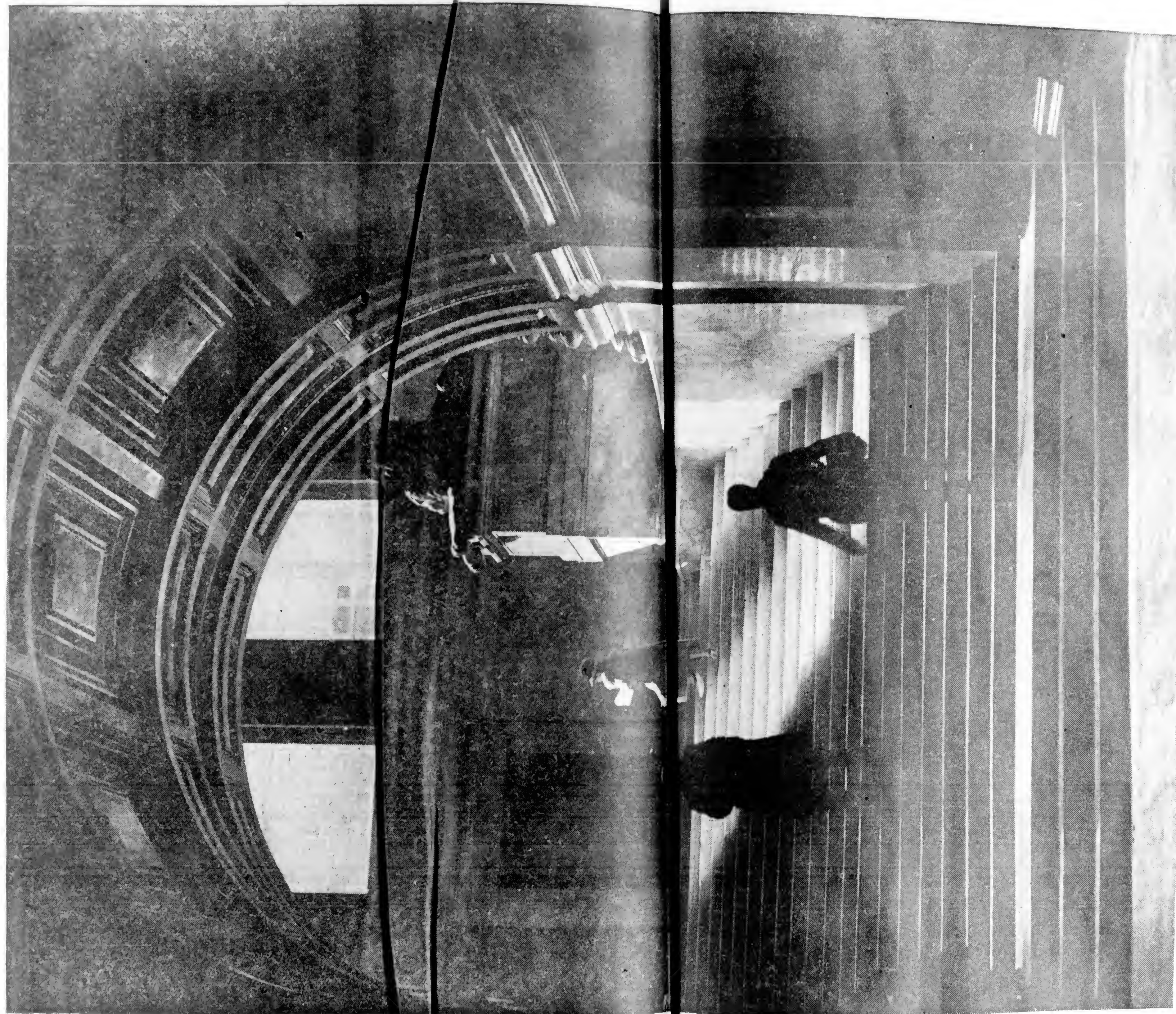
He said in part: "To another of our distinguished graduates the corporation had, before his death, voted an honorary degree to Edward Hinckley Bradford, doctor of science, a dean of the medical school who led it to higher excellence and a surgeon whom the country owes a new birth of orthopaedic surgery."

Boston Sunday Globe Magazine



THE WORLD IN PICTURES
UNSURPASSED FICTION

JUNE THIRTEEN, NINETEEN TWENTY-SIX



THE GRAND STAIRWAY, PUBLIC LIBRARY

Looking Into the Rise of the Beautiful Entrance to the Building, the Landings Are Flanked by Two Majestic Lions, by St. Gaudens, Memorials to the Officers and Men of Massachusetts Regiments of the Civil War. The One Shown in the Picture Is Dedicated to the 2d Regiment; Its Mate, Opposite, to the 20th Regiment. The Statues and the Walls Are of Siena Marble, While the Steps Are French Eschallon Marble. The Ceiling Is a Beautiful Mosaic, and the Floor at the Foot of the Stairs Is Georgia Marble, Inlaid With Brass Signs of the Zodiac.

(Photo by Leonard Small)

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1926

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY,
BOSTON, MASS.

However, the library official finally sold the young man a copy of "Psychology and Its Use," but he never knew its effect on that particular inferiority complex. There was another young man who looked over the collection of booklets and was heard to say, "I've had my education, but I guess it won't hurt me to rush up on these subjects." Of course this did not happen in our library. Bostonians know better than to suggest that education is a thing one gets over early like measles or falling in love.

the Y. M. C. A. solved his problem, as the advertisers put it. One of the library officials gave a talk there on "Reading with a Purpose." At the conclusion the aforesaid young man approached and said, "I'm tired. I want to get on in society. I've always heard that reading will help you to talk. Now, which one of these little books would you advise me to begin on?" The library official pondered. "If you're not used to talking," he replied, "I'm afraid reading will clog your brain. If you're a habitual talker, of course, reading will give you something to talk about. But why talk? Look in Carnegie's 'Coaching'."

About a year ago the Boston Public Library instituted the "Booklet Push" library. At the suggestion of Miss W. H. of Lincoln House, the Tyler street branch, planned a campaign of personal service to the inhabitants of a congested district of the South End which is midway between two French hills. This was so popular and had such good results that the push cart is to be replaced this year by a small-sized motor truck. We hope to see further details of this project soon.

Next year no doubt an amplifier will be used in place of the push cart, and books in demand will be hung readily on the center tables of these South End homes.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY,
BOSTON, MASS.

A LIBRARY EXHIBIT

1876 - 1926



BOSTON ISSUED BY THE TRUSTEES
1926

Then, week after week, there are orders for "Fifty Biology, Hundred and English Literature, One hundred and twenty-five History, and Fifty Pivotal Figures." Of this last opens delicious fields of speculation to the reader until he discovers that one of the booklets is on "Ten Pivotal Figures of History." Presently, the orders grow briefer, more business-like: "One hundred each of Nos. 1, 8, 10, 11." Reminiscent of football signals, this may be translated as: "One hundred copies of booklets on Biology, Sociology, Conflicting Ideas in American Government, and Psychology." Also, "One hundred and fifty each of Nos. 1 and 6." That is: "Some Great American Books, and Frontiers of Knowledge." Finally, a triumphant request for "Two hundred copies each of Nos. 2, 5, and 7." Which means there is a continuous demand for "English Literature, Pivotal Figures (which run all the way from Socrates to Woodrow Wilson) and Appreciation of Music."

Then comes a telegram which reads: "Please hasten our order of January 1 and send in duplicate. We are willing to bet that B. P. L. will yet have the opportunity to use those entrancing words in triplicate, so beloved of big business."

If only we could have kept in touch with that first eager group who gathered with their dimes! A questionnaire might have been sent at intervals.

Do you still read with a purpose? Before these booklets were published did you read all which was not improving with a sense of sin?

What do you make of William James' "Varieties of Religious Experience"? Of Sigmund Freud's "Introduction to Psychoanalysis"? These are merely suggestions. The questionnaire could go on for pages. In business, this is called "follow-up work," we have been told. Such a method would undoubtedly throw light on how the young man at the Y. M. C. A. solved his problem, as the advertisers put it. One of the library officials gave a talk there on "Reading with a Purpose." At the conclusion the aforesaid young man approached and said: "I'm afraid I want to get on in so many ways. I've always heard that reading will help you to talk. Now, which one of these little books would you advise me to begin on?"

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Considering that the Reading With a Purpose booklet is sold throughout the United States, it is astonishing to see how many people in other cities write or then to the Boston Public Library, just as they write for information, instead of applying to their own home libraries. Evidently, they figure that Boston alone can be depended upon for an entire series of culture. From Indiana a college professor sends thirty cents in stamps for "Ten Pivotal Figures." A woman from Tennessee forwards the same amount for "English Literature." From Providence, R. I., comes a gentle hint: "I gave away my copy of 'Some Readings in American Books,' by Professor Dallas Lord Sharpe and I find I cannot get another from the John Hay Library here which has circulated the 'Reading With a Purpose' booklets very widely. Please send me a copy."

An officer from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, with the characteristic lavishness of seafaring men, orders the entire series. Considering the erudition of graduates of the Naval Academy one suspects at the thought of what he will know when he has gone through those booklets.

The most cryptic letter came from Watertown, Mass.: "I should appreciate very much if you would send me one of the copies of the small booklet which has interested many people of various countries." That's simple compared to one of the questions the reference department answers in the course of a day: "What the letter writer wanted was booklet No. 6, 'Frontiers of Knowledge.'"

The Edison Illuminating Company of Boston was the first organization to get the idea of using the Reading with a Purpose pamphlets as a basis of a reading course for its employees, of which here are 3300. Next came the Boston Edison Electrician on Sociology and Social Problems. Outlets in American Public Opinion or Religion in Every-day Life.

The summer is very backward, and the trippers' rush has not begun. By September, we confidently expect that every train leaving the city will be crowded with home-going tourists, whose eyes will be glued to booklets No. 7, 6, 5, or 10. Their trunks and suitcases will be stuffed with them until, through all our broad land, everyone will be reading with a Purpose, and at last, on duty, not prophesy, but maybe all the people will become intelligent and the railroad newspapers will go out of business.

The Boston Public Library has just received five remarkable posters from the American Library headquarters. These will form part of an exhibition in honor of the thirty anniversary of the A. L. A. which will be celebrated in September. The large poster has for its background a map of the United States and Canada in pale green, sprinkled with stars. Against this is drawn a young man towering above a city street crowded with figures of students, working mothers and children. In her upturned right hand this modern Athena bears the seal of the A. L. A., the other clasp two books. "The Goddess of Good Reading," one would say, who gives scholarship, wisdom, comfort and truth.

The four smaller posters are in delicate shades of apple green, lemon, pink, winkle blue and buff. They set out clearly and at a glance what the A. L. A. has done and hopes to do for the United States and Canada. In these two countries, fifty years ago, there were only three hundred libraries; less than Massachusetts, alone, supports in this year of grace, 1926. In 1876, library expenditures throughout the United States and Canada amounted to five hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Compare that with the thirty-seven million expended this year.

About a year ago the Boston Public Library instituted the world's first public library. At the suggestion of Miss Wills of Lincoln House, the Taylor Street branch planned a campaign of personal service to the inhabitants of a congested district of the South End which is half-way between two ghettos. If any good results that the push cart is to be replaced this year by a small-sized motor truck. We hope to see further details of this project soon.

Next year no doubt an airplane will be used in place of the truck, and books in demand will be flown neatly on to the center tables of these South End homes.

ONLY THE NEW YORK SKYLINE IS MISSING. Can you see it? It is on the tiny pennant which is up and down the mast. Look at the Statue of Liberty leaning against the bridge at Grenelle. The statue is here in the original model of Bartholdi's latest design which stands on the bridge at New York Harbor. (Ames)

SAMUEL LANE, "the Hermit of the Arroyo Seco," near Los Angeles, Calif. spends only 10 cents a day for food and 50 per cent for clothing. He has cut out all luxuries. (Ames)

MRS. MARIE DEMASSI is one of the few women in the Italian Mothers' Club in Boston who know how to spin by hand with a distaff, the oldest known method of spinning. (Keystone View Company)

A LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The American Library Association has requested every library in the country to make an exhibit to illustrate the progress of the fifty years which have passed since the Association was organized. In accordance with this suggestion, the Public Library of the City of Boston has arranged a library exhibit, which was opened in the Exhibition Room of the Special Libraries Department on July 15, and will remain on view until after the Anniversary Conference of the A. L. A. in October. It has been intended to make this showing as comprehensive as possible, in order that both the people of Boston and the many summer visitors to the Library may gain some idea not merely of the methods and resources of one institution but of the library movement as a whole.

As the visitor enters the Exhibition Room, which has been freshly decorated for the occasion, he sees facing him the exhibit made by the Free Public Library Commission of the Commonwealth, of which Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Director

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The Edison Illuminating Company of Boston was the first organization to get the idea of using the Reading With a Purpose pamphlets as a basis of a reading course for its employees, of which there are 3,400. Next time you blow a fuse sound the electrician on Sociology and Social Problems, Conflicts in American Public Opinion or Religion in Everyday Life.

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SAMUEL LANE, "the Hermit of the Ardozo Sees," near Los Angeles. (Left) stands only 10 years a day for 100 years, and to get Jews (generally) built out of the street.

(Reprinted from "The New York Times")

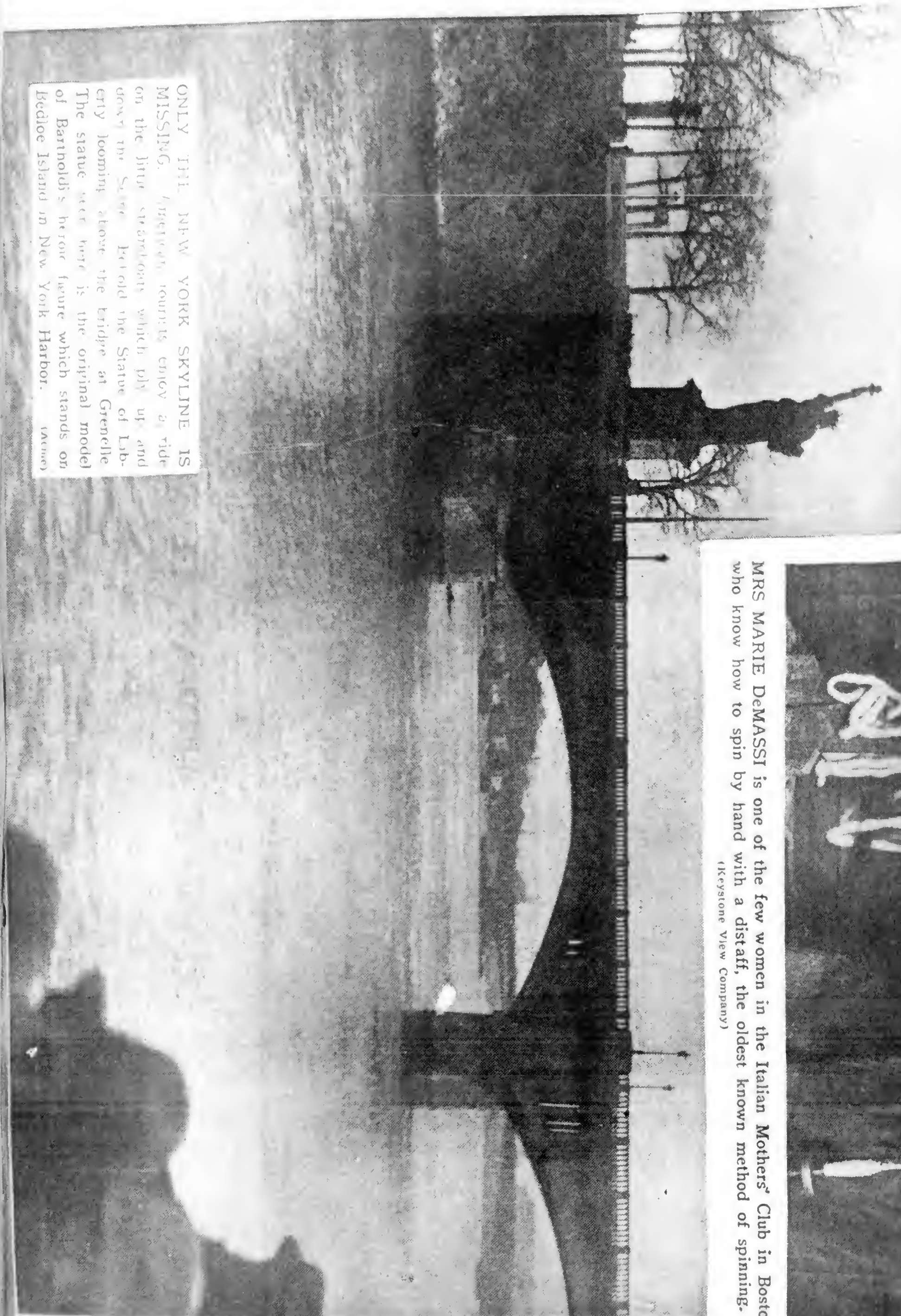
MRS. MARIE DeMASSI is one of the few women in the Italian Mothers' Club in Boston who know how to spin by hand with a distaff the oldest known method of spinning.

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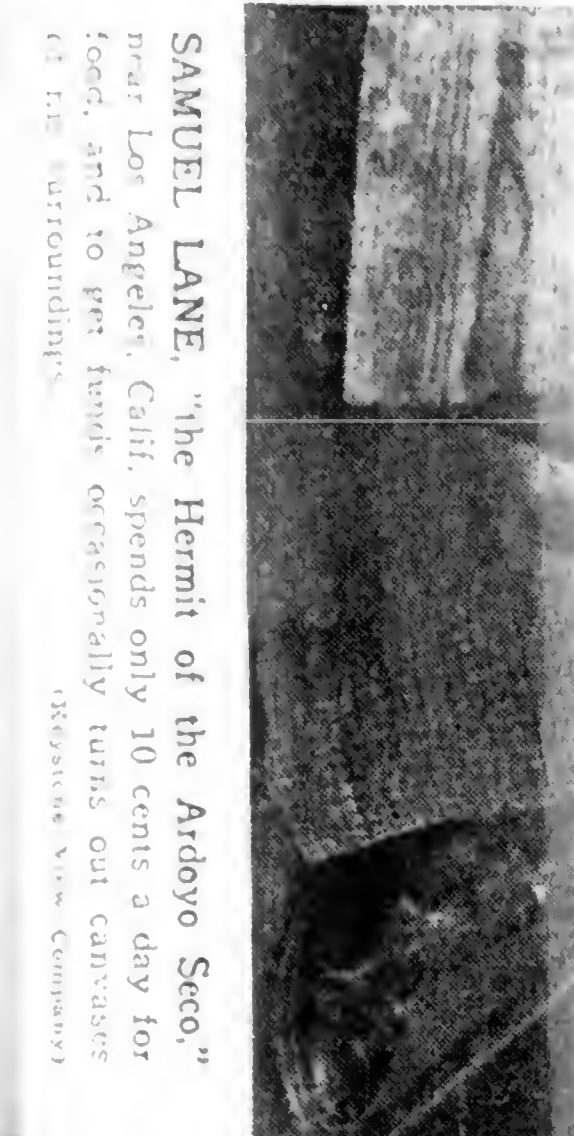
ONLY THE NEW YORK SKYLINE IS MISSING. (Left) at tourist once a tide on the four steamships which ply up and down the St. Lawrence. (Right) the Statue of Liberty looming above the bridge at Grenelle. The statue seen here is the original model of Bartholdi's heroic figure which stands on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor.

(Left)

(Right)



ONLY THE NEW YORK SKYLINE IS MISSING. Everywhere tourists enjoy a ride on the huge steamboats which ply up and down the Statue. Behind the Statue of Liberty looms above the bridge at Grenelle the statue set here is the original model of Bartholdi's tower figure which stands on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor. (Associated Press)



SAMUEL LANE, "the Hermit of the Ardopo Seco," near Los Angeles, Calif., spends only 10 cents a day for food, and to get things occasionally turns out canyons of the surroundings. (Associated Press)



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of the Boston Public Library. This display illustrates both the methods and achievements of the Commission and some of the libraries throughout the state. The most significant object exhibited is a map showing all the library buildings in the Commonwealth. It is interesting to note that of the thirty-eight libraries, three hundred and seventeen in Massachusetts, all but one have libraries. These institutions contain a total of 8,150,000 volumes. An annual circulation of 24,000,000. A striking feature of the exhibit is the plaster model of a small library, made in the office of Cook and Carlson. On the wall behind this is a watercolor sketch of the interior of a small library, which shows a complete and attractive such a plan can be made. Interesting graphs are displayed, indicating the relation of expenditures to other municipal departments. There are many photographs illustrating the buildings of Massachusetts libraries and some of the methods which are found most useful.

The right-hand wall is one entirely devoted to the American Library Association, of which Mr. Baker is the year President. Here are the posters issued by the Association for its anniversary, and a selection

its publications. In a case adjoining are shown other publications of the A. L. A., together with various documents bearing upon the anniversary. An object of special interest is a photograph showing the earthenware model of a Chinese book wagon, recently excavated from a grave one thousand years old, and presented by the Chinese Library Association to the American Library Association in recognition of its aid to Chinese libraries.

The rest of the room is given up to the exhibit of the Boston Public Library. On one wall hangs an imposing series of photographs showing interior and exterior views of all the buildings occupied by the Library's thirty-one branches. On a table nearby is a delightful model of the West Roxbury Branch Library, the work of Miss Hilda M. Baker, of the Library staff, showing not only the beautiful exterior of the building but all the secrets of its "insides", with wonderful little wax figures sitting at the tables, and carrying on the work of the library. Another case is filled with rare books belonging to the Branches, many of them having some special connection with the neighborhoods served by the libraries. Of special interest is a file of the *Harbinger*, the paper published at Brook Farm, in the West Roxbury district. In this case are also the Bunker Hill medal given to the Charlestown Branch Library, and the Dante

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The large poster has for its background a map of the United States and Canada in pale green, sprinkled with stars. Against this is a young woman towering above a city street crowded with figures of students, workmen, mothers and children. In her upstretched right hand this modern Athena bears the seed of the A. L. A., the other clasps two books. The Goddess of Good Learning, one would say, who gives scholarship, wisdom, comfort and truth.

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scripts, including a great volume of anti-phones with music, written in huge letters on sheets of vellum; a copy of Sir Isaac Newton's "Optics", with sixteen pages of manuscript in his own hand; one of the mathematical volumes laboriously copied by the hand of Nathaniel Bowditch, when he was unable to buy the book; a play in the handwriting of Lope de Vega, from the Ticknor collection; books in fine bindings, and many other interesting items.

The adjoining case contains a number of manuscripts from the collection formed by Hon. Melven Chamberlain, librarian from 1878 to 1890; they include autographs of Ferdinand and Isabella, Sir Henry Vane, Myles Standish and John Alden, Hancock, Washington, Samuel and John Adams, Jefferson, and Daniel Webster; here also is the original pen-and-ink plan of the Boston Massacre made by Paul Revere and used at the trial of the British soldiers.

Other cases contain photographs of the successive librarians of the Library, views of the building in Boylston Street, which was the home of the Library fifty years ago, and of various rooms in the present building which are not open to the public; samples of the work of the printing and binding departments; and a series of the important catalogues and other publications of the library. In one corner of the room is a large case with

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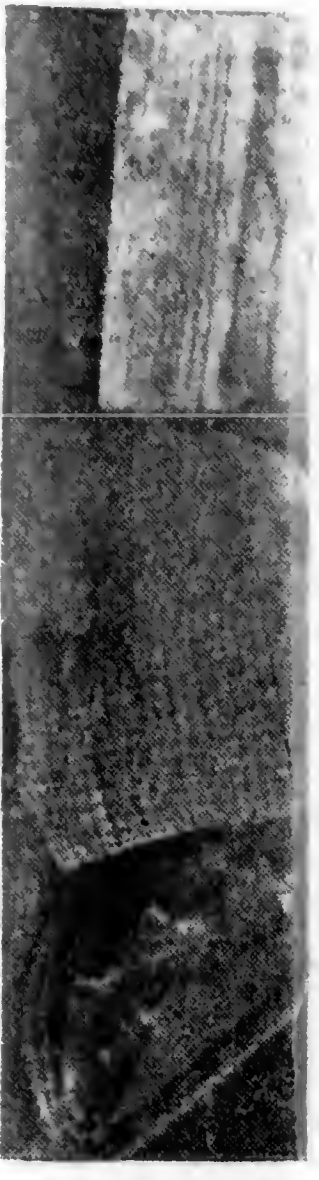
racial presented to Miss Mary I. of the North End Branch in recognition of the Library's service to Italian-Americans.

The presentation of the work of the branch system is continued in a great leaves hung on a stand in the corner of the room and entitled "Open Book of the Branches." Turning these leaves one can trace the reading activities of the branch libraries, including their organization and work, their services to the public, some of the means taken to conserve heavy material and make it go as far as possible.

The next section is devoted to the work with children. In the wall, stress is laid on the story hour; a special feature is a collection of unusual drawings made by school children in the inspiration of Mrs. Cronan's story. In table-cases nearby is displayed a series of typical children's books, illustrating the development in taste and in making during the past fifty years. Among the books shown are many illustrated by famous artists.

The adjoining portion of the wall is occupied by a selection of rare and beautiful books, chosen from the various special collections belonging to the library. Here are shown some important Shakespearean items, drawn from the Barton collection; beautifully illuminated manu-

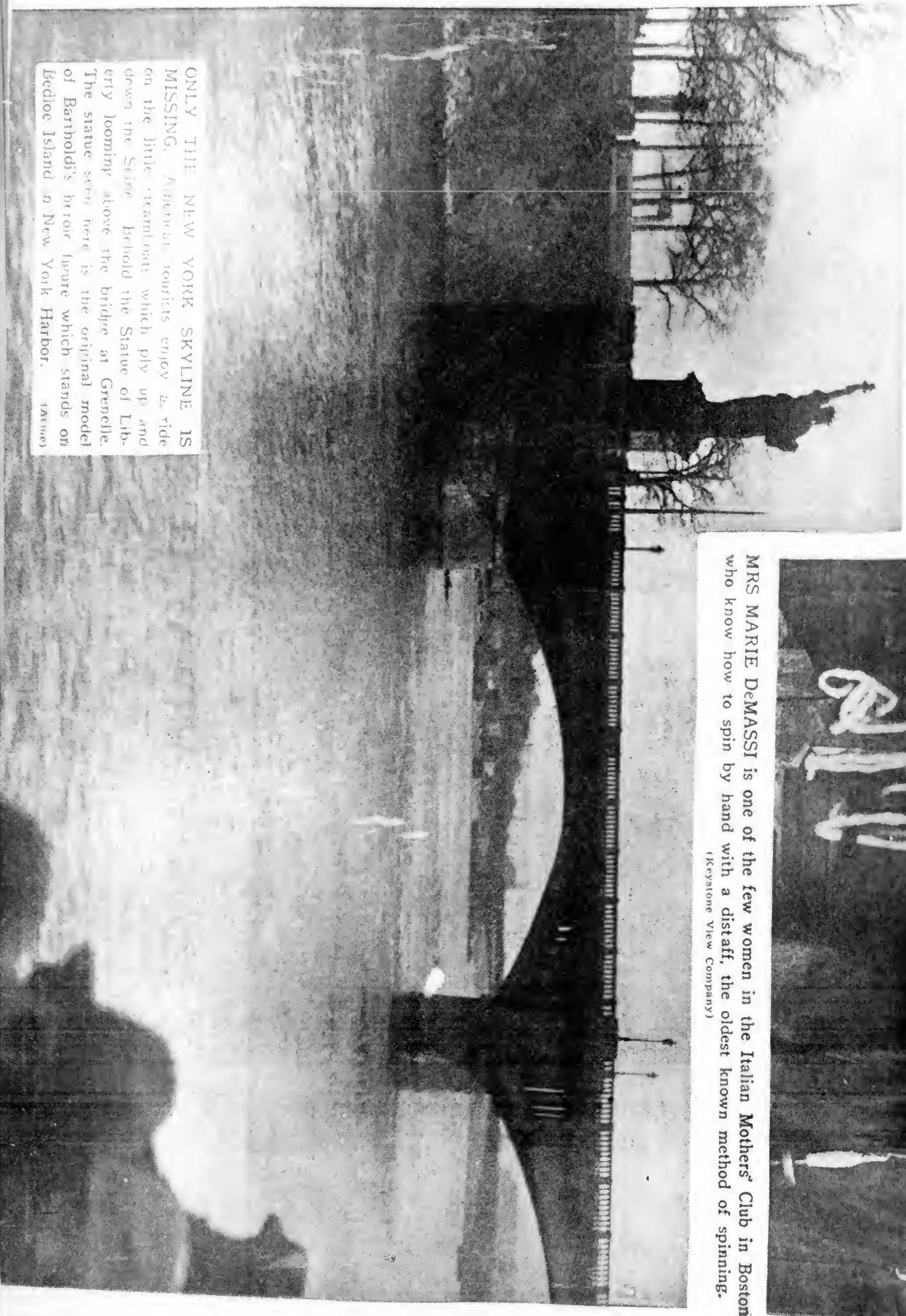
SAMUEL LANE, "the Hermit of the Ardeyo Seco," near Los Angeles, Calif., spends only 10 cents a day for food, and to get fangs occasionally turns out canvases of his surroundings.



MRS. MARIE DeMASSI is one of the few women in the Italian Mothers' Club in Boston who know how to spin by hand with a distaff, the oldest known method of spinning.



ONLY THE NEW YORK SKYLINE IS MISSING. Arrivals and departures enjoy a ride on the little steamboats which ply up and down the Statue. Behind the Statue of Liberty looms above the bridge at Grenelle. The statue seen here is the original model of Bartholdi's heroic figure which stands on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor.



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exhibits illustrating the varied work of the Divisions of Fine Arts and Zoology.

The central case is devoted to a few of the books purchased with income from funds which have been given to the Library by generous and spirited donors; without such gifts the Library would have been unable to acquire these valuable works. Among the interesting books shown are the fully illuminated Dutch manuscript of Augustine's "City of God"; a 42-line Gutenberg Bible, the first printed with movable type; the Kelmscott Chaucer, printed by Morris; a horn-book used by 17th-century children in learning to read; and a manuscript volume of the early days of the Revolution, a page on which are recorded the chase of horses for the new nation, Washington and John Hancock.

The exhibition contains material of deep interest to all. No one who visits it will come away without a larger knowledge of the work of the Boston Public Library, and the intelligence regarding the movement which has made such a success in the past fifty years.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Boston Public Library has sold over seven thousand of the Reading With a Purpose booklets published by the American Library Association. These are on sale for ten cents a copy—at other libraries throughout the country, but so far, Boston has disposed of the greatest number sold in any city of the United States.

When was Boston ever appealed to in vain to do something "with a purpose?" About a year ago, the splendid A. L. A. poster of the earnest young man concentrating on a book in the shadow of the "Winged Victory" appeared on a bulletin board in the hall of the Boston Public Library. Almost at once a stream of Bostonians appeared, dined in their hands, and announced themselves ready and eager to "Read With a Purpose."

In those days, the choice was between "Biology, Some Great American Books, and English Literature"—with the last the most popular, because it was the thickest, and you got more for your money. Now, we Bostonians may cram our green cloth bags with fifteen different booklets, including such subjects as: "Frontiers of Knowledge," by Jesse L. Bennett; "Ears to Hear," by Daniel Gregory Mason; "Philosophy," by Alexander Meiklejohn, and "Conflicts in American Public Opinion," by William Allen White and Walter E. Meyer.

Just now, "Psychology" is rapidly displacing "English Literature" as the best seller. One library attendant suggested that people buy this booklet in order to learn "how to outguess the other fellow." The Librarian prefers to regard it as a tribute to the brilliant and delightful introduction to the subject by Everett Dean Martin.

To examine the correspondence between the Boston Public Library and the A. L. A. with regard to the booklets is an exhilarating experience. There are an incredible number of telegrams, such as: "Please hasten shipment of reading courses. Entirely sold out," signed by the director of the library, and president of the A. L. A., Mr. Charles F. D. Bagley. Then, week after week, there are orders for "Pity Biology, Hundred or more English Literature, One hundred and twenty-five History, and Fifty Pivotal Figures." (This last opens delicious fields of speculation to the reader until he discovers that one of the booklets is entitled "Ten Pivotal Figures of History.") Presently, the orders grow briefer, more business-like. "One hundred each of Nos. 1, 8, 10, 11." Reminiscent of football signals, this may be translated as: "One hundred copies of booklets on: Biology, Sociology, Conflicting Ideas in American Government, and Psychology."

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like a few suggestions will find a list of books, which will be very beneficial to them at the Rosindale Branch Library. The books are arranged for consecutive reading. A good background of knowledge should result from following through the course of reading suggested. A few of the lists mentioned are: "Founders of Knowledge," "Science and Social Problems," "Some Great American Books," "Conflicts in American Public Opinion," "English Literature," "Psychology and Its Use" and "Philosophy."

West Roxbury Branch Library
The Flag

June 14th saw Old Glory ripping in graceful curving lines as the summer breeze caught and bore aloft its stars and stripes. As we pause to pay tribute to the red, white and blue, let us quietly listen. What is that we hear? History is lifting its voice above the sound of the drum and the thud of marching feet. In imagination, our country's flag speaks to us: "I was born in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania sunlight first kissed my field of blue with its thirteen stars and stripes of red and white. I marked the spot where from Independence Hall you first heard the music of your Liberty Bell. From Valley Forge to Yorktown I led the advance guard of the Continental Army. I decorated every State capitol until I displayed forty-eight stars instead of the original thirteen. For a time my blood dripped while my native Keystone state held slaves and the dour deeds of France waxed over the children of English exodus. My joy returned when my colors were again raised above the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. June 17th one hundred fifty-one years ago I led my followers to victory at Bunker Hill and so Massachusetts gives you a holiday this week in which to commemorate my victory. During the recent World War I again lifted my colors in the cause of right and the protection of the weak."

As the voice of our country's flag fades away, let us renew our allegiance to all for which those stars and stripes stand. Then turning our footsteps toward West Roxbury Library we enter its doors and continue our reverie as we view the pictured history of our beloved country's flag on bulletin boards and on the printed pages of numerous volumes. Greene—"My Country's Voice" Ross—"Old Glory" Southworth and Paine—"Hinge Calls of Liberty" Smith—"Dance and Patriotism" Stewart—"The Stars and Stripes" Tappan—"The Little Book of the Flag" Retold from St. Nicholas—"Patriotism and the Flag" Holden—"Our Country's Flag" "Flag Day" "Children's Book of Patriotic Stories"

July 2, 1926
LIBRARY NOTES

Jamaica Plain Library

The children's room is the most attractive place in the library this week. There are a large number of decorative touches which will catch the eye of the young people as they come into the room. The library, and especially the children's room is very popular just now, because the schools have closed and the children find it very pleasant

to go there and read anything that they like instead of the required reading which they are obliged to do in the course of the school term. Besides those who are going away on their vacation have not left town in mass, cases and they and the library a good place to spend much of their leisure time.

All of the tables in the children's room have been decorated this week in different colors and they present a very pleasing appearance. The librarians have placed pictures on the shelves and hung them on the wall to carry out the colonial idea which is emphasized very strongly. All of these illustrations show the clothing worn by men and women of this era and many of them depicting the customs observed at that time. Even the book ends have been decorated with this end in view and the result is very pleasing.

The library hours have been changed for the summer months. After July 1st the library will be open on Monday and Friday until 9 P. M. and on the other nights it will close promptly at 6 P. M. This schedule is a departure from the regular time observed in past years when the library was open on Wednesday and Saturday nights until 9 o'clock. This system was arranged for the convenience of library patrons, who it is thought will appreciate getting their books on Friday evening, if they plan to spend the weekend out of town.

Among the latest books which arrived at the Jamaica Plain Library Wednesday morning are "Audi's Handbook of Practical Electricity"; "Woodwork for Secondary Schools"; "Children's Catalog of 4100 Books"; "First Year Mathematics" by Reseach; "Philippa and Haleson" by Katharine Holtan Brown; "Highlights of Geography—North America" by Jordan and Cathers; "Our Polar Flight" by Rold Amundson and Lincoln Ellsworth; "Elements of Electrical Engineering" by Cook; "Historic Costumes" by Lester; "Sword Plays" by Charles B. Stilson; "The Final Count" by H. C. McNeille; "Mother's Day in Poetry" Carnegie Library School Association; "The Folk Costume Book" by Frances H. Haire with illustrations by Gertrude Moser; "Book and Culture" by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "Details of Mechanism" by C. M. Luby; "School Poetry for Oral Expression" by Shuter and Watkins; "Carolyn's Well's Book of American Limericks with 31 Illustrations"; "His Majesty the King" by Cosmo Hamilton Esq.; "The Statesman's Year Book 1926."

Rosindale Library Notes

Music is an art which expresses itself in terms of tone, melody, harmony, rhythm, etc. Music is so much a part of life that it is very generally studied and practised as an avocation. It is studied for the love of it, and the chief rewards always grow out of the devotion to the art. Many books on music may be found at the Rosindale Branch Library. One added recently, title of which is, "How Music Grew", by Baner and Peyer, is very interesting and instructive. It is an account of the story of music from prehistoric times to the present day. Some others are, "More Stories From the Operas," by Davidson, "American Composers," by Hughes and Ison "Face to Face With Great Musicians," by Isaacson, "Musical Laughs," by Finck, "From Song to Symphony," by Mason "How to Listen to Music," by Krebbel and several others.

LIBRARY NOTES

July 2, 1926

Jamaica Plain Branch Library

Library patrons will no doubt be very glad to hear that they can now read "Saturday Evening Post" at the Jamaica Plain Library after this, as it has been added this week on account of the great demand for it. At the same time, "The Etude," a music magazine, has also been added to the fine assortment of the best magazines to be found here. Included among some of the other magazines which have been received this month are "Colliers," "Life," "Popular Mechanics," "Boston City Record" and many others. A pleasant way to spend one of these hot afternoons is to go into the cool library and read these magazines.

Among the new books which you will want to read are: "The Ways of Yale" by Henry A. Beebe; "Books and Culture" by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "Modern Aladdin's and their Magic" by Charles E. Rich and Amy Winslow with an introduction by Meredith Nicholson; "Elementary Principles of Economics" by Ely Wicker in new edition; "Elements of Electrical Engineering" by Cook; "Mother's Day in Poetry" from the Carnegie Library School Association; "His Majesty the King Comes" by Cosmo Hamilton Esq. in three parts and one of the greatest fiction stories of the year "Downey of the Mounted" by James B. Hendryx.

Rosindale Library Notes

Among the new books added to the Rosindale Branch Library during the past week may be noted "Hull Down" by Sir Bertram Hayes. Sir Bertram Hayes recently retired as commander of the Majesty and commodore of the White Star fleet. Here are his reminiscences of forty-five years at sea: first on the sailing vessels voyaging to Calcutta, Australia, and across the Pacific, then in command of a transport during the Boer war, of great Atlantic liners, of the Olympic during the memorable experiences of the World War which included running a German submarine, and finally in charge of the German monster E-boat, which captured the Majesty.

Sir Bertram has had plenty of interesting experiences and has met interesting people everywhere. His book will not only appeal to the thousands who have travelled on his ships and to many other readers who like a straightforward story of life, full of action and incident, but will have a permanent value as the record of one man's part in an eventful period of the world's history.

West Roxbury Branch Library

"Go for a Book and a shade of book, either indoors or out; With the green leaves whispering over beds, or the Streete cries all about, Where I made Rende all at my ease, both of the Newe and Olde; For a jollie goodle Booke whereon to booke, is better to me than gold." —Chaucer

With the coming of summer heat our thoughts turn toward vacation and its interests. Perhaps among the lakes and the Michigan or the Cape calling to us or it

or the waves of Father Neptune beckoning us to travel his ocean highways. But wherever vacation plans may take us there are not better companions than books. In this respect West Roxbury Library, under the summer reading privileges, stands ready to serve its friends who are planning to take long vacations. During the last month nearly three hundred new books have been added to our growing collection.

If Mother Nature calls to you to discover her wonders, let the Library furnish you with books on the great outdoors. These will open to you a new world in which the birds and beasts, animals and even the very stones become alive with interest. How like the greeting of old friends is the meeting with trees, ferns and flowers when we can call them by name as we pass through meadow and wood.

If duty bids us stay at home, let's travel via bookland to the past and live again the stirring events of our own and our neighbor countries past. The wings of fiction also wait to bear us off to fairyland or the pages of a modern novel show us the perhaps too realistic view of life but possibly this only serves to add a bit of variety or spice. One of the delights of vacation is the interesting people we meet in our travels. This pleasure also awaits the stay-at-home through the pages of fiction old and new. Here we can meet and visit at our leisure with the most charming people. Then too the lives of great men and women

remarkably well made. The children who are making their range between the ages of 6 and 12 years and the younger ones appear to be fully as interested in the work as the older children.

Many of these books will remain in the library for other little visitors to enjoy, some of them will be taken home by the children, but most of the books will be sent to the hospitals where there are children lying sick in their beds who are unable to enjoy the pleasure of even making books of any kind, and who will certainly take pleasure in looking at them.

There were no new books received at the Jamaica Plain Library this week, but among the books which may arrive before this paper goes to press are "The Housemaid," by Naomi Royde Smith; "The Trail of Glory" by Leroy Scott; "Mantrap" by Sinclair Lewis; "Here and Beyond" by Philip Wharton; "Child of the North" by Ridgeway Cullum; and "Major Dayles' Garden" by M. E. Perham. These books have all been ordered and are expected at any time. They include the very best in modern fiction.

A pamphlet has just been published and received at the library which is really a little treatise on modern poetry. It contains a list of the books recommended for the readers who would like to enjoy the best poetry of our own time. It is called "The Poetry of Our Own Times" and it is written by Marguerite Wilkinson, who is qualified to write on this subject and in this instance she surpasses herself so that all who read will want to carry the study of poetry still farther, which is frankly her aim in writing the book. Among the books which she thinks should be read are "The Enjoyment of Poetry" by Max Eastman; "New Voices" by Marguerite Wilkinson; "The Little Book of Modern Verse" by Jessie B. Rittenhouse and "Contemporary Poetry" by Marguerite Wilkinson.

The children who go to the Jamaica Plain Library will make a visit to the Children's Museum Friday morning, July 23; according to a recent announcement. The exact time has not been set but the details may be had before that time by inquiring at the library.

Rosindale Branch Notes

Oh, what is so nice on a hot, summer day,

As a light, cooling tale to while hours away.

In the Rosindale Branch, you'll find all you want

To cool and refresh you when off on a jaunt.

There's tales of adventure, of camping and game,

And all sorts of sports, which I really can't name.

There's books about fishing, quite popular here.

As fresh trout are fine and the season now here.

We have books about golf and yacht ing and ball.

For boys and for girls, for big folk and all

That wish to keep cool on a hot summer's day

By gaining some knowledge on how they can play.

Just come to our Branch and we'll help you along

In having some pleasure, the whole summer long

Some books that have been added are: "Mafia Decoration Work," by Lawson; "The Lone Winter," by Greene; "Costume and Fashion," by

Norris; "Chemistry in Every Day Life" by Cook; "Automobile Repairing," by Elliot; "The Business Man and His Bank," Kniffin; "A Life Time With Mark Twain," by Lawton, and several books of fiction.

In the juvenile room you will also find many new titles, some of these are: "Modern Aladdin's and Their Magic," by Rush; "High Lights of Geography," by Jordan and Cathers; "Great Moments in Science," by Lansing; "Story of America and Great Americans," by Bourne, and "Philippa and Haleson," by Brown.

LIBRARY NOTES

July 22, 1926

Jamaica Plain Library

In the juvenile room of the Jamaica Plain Library there is a large poster prominently displayed on the wall at the left of the door which bears a list of many well known and readable books of a musical nature. This poster was sent in from the Central Library and the librarian has selected the best books in the library on music to place beside it for the convenience of library patrons who will not be obliged to look very far in order to take out the books on this subject that they wish.

This display of musical books includes the "Complete Opera Book" by Kodice; "How to Listen to Music" by Kodice; "Famous Pianists" by Kodice; "John McCormick" by Kodice; "Synopsis" by McSpadden; "A Thousand and One Nights of Opera" by Morison; "The Organist's Companion Guide" by Morison; "How to Sing" by Lilla Lehmann; "The History of Music" by Packer; "Standard Musical Biographies"; "Standard Concert Guide" by L. Packer; "Opera and the Stars" by Wagnall; "First Aid to the Opera Goer" by Watkins; "Alice in Orchestral" by L. Packer; "More Stars in the Operas" by Glycks; "Famous Pianists" by Kodice; "Opera: The American Face to Face With Great Musicians" by Charles D. Tenney; "Musical Composers" by Kodice; "The Nation of Music" by Klausey; "How Music Grew" by Baner and Peyer; "Story Lines of Master Musicians" by Brower; "Masterpieces of Music" by Chapin; "Story of the Art of Music" by Gowers and "Musical Laughs" by Finck.

There have been no new book additions this week, although there have been many recommendations with the exception of a book called "The Aristocrat West" by Katharine Telford Gordon, author of the "Lost Valley". It is beautifully illustrated and it depicts the real West, the people who live there, and the natural beauties of its scenery.

In the adult room at the library there are several copies of famous paintings which will probably interest the artistically inclined patrons or those who are interested in old paintings. There is one picture of "The Woodland" by Ragsdale, another of a "Landscape" by Cope, a picture of "Embarcadero", "The Mill" by H. S. Hens and "Landscape" by Eschmann.

Two very pretty pottery vases have been placed in the children's room, one white and the other a deep blue. With the other decorations they are very attractive.

The children who wished to make the annual report to the Boston Art Museum took the opportunity to

Like a few suggestions will find a list of books, which will be very beneficial to them at the Rosindale Branch Library. The books are arranged for consecutive reading. A good background of knowledge should result from following through the course of reading suggested. A few of the lists recommended are: "Brothers of Knowledge," "Sociology and Social Problems," "Some Great American Books," "Conflicts in American Public Opinion," "English Literature," "Psychology and Its Use" and "Philosophy."

West Roxbury Branch Library

The Flag

June 14th saw Old Glory rippling in graceful curving lines as the summer breeze caught and bore aloft its stars and stripes. As we pause to pay tribute to the red, white and blue, let us quietly listen. What is that we hear? History is lifting its voice above the sound of the drum and the thud of marching feet. In imagination our country's flag speaks to us: "I was born in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania sunlight first kissed my field of blue with its thirteen stars and stripes of red and white. I marked the spot where from Independence Hall you first heard the music of your Liberty Bell. From Valley Forge to Yorktown I led the advance guard of the Continent. In Army, I decorated every State capital until I displayed forty-eight stars instead of the original thirteen. For a time my head drooped while my native Keystone state held slaves and the dour delis of France waved over St. Dunquese and was lowered to the emblem of English royalty. My joy returned when my colors were again raised above the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. June 14th one hundred fifty-one years ago I led my followers to victory at Bunker Hill and so Massachusetts gives you a holiday this week in which to commemorate my victory. During the recent World War I again lifted my colors in the cause of right and the protection of the weak."

As the voice of our country's flag fades away, let us renew our allegiance to all for which those stars and stripes stand. Then turning our footsteps toward West Roxbury Library we enter its doors and continue our reverie as we view the pictured history of our beloved country's flag on bulletin boards and on the printed pages of numerous volumes. Greene—"My Country's Voice" Ross—"Old Glory" Southworth and Paine—"Bugle Calls of Liberty" Smith—"Peace and Patriotism" Stewart—"The Stars and Stripes" Tappan—"The Little Book of the Flag" Rotold from St. Nicholas—"Patriotism and the Flag" Holden—"Our Country's Flag" "Flag Day" "Children's Book of Patriotic Stories"

July 2, 1926
LIBRARY NOTES

Jamaica Plain Library

The children's room is the most attractive place in the library this week. There are a large number of decorative patches which will catch the eye of the young people as they come into the cool library to read during the day. The library, and especially the children's room is very popular just now, because the schools have closed and the children find it very pleasant

to go there and read anything that they like instead of the required reading which they are obliged to do in the course of the school term. Besides those who are going away on their vacation have not left town in most cases and they find the library a good place to spend much of their leisure time.

All of the tables in the children's room have been decorated this week in different colors and they present a very pleasing appearance. The library has placed pictures on the shelves and hung them on the wall to carry out the colonial idea which is emphasized very strongly. All of these illustrations show the clothing worn by men and women of this era and many of these depicting the customs observed at that time. Even the book ends have been decorated with this end in view and the result is very pleasing.

The library hours have been changed for the summer months. After July 1st the library will be open on Monday and Friday until 9 P. M. and on the other nights it will close promptly at 6 P. M. This schedule is a departure from the regular time observed in past years when the library was open on Wednesday and Saturday nights until 9 o'clock. This system was arranged for the convenience of library patrons, who it is thought will appreciate getting their books on Friday evening, if they plan to spend the weekend out of town.

Among the latest books which arrived at the Jamaica Plain Library Wednesday morning are: "Aunt's Handbook of Practical Electricity"; "Woodwork for Secondary Schools"; "Children's Catalog of 4100 Books"; "First Year Mathematics" by Breslich; "Phillips and Haleyon" by Katharine Trotter Brown; "Highlights of Geography—North America" by Jordan and Cather; "Our Polar Flight" by Roald Amundson and Lincoln Ellsworth; "Elements of Electrical Engineering" by Cook; "Historic Costumes" by Laster; "Sword Plays" by Charles B. Stilson; "The Final Count" by H. C. McNeille; "Mother's Day in Poetry"—Carnegie Library School Association; "The Folk Costume Book" by Frances H. Haire with illustrations by Gertrude Moser; "Book and Culture" by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "Details of Mechanism" by C. M. Linley; "School Poetry for Oral Expression" by Shurter and Watkins; "Carolyn's Well's Book of American Limericks with 31 Illustrations"; "His Majesty the King" by Cosmo Hamilton Esq.; "The Statesman's Year Book 1926."

Rosindale Library Notes

Music is an art which expresses itself in terms of tone, melody, harmony, rhythm, etc. Music is so much a part of life that it is very generally studied and practised as an avocation. It is studied for the love of it, and the chief rewards always grow out of the devotion to the art. Many books on music may be found at the Rosindale Branch Library. One added recently, title of which is, "How Music Grew", by Bauer and Peyser, is very interesting and instructive. It is an account of the story of music from prehistoric times to the present day. Some others are, "More Stories From the Operas," by Davidson, "American Composers," by Hughes and Ison "Face to Face With Great Musicians," by Isaacson, "Musical Laughs," by Finck, "From Song to Symphony," by Mason, "How to Listen to Music" by Krebhlid and several others.

LIBRARY NOTES

July 2, 1926

Jamaica Plain Branch Library

Library patrons will no doubt be very glad to hear that they can now read "The Saturday Evening Post" at the Jamaica Plain Library after this, as it has been added this week on account of the great demand for it. At the same time, "The Reader," a music magazine, has also been added to the fine assortment of the best magazines to be found here. Included among some of the other magazines which have been received this month are "Rollers," "Life," "Popular Mechanics," "Boston City Record" and many others. A pleasant way to spend one of these hot afternoons is to go into the cool library and read these magazines.

Among the new books which you will want to read are: "The Ways of Yarn" by Henry A. Beers; "Books and Culture" by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "Modern Aladdin's and Their Magic" by Charles E. Rich and Amy Winslow with an introduction by Meredith Nicholson; "Elementary Principles of Economics" by Ely Wicker in new edition; "Elements of Electrical Engineering" by Cook; "Mother's Day in Poetry" from the Carnegie Library School Association; "His Majesty the King Comes" by Cosmo Hamilton Esq. in three parts and one of the greatest fiction stories of the year, "Downey of the Mounted" by James B. Hendryx.

Rosindale Library Notes

Among the new books added to the Rosindale Branch Library during the past week may be noted "Hull Down" by Sir Bertram Hayes. Sir Bertram Hayes recently retired as commander of the Majesty and commodore of the White Star fleet. Here are his reminiscences of forty-five years at sea; first on the sailing vessels voyaging to Calcutta, Australia, and across the Pacific, then in command of a transport during the Boer war, of great Atlantic liners, of the Olympic during the memorable experiences of the World War, which included commanding a German submarine, and finally in charge of the German monster U-boat which destroyed the Majesty.

Sir Bertram has had plenty of interesting experiences and has met interesting people everywhere. His book will not only appeal to the thousands who have travelled on his ships and to many other readers who like a straightforward story of life full of action and incident, but will have a permanent value as the record of one man's part in an eventful period of the world's history.

West Roxbury Branch Library

"O for a Bookie and a Shady nook, either in a doore or out; With the grene leaves whi-spring over hede, or the Streete cries all about."

Where I made Roade all at my ease, both of the Newe and Olde; For a jollie goodie Bookie whereon to looke, is better to me than gold."

With the coming of summer heat our thoughts turn toward vacation and its interests. Perhaps a camp among the lakes and Pines of Maine, Michigan or the Canadian woods is calling to us or it may be the seashore

or the waves of Father Neptune beckoning us to travel his ocean highways. But wherever vacation plans may take us there are not better companions than books. In this respect West Roxbury Library, under the summer reading privileges, stands ready to serve its friends who are planning to take long vacations. During the last month nearly three hundred new books have been added to our growing collection.

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remarkably well-made. The children who are making their range between the ages of 6 and 12 years and the younger ones appear to be fully as interested in the work as the older children.

Many of these books will remain in the library for other little visitors to enjoy, some of them will be taken home by the children, but most of the books will be sent to the hospitals where there are children lying sick in their beds who are unable to enjoy the pleasure of even making books of any kind, and who will certainly take pleasure in looking at them.

There were no new books received at the Jamaica Plain Library this week, but among the books which may arrive before this paper goes to press are "The Housemaid," by Naomi Keyde Smith; "The Trail of Glory" by Le Roy Scott; "Mantrap" by Sinclair Lewis; "Here and Beyond" by Edith Wharton; "Child of the North" by Ridgeaway Gilman; and "Major Day's Garden" by M. E. Perlman. These books have all been ordered and are expected at any time. They include the very best in modern fiction.

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The children who go to the Jamaica Plain Library will make a visit to the children's museum Friday morning, July 23 according to a recent announcement. The exact time has not been set but the details may be had before that time by inquiring at the library.

Rosindale Branch Notes

Oh, what is so nice on a hot summer day,

As a light, cooling tale to while hours away. In the Rosindale Branch, you'll find all you want

To cool and refresh you when off on a jaunt.

There's tales of adventure, of camping and game.

And all sorts of sports, which I readily can't name.

Those's books about fishing, quite popular here.

As fresh trout are fine and the season, now here.

We have books about golf and yachting and ball.

For boys and for girls, for big folk and all

That wish to keep cool on a hot summer's day.

By gaining some knowledge on how they can play.

Just come to our Branch and we'll help you along

In having some pleasure, the whole summer long

Some books that have been added are: "Raffia Decoration Work," by Lawson; "The Lone Winter," by Greene; "Costume and Fashion," by

Noelis; "Chemistry in Every Day Life" by Cook; "Automobile Repairing," by Elliott; "The Business Man and His Bank," Kniffin; "A Life Time With Mark Twain," by Lawton, and several books of fiction.

In the juvenile room you will also find many new titles, some of these are: "Modern Aladdin and Their Magic," by Rush; "High Lights of Geography," by Jordan and Cather; "Great Moments in Science," by Lansing; "Story of America and Great Americans," by Bourne, and "Phillips and Haleyon," by Brown.

LIBRARY NOTES

July 22, 1926

Jamaica Plain Library

In the main room of the Jamaica Plain Library there is a large poster prominently displayed on the table at the left of the door which bears a list of many well known and reliable books of a musical nature. This poster was sent in from the Central Library and the librarian has selected the best books in the library on music to place beside it for the convenience of library patrons who will not be obliged to look very far in order to take out the books on this subject that they wish.

This display of musical books includes the "Complete Opera Book" by Kolbel; "How to Listen to Music" by Kolbel; "Famous Pianists" by Laboe; "John McCormick" by Keys; "Opera Synopses" by McSpadden; "A Phocassard and One Night of Opera" by Mortens; "The Operagoer's Complete Guide" by McRitz; "How to Sing" by Lilla Lehmann; "The History of Music" by Praet; "Standard Musical Biographies"; "Standard Concert Guide" by Upton; "Opera and the Stars" by Wagnall; "First Aid to the Opera Goer" by Watkins; "Alice in Orchestra" by La Prade; "More Stories from the Operas" by Gladys Davidson; "Stories of Famous Operas" by Cather; "Face to Face With Great Musicians" by Charles D. Isaacson; "Musical Composers" by Keddle; "The Nation of Music" by Klanson; "How Music Grew" by Bauer and Peyser; "Story Lives of Master Musicians" by Brower; "Masters of Music" by Chapin; "Story of the Art of Music" by Griewast and "Musical Landmarks" by Finck.

There have been no new books additions this week, although there have been many replacements, with the exception of a book called "The Aristocratic West" by Katherine Fullerton Gerould, author of the "Lost Valley". It is beautifully illustrated and it depicts the real West, the people who live there, and the natural beauties of its scenery.

In the adult room at the library there are several copies of famous paintings which will probably interest the artistically inclined patrons or those who are interested in old paintings. There is one picture of "The Windmill" by Roysdael, another of a "Landscape" by Cnyp, a picture of "Rembrandt"; "The Mill" by Hobbens and "L'Etude" by Fragonard.

Two very pretty pottery vases have been placed in the children's room, one, vari colored and the other a deep blue. With the other decorations they are very attractive.

The children who wished to make the annual trip to the Boston Art Museum, took the motorbus on

South street this morning under the charge of Miss Grogan, the children's librarian. A large number made the trip. The children from the West Roxbury Branch also visited the Museum today.

West Roxbury Library

On Friday July 2nd about 40 children were taken in special busses from the West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain Branch Libraries to the Boston Art Museum. When they arrived there they were told stories by the library story tellers, Mrs. Cronin and Mrs. Powers. The stories told were about various statues and other works of art in the museum. The entertainment was entertaining as well as educational for the children who attended. This trip is made every year and is very popular with the young people in this district who look forward eagerly to it. The young people were accompanied by librarians from the two libraries.

A "Map of Adventures" is prominently displayed on the bulletin boards at the library, and on this map may be found the lands and locations which have become famous in children's fiction books. This map together with the pictures of characters found in books for the young boys and girls, and also the books themselves make a very interesting corner for the children.

The beautiful posters on display in the library invite the prospective vacationist to take their summer reading with them.

LIBRARY NOTES

July 30, 1926

Jamaica Plain Library

The children's room at the Jamaica Plain Library was as usual decorated attractively with pretty pictures and prettier flowers to delight the eyes of the young people as they troop in during these warm summer days, to enjoy for awhile the peace and quiet of the nice cool library. Although most of them are local children, there are others who come from outlying sections and stop for a time before going to Curtis Hall for a good swim, or after the hall is closed, when they are tired of physical exercise and like nothing better than to sit down and rest with a good book for company. The map of adventure which was displayed in the library several months ago is now placed over a small table in the children's room so that the young people may refer to it at any time, when they wish to locate the places which are mentioned in the books they are reading.

The spirit of ancient Greece permeates in the pictures and books shown this week. The following words on an attractively designed card give this idea: "Stories from Greece illus. rated by Walter Crane. Some of the same subjects as Sargent, whose ideas of these subjects do you like best? See how many pictures of Pegasus you can find." The children are already interested in looking for the different characters and then they want to read the books themselves.

There are a number of beautiful sepia post cards on display showing reproductions of the Sargent murals.

Several beautiful new editions of popular books for boys and girls have just been received at the library with lovely colored illustrations, unlike any that have ever been in use at the library before.

Among the new books just received at the library are: "The Cheese Mystery" by Louis Tracy; "Here and Beyond" by Edith Wharton; "A King by Night" by Edgar Wallace; "Toto and the Gift" by Katherine Adams; "Adam's Breed" by Radcliffe Hall; "A Warning to the Curious and Other Ghost Stories" by R. Montague James; "The Scamp" by Virgil Markham; "The Trail of Glory" by Le Roy Scott; "High Lights of Geography" by David S. and Katherine D. Jordan and "Trees and Other Poems" by Joyce Kilmer.

The following poem by Miss Grogan, children's librarian at the Jamaica Plain Library is a very pleasing addition to our library column this week.

Dorothy
Dorothy's voice is a flower voice,
The voice of an early summer sweet
pen.
Her tender tongue curls around her words.
And a "th" sprouts where an "s" should be!

Dorothy's way is a birdlike way,
The way of a warbler who loves his song.

With his small head cocked and bright eyes that say—
Now isn't my melody sweet and strong?

Dorothy's words have fairy springs
And her lashes curl like a wee wee rose.

But the eyes that she wears never tell a word
Of the wonderful secrets that Dorothy knows!

Sarah Louise Grogan,
J. P. Branch of the B. P. L.

West Roxbury Branch Library

Among the pictures hung in Memory's Hall is one to which we oft return and where many of us love to linger longest. 'Tis a picture hung in childhood's room when we sat at mothers' knee while she carried us away to fairy castles. Perhaps we soared with Pegasus on Pegasus while he slew the dragon. Maybe Howard Pyle took us to the "Garden behind the Moon" or we found our way back to the days of chivalry in "Men of Iron." Then again we climbed the Alps with Heidi or journeyed to Russia where Katrinka lived. Oh, the magic of those pages and the wonderful gift of the story teller!

Today these pictures are again being charmingly painted on memory's walls by the genius of the teller of tales. On Friday morning, July 23rd, a large motor bus waited at the door of the West Roxbury Library and carried away twenty-eight happy youngsters with their chaperons to Boston's Museum of Fine Arts. Here the children were conducted to the lecture hall where Mrs. Cronin and Mrs. Powers, delightful story tellers, painted for us the beautiful word picture of St. Christopher and his labor of love in serving the Christ. A charming introduction to John Singer Sargent was given through some slides showing Johnny's artistic efforts at the early age of nine years. This led up to the slides of his later paintings and re-

together with a slide of the artist himself at work in his studio. The children were then taken on a short trip about the museum and assisted in finding some rare prints of St. Christopher and the Christ Child and many of Sargent's water colors and murals together with the painting of the Boy which always holds the child interest. Before leaving each child was given a souvenir post card reproduction of a painting or print in the

art museum connected with the story hour.

I upon returning to the library at least one boy lost no time in obtaining one of the library books referred to by the story tellers and all reported a very happy forenoon.

"Tell us a story to make us see
Things that gleamed on us long ago
Daisy meadows and fairy rings
Greening woods, where the brown
thrush sings
And the shining blue where a sea
gull wings.

Teller of tales!
Tell us a story to make us hear
Murmurs we dreamed once we were
born:

Rippling water and rinding breeze,
Bobolink's note in the windy trees,
And the light silence of summer seas
Teller of tales!

Tell us a story to make us feel
Childhood's blood in our veins again,
For we are tired of grown-up fears,
Tired of growing-up pains and tears,
Sick of the stretch of the sordid years,
Give us a chance to laugh again,
Give us a play hour in our pain,
Teller of tales!

(Laura Benet)
An inter-church reading contest sponsored by the West Roxbury Federation of Women's Church Societies has just been started.

In order to be eligible for the contest 5 percent of the resident membership of each church must read at least five books from the list. This list consists of books on "International Relations," "The Modern Problem" and the "Rural Church."

The members of the committee in charge of this contest are the Unitarian Church, Mrs. F. W. Warner and Mrs. A. W. Polk; Methodist Church, Mrs. J. O. B. Little and Mrs. C. H. Emerson; Baptist Church, Mrs. J. Dan and Mrs. W. Beardsley; Congregational Church, Mrs. F. W. Davis and Miss Hannah Pierce.

The books which are chosen for this contest and placed in the library display case testifies to its popularity among the church readers.

The Tourist Club on West Roxbury has decided to study Spain this fall. The reading list was compiled by Miss Ethel Hazelwood of West Roxbury.

The books are grouped under Fine Arts, Geography, History, Literature and Moorish cities and other phases of great interest. These books are all grouped in a beautiful new display case equipped with a bulletin board.

This case and the case in the children's room have just been received from the central library.

Reading New Outdoor Sport



Boston Sunday Globe, July 4, 1926



THE INSIDE COURT OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY presents an Old World vista to many appreciative Bostonians.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

MAY READ OUT-OF-DOORS

Boston Public Library Has Placed Chairs and Magazines at the Disposal of Patrons

Out-of-door reading may be enjoyed at the Boston Public Library from now until the middle of September in the Court of the Library building. Windsor chairs have been set out on three sides of the Court and a selection of fiction, non-fiction, and late magazines placed there. This outdoor library will be open from noon until late afternoon, except in bad weather and during the first two hours an attendant will be present.

MANY ALIVE TO
ADVANTAGES
OF OUTDOOR
LIBRARY

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1926



TYPICAL SCENE AT BOSTON'S OUTDOOR LIBRARY

Summertime readers are more numerous than ever at the Boston Public Library now that facilities for outdoor reading have been provided in the spacious court of the \$2,000,000 building in Copley square. Hitherto the court has been utilized only as a resting place for tired citizens (not always of the student sort), but from now on during the heated season it is to be turned over to those who resort to the library for the purpose of reading, just the same as Bates Hall and the special libraries rooms are the year round. Naturally, the readers out in the open are some degrees more comfortable than those inside for, though the reading rooms are all high-studded and excellently ventilated, they are apt to be just a trifle warm because of the mild heat maintained in the building to keep the valuable books from mildewing. For convenience of the outdoor reader a selection of popular books and magazines is kept in the court.



REAL ENJOYMENT
Alice F. Smithers keeps in touch with the latest in fiction at the Outdoor Library.



SUMMERTIME STUDY
Mary Grogan (left) and Mary Galvin believe in keeping posted on world events.

THE LIBRARIAN

July 7, 1926
THE first branch of the Boston Public Library to be housed in a public school building within "modern" times will be opened next September when the present Warren Street branch of B. P. L. moves into the central portion of the new Memorial High School in Roxbury. Though installed under the same roof as the school, the "Roxbury Memorial Library," to give the Warren Street branch its new name, will not be a "school library" but will continue a regular branch of the city's book system in every sense of the word, for adults as well as for children.

Public libraries in school buildings are a novelty to Boston these late years, though curiously enough, the first branch library in the United States was opened more than fifty years ago, in the old Lyman School building, on Meridian street, East Boston. It occupied one floor, with the district court downstairs. Later, the local high school took over the top floor, and the branch library was appropriately sandwiched between justice and learning.

When the entire structure in Roxbury is completed, the library will be surrounded by Learning on all sides, for the wing on one side will be occupied by the Girls' High School, which will also be ready in the fall; on the other the Boys' High School, which has not yet been built. The foundation of the Memorial High School and the new Branch Library is that good old Roxbury Pudding Stone immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The library has a magnificent entrance with a double flight of stone steps. On the lower floor is a lecture hall—into one corner of which you could fit the old East Boston Branch. Adjoining this is a room which will contain the display of mounted pictures that teachers borrow to brighten their classrooms. Then comes the library's lecture room, locker room and lunch room. In the present quarters of the branch, the three are combined in one small, dark room.

Upstairs, as you enter, the first thing you see is a combined counter and desk. The front of this is for registration, and either side for the issue and return of books. This arrangement is the last word in library desks, and was brought to its present state of perfection by Miss Lydia W. Masters, librarian at Watertown, who kindly allowed the Boston Public Library to copy her design. Turnstiles on either side of the desk are expected to be a great help in decreasing the number of missing books. The children's department is to the left, the room for adults to the right. The partitions between are of glass. The librarian's office is on the extreme right, overlooking the entire floor.

The high school library is in a balcony above, visible to the branch library, but with a separate entrance. The doors which lead from the branch to the school rooms are to be kept locked, so there will be no chance for the students to slip in for a glance at the magazines during study hours.

The new library is lavishly supplied with windows. "Almost as many as a factory!" one of the staff put it.

At one time, the project was discussed of completely separating the school library from the branch. Fortunately, it was realized that if this were done, the beautiful soaring effect would be lost. Now, the students may gaze down at the branch library and the eyes of readers may travel upward to the high creamy ceiling.

At the present time, Warren Street Branch is on a level with the sidewalk. Indeed, patrons of the library riding by in the cars are accustomed to peer in to see whether any of their favorite books are on shelf. This will not be possible after September.

"The new library is beautiful," one of the attendants admitted, "but do you suppose our circulation will fall?"

It won't, of course; but what does it avail a librarian, though she be located in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, if her "circulation" falls?

The statistical department of the Boston Public Library reports that at the present time there are 7,082 blades of grass in the Library Courtyard—a gain of sixteen over last year.

Do you know that you may now spend your lunch time reading in that Court-yard? Every fine day from twelve to two you will find a collection of books, novels and non-fiction, in charge of a library attendant. Also, there are comfortable chairs, and the latest magazines.

So popular was the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club held recently at Plymouth that the manager of the hotel there had to send his family to Boston in order to make room for the visiting librarians. The speakers were unusually interesting. Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, reminisced delightfully about Sam Walter Foss, the poet-librarian. Dr. Koopman also read a paper, "Four Men of '76," by William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library. This was not concerned with Revolutionary times, as you might suspect, but was a spirited and informative portrait of the men who made the American Librarian Association in 1876, Melville Dewey, Charles A. Cutter, William F. Poole and Justin Winsor.

Miss Alice F. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, and Mabel F. McCarnes, instructor in school library work, Columbia University, discussed library work with school children. Joseph C. Lincoln, who has so diligently kept the "Cape Yankee" before the public, also spoke and was as amusing as always. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, who was re-elected president of the association, gave an interesting talk on "Useful Reference Books of the Past Two Years."

Another stimulating speaker of the occasion was Professor Robert E. Rogers, of Mass. Institute of Technology, whose subject was the "The Challenge of Modern Literature." Professor Rogers, with his vital enthusiasm, his fine selective mind and an incredible range of reading, has done more to further the gospel spread by the new writers than almost anyone else around Boston. His University Extension lectures, held at the Boston Public Library, are jammed to the doors. Last year, people from out of town used to spend the night in Boston in order that they might hear Professor Rogers' lectures. Even blizzards did not deter his students. During the severest storm last winter, a young man came thirty miles to register for one of Professor Rogers' courses, only to find that the University Extension Commission had postponed the lecture on account of the weather. The librarians were fortunate in securing such a speaker.

The Information Office at the Boston Public Library reports that odd questions still come its way and are answered as expeditiously as possible. Recently, a young lady demanded a list of all the gold fish dealers in the U. S. A. She went on to explain that her brother raised water hyacinths, which are, apparently, a source of aesthetic delight to goldfish. She was supplied with Kelly's Directory of merchants, manufacturers, etc., which contains a list of goldfish dealers of the whole world.

Two women tourists paused for a moment in the front hall of the library to inquire what sort of fish is featured in the library seal. "Dolphins," the attendant explained. "Oh, really," said the tourist. "wouldn't you think they'd use codfish?"

Some other recent questions follow:

What is the Indian word for bright-as-the-sunlight?

Can you give me the identity of a Boston woman author who camps in the woods?

Is there a book about feeble-mindedness in college students? (There must be much material on this fascinating subject.)

Has anyone ever written a history of the mail file?

Is there any dictionary where you can find a word if you don't know the first letter? (A rhyming dictionary was offered, but it appeared that the questioner was uncertain about the last part of the word, as well.)

An irritated man "from the great open spaces," evidently, "Why has the card catalogue nothing about sesame seeds? All I can find is book about Sesame and Lilies."

How many feet constitute a city block in Detroit?

Then, finally, a sweet young summer student inquired, "Will you please tell me how the World War has benefited art, literature and science?"

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY JULY 9, 1926

Pathfinders for the Public

Some weeks ago our old friend, the Pathfinder Railway Guide, ceased to appear. The reasons for the cessation of publication are, of course, easy of inference. Printing and distributing even a small booklet these days is a very expensive business. Many who appreciated the convenience of these ready-reference guides noted the announcement of their suspension with a sigh and some passing comment upon the changing times.

But the New England Railroad Publishing Company has done a graceful thing, which in time may be appraised as of no small importance, for the publishers of the Pathfinders have presented to the Boston Public Library complete files of these guides running clear back from March last to 1849. We wonder if there is another complete file in existence anywhere. A half-century hence, we venture to predict, not a few investigators of railroad history and other searchers for information as to the condition of life in the far past of the middle of the nineteenth century will hail this file as a valuable source of authentic information.

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Transcript
July 7, 1926

Valuable Gift to the Public Library

The giving up of the publication of the Pathfinder Railway Guide, by the New England Railroad Publishing Company of Boston, has resulted in enriching the Boston Public Library. The company recently presented to the library complete files of the Pathfinder Guides published by it from 1849 to March, 1926. The file presents a history of railway train service in this country for the past seventy-seven years. It would be extremely difficult to duplicate such a file, and the early numbers have often been sought by railway investigators to aid in the solution of difficult problems of railroad history. The changes of routes, the growth of railroads, the increase in speed of trains and other matters of interest are set down in the solid pages of figures in these volumes. The Boston Public Library has shown a real appreciation of this important gift.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
BOOK REVIEW, JULY 11, 1926

THERE is now on exhibition at the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library an extremely valuable collection of Elizabethan and Jacobean first editions. While a display of such outstanding material allows no special explanation, the apparent reason for this celebration is the acquisition of a number of trophies at the recent Clawson sale.

Among these were two volumes of "Emblemes," 1635, one by Francis Quarles, and the other by George Wither. "Of the two," says the account of these acquisitions, "Quarles' book is rarer." The first issue of Wither's "Emblemes," however, is in good state, with all the illustrations and the original movable pointers to the two woodcut dials. Is a quite rare book. The pointers in the Clawson copy were not original.

"Quarles' 'Emblemes,'" the account goes on to say, "were extremely popular in their day." As Horace Walpole wrote, "Milton was forced to wait till the world had done admiring Quarles." These "silent Parables," as he called them, did at any rate good office for their author. Quarles was a fanatic puritan, of Charles I., defending him with such ardor that the angry Puritans confiscated and burned his manuscripts. But even the Puritans liked his fables, and Quarles himself was saved from personal attack. Wither, on the other hand, twenty years later did not escape prison in spite of his "Emblemes." The case was then reversed; the author was a Puritan and the persecutors were Royalists. Wither was sent to Newgate for several years.

THESE allegories possess a quaint charm, and often a forceful wit. Their mottoes seem especially pertinent. Read, for instance, in Wither:

We best shall quiet clamorous
Throats,
When, we our selves, can rule our
Tongues.

Or

Though he endeavor all he can
An Ape will never be a man.

Thereafter, at Walden, found time to read the "Emblemes." "Quarles is never weak or shallow, though coarse and untasteful," he wrote in 1842. And then further, "He presses able-bodied and strong-backed words into his service, which have a certain rustic fragrance and force, as if now first devoted to literature after having served sincere and stern uses."

A further accession to the library was "The Old Law," 1656, written by Massinger, Middleton & Rowley. The Boston Public Library possesses all of the Massinger plays, in first editions, which occurred in the Clawson sale, except the "Guardian." There seems to be no reason, however, why this should not be soon acquired; it is neither rare nor expensive. One further acquisition is accounted for, Twyne's "The Schoolmaster," 1583, which is a rare book, this copy bringing \$325 at the Clawson sale. Twyne's "Schoolmaster" is in part a jest-book, and it is interesting to note the number of jokes, popular in Elizabeth's days, which we have still with us. But not all of them were new in Elizabeth's day; they had their source in the "Gesta Romanorum."

In his notice of the famous collection of Shakespeare quartos in the Boston Public Library the writer of the account is in error in stating that the "second issue" of the first edition of "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, brought \$21,000 at the Clawson sale. There was only one issue of the 1600 edition of this Shakespearean play.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

Patrons of the Boston Public Library, on the other hand, are of an unparalleled respectability. Never a woman reader has been seen sleeping off a jag in any part of the building—which, after all, does contain Daniel Webster's punch bowl!

The only unconventional reader was reported in the Open Shelf Room, recently. He was lying on his back in the window seat, placidly holding a book up with outstretched arms. The attendant who was assuring a patron that the only works of Theodore Dreiser which circulated were to be found on the Open Shelves, paid little attention to the recumbent reader, except for a fleeting hope that he would not fall a victim to pneumonia, the window seat being of marble.

A few minutes later, the righteously indignant face of the police officer on duty in the front hall, appeared over the gate of the Open Shelf Room. "Hey, you can't do that!" cried the officer, who is a cousin, several times removed, to Emily Post.

It was then that the attendant saw that the reclining reader had removed a shoe and was using it as a pillow.

The Librarian wishes to apologize to the assistant librarian of the Providence Public Library for the stupid letter about the summer library bulletin, referring to and praising a quotation from the Bab Ballads at the beginning. The Librarian confused it with the bulletin from the Springfield Library, which starts off in that sprightly Gilbertian fashion.

The Providence bulletin is to be congratulated on the excellent thumbnail criticisms of the current books. Never more than three or four lines at most, each of these is packed with important details about the author, his style, and previous work; and the whole thing is topped off with a sort of gay scholarship, which makes for delightful reading.

Certainly the people who use the Providence Public Library cannot complain either about the quality or the quantity of the new fiction available to them. One notes, with satisfaction, that among the latest acquisitions are: Lardner's "Love Nest," Lewis's "Mantrap," Anita Loos's "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," Helen Simpson's "The Acquittal," Schnitzler's "Beatrice," and a translation of Paul Morand's. What a nice civilized place Providence must be.

The Boston Public Library Information Office had just settled down after the excitement of the recent fire in the Pierce Building when a young lady approached and inquired about getting a library card.

"Do you live in Boston?" the attendant catechised, as she must on such occasions.

"No, I don't," the visitor confessed. "I just got to school here." "In that case, you'll have to go back to your school and ask the secretary for a library registration slip," the attendant explained.

"I don't see how I can do that," the girl demurred. "I go to the Hickox School and we just got burned out."

B-8 July 18, 26.

The Sunday Post

The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England

CURRIER HEADS TRUSTEES

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The Sunday Herald
July 25, 1926

Every once in a while some observing person discovers in the architecture of public buildings a "joker" purposely incorporated into the plan by the designer apparently for the purpose of creating comment and perhaps a controversy at some later date. Such whims and pranks usually reveal themselves soon after the completion of a building. But now, the Boston Public Library discovers that the signs of the zodiac in the main entrance hallway, placed there 35 years ago, fall within that classification.

By LOWELL A. NORRIS

"The RAM, the BULL, the heavenly TWINS

And next the CRAB, the LION shines,

The VIRGIN and the SCALES; The SCORPION, ARCHER and SEA-GOAT.

The MAN that carries the Water-pot

And FISH with glittering scales."

—Old Almanac, 1833.

Why were the signs of the zodiac made an integral part of the floor ornamentation in the entrance hall of the Boston Public Library in Copley square?

This was the question asked library officials last week for the first time in the history of the institution and for a time it seemed as though there were no answer. Files were ransacked, old books and plans consulted, and finally one of the architects who worked on the plans was reached.

His answer has revealed a very interesting and unexpected story which is now told for the first time and among other things concern traditions that date back before the beginning of history.

The explanation is simple enough and at the same time surprising. It transpires that it was Mr. McKim, one of the architects who designed the library, who caused the strange, frozen symbols to be set in the marble floor.

The thing was done half in jest and half in earnest and the purpose was to stimulate public curiosity and to excite, if possible, some sort of controversy. Strange to say, the public accepted the signs with transcendental calm. Nobody exhibited the slightest curiosity about them and, from the time the foundation stones of the building were laid, nearly 35 years ago, not the remotest remembrance of a controversy has arisen. It was disconcerting.

It is in sharp contrast the exceedingly warm and animated discussion which was started by the discovery of the famous astrological on the name of the architectural firm, McKim, Mead & White, in the outside decorations of the edifice.

As every visitor to Boston knows, and a fair proportion of the residents, as well as the library building is adorned with entablatures bearing lists of names of famous men—names celebrated in literature, in science, in philosophy, in music, in art, and many other lines of human achievement. There are some 600 in all.

A reporter, casually glancing at these lists one day, chanced to notice that the first letters of the names on a certain tablet, read downward, composed the name of the New York firm which had designed the structure. This was the list:

Moses
Cicero
Kallidasa
Isocrates
Milton

Mozart
Euclid
Aeschylus
Dante

Wren
Herick
Irrving
Titian
Erasmus

SCENE OF CONTROVERSIES

A curious mixture, indeed. The pronunciation of this astrological list of the architects were kept busy explaining and apologizing. The blame was laid on the back of a wretched clerk, supposed to have been a Harvard man, who had conveniently gone to Europe and who, as far as any one knows to the contrary, has never returned.

The builders were inclined to attach little importance to it. They said that the little architectural joke was to be found in almost any building of consequence and that the astrological was a par with these.

The trustees, however, ordered that the offending "joke" be expunged. So the list was chiseled out and with the exception of that of Moses, in the lead-off position—and those of Pythagoras, Confucius, Moliere, Mohammed, Herodotus, Caesar, Plutarch, Josephus, Polybius, Idry, Nepos, Tacitus and Gibbon substituted in the order named.

No astrological about these initials, unless it is embodied in some subtle cryptogram—so far unsolved.

But there certainly was a controversy and a great public stir during the hectic weeks of May, 1922, when it raged in print and wherever men were congregated in Boston.

ZODIAC

The public library has always been the subject of more or less spirited controversies even before this present building was opened in 1895 when the library was located on Boylston street opposite the Common. When work was commenced in Copley square on the new library, portions of the outside structure had to be radically changed to suit the whims of some of those most influentially interested in promoting the project. The two sitting figures commanding the entrance have come in for their share of criticism. There was considerable comment concerning the selection of names inscribed inside and outside the building. The architectural details have been praised and condemned.

One personage more than Mrs. Abbey's masterpiece, "The Holy Grail," was illuminated in deference to her opinion the former method of lighting has been discontinued. A short time ago Boston was stirred up by the malicious acts of some vandal who spat a leaden link over one of the decorative panels of Mr. Sargent. Yet the one thing that the architects especially included in their plans to create comment and stimulate public curiosity has gone unmentioned until within the last week.

Ever since the building was opened, they have been in plain view of all who pass through the main entrance hall for these they lie imbedded in the imported marble floor. There really seemed no good reason for their being there. Yet the comment which these architects hoped to arouse was not forthcoming. It has taken the accumulative wear and tear of over 30,000,000 feet to bring them into prominence. These millions of feet, passing and repassing over these curious brass symbols have worn the marble from about them so that they stand out on the floor almost in bas-relief. Within the last few months so badly has the marble been worn that the architects have been compelled to watch their step and now it would seem as if these mystic figures will reap the publicity that their designers intended over 30 years ago.

SEEN BY 15,000,000

According to Frank H. Chase of the library, over 15,000,000 men, women and children have probably walked over these signs of the zodiac without giving

them a second's thought. Some 500,000 people patronize the library yearly. These figures are approximated from the daily average attendance estimated by Mr. Chase, of at least 1500 persons. As many as 150 tourists visit the library in an average day; the reading room serves about 500 men and women; the children's room accommodates about 100, and often holds many more in the course of a busy afternoon; 30 or 40 people are usually to be found in the delivery room; the study room in the fine arts department is visited by 50 or 60 art students daily. Others are to be found in the court, in the corridors, and on the stairs. Many more use the magazine and newspaper room. To them the signs of the zodiac seemed a proper floor mosaic.

Then came the 15,000,001th. Perhaps she had stumbled over one of these figures. Perhaps she was feeling zodiacally inclined. At any rate she stopped Mr. Chase just as he was making his 56th trip to Bates hall.

"I want you to tell me something," she commenced.

"Certainly," said Mr. Chase.

"Just what have the signs of the zodiac to do with a public library?"

"Nothing, as far as I can see," he replied, "except as part of the general information which every library is supposed to have at its disposal."

"Then why were the signs of the zodiac made a part of the floor decoration in the main entrance hall?"

"I don't know," Mr. Chase frankly confessed, "but I'll find out."

So Mr. Chase, who yearly answers thousands of questions on all sorts and kinds of subjects, started to investigate.

Old files were gone through, but nothing pertaining to these signs were discovered; newspapers, published at the time the library was under construction, and later at its dedication, were scanned; they revealed nothing. Some of the older library employees were interviewed. They remembered nothing. Books on the library itself were carefully read. They described the main entrance hall at great length, telling how it led to the magnificent staircase of yellow Sienna marble which carried the visitor to the main rooms; they told how it was divided into three aisles; they mentioned the three brass escarpments, and one book said: "The floor is of white Georgia marble, inlaid in the center aisle with brass intarsia, including the symbols and signs of the zodiac." That was all. Not a hint as to the reason why such a decoration should be employed.

Suddenly Mr. Chase had an inspiration. He remembered that Edwards J. Gale of the architectural firm of Fox & Gale, was at that time associated with McKim, Meade and White, the architects of the library. So he called Mr. Gale up and discovered that a real story lay behind these twelve ancient symbols that surround the central plaque in the lower hall.

"And what was this story?" questioned a member of The Herald staff who had happened along and was listening with interest. "Why were those signs used?"

"Well," replied Mr. Chase, not giving a direct answer. He never likes to quote another man. "Mr. Gale is in town. Why don't you run up and see him?"

Just then several more inquiries about zodiacal signs came in from tourists who remembered seeing the same emblems in a patent medicine almanac back home. A telephonic inquiry on the same subject had also been received that morning. Perhaps there was a story in these twelve signs that had escaped attention for 30 years. At any rate, interest was picking up. So The Herald man hurried up to see Mr. Gale at his office in Hamilton place. Mr. Gale laughed good-naturedly when the reporter explained his errand.

"Mr. McKim would be glad to know that his figures are at last attracting attention," he said. "But I had best start in at the beginning, although I do not know as I can tell you how it all came about. You see, I was only a 17-year-old youngster at that time, and over the dam."

"We were making plans for the lower entrance hall. All details had been practically completed. It had been decided to divide this hall into three aisles by heavy piers of gray Iowa sandstone, three on each side. The side walls were to be of the same material with deep niches. There were to be no windows. The ceiling was to be vaulted

with domes in the side bays and covered with marble mosaic. In the main aisle between the piers were to be inscribed the names of six illustrious Bostonians. In the pendentives of the domes were to be placed the names of 24 more Bostonians arranged in groups of four to a dome and including theologians, reformers, scientists, artists, historians and jurists.

"The floor was to be of white imported marble, not white Georgia stone, as has sometimes been erroneously stated. There were to be three inscriptions in brass. Near the entrance was to be the first inscription commemorating the founding of the library and the erection of the new library. In the center was to be the library seal and near the stairs it was planned to place the third inscription containing the names of the men most prominently connected with the founding and early history of the library.

NEEDED 12 DECORATIONS

"When it came time to plan out the floor for decorative designs it was discovered that the tiles divided themselves into 12 equal spots around the central inscription. Some sort of decoration was needed that had 12 distinctive designs which would be in dignified keeping with a building of this character. Somebody suggested a symbolical representation of the 12 calendar months. Then Mr. McKim thought of the signs and symbols of the zodiac. They were decorative, and in addition times no building of any importance was considered complete without these symbolic ornamentations.

"It was the traditional method of decoration. In Pompeii and other cities of her time zodiac mosaics have been found intact. They again grew popular during the early Italian renaissance. They fascinated Mr. McKim and also Mr. Abbott. But Mr. McKim also had another motive for using these signs and symbols for decoration.

"There will probably be many controversies and discussions about this building," he said. "Why not purposely include something which will stimulate public curiosity and create comment. Certainly these signs and symbols of the zodiac will not only please the eye, but they will also stir a question in the brain. Perhaps it will awaken the desire for knowledge among the children."

"So they were used," said Mr. Gale to The Herald man, "but nobody ever questioned their appropriateness. I had entirely forgotten the incident until Mr. Chase called me up the other day. And now they receive the publicity Mr. McKim thought they deserved. I wished he was alive to have seen it."

The signs and symbols of the zodiac have been known among all nations, and in all ages, dating back far beyond the beginning of history, thus proving, according to some authorities, their origin from one source.

The zodiac is an imaginary zone of the heavens within which lie the paths of the sun, the moon and the principal planets. This is divided into 12 signs and marked by 12 constellations. Each division is about 30 degrees in extent.

Briefly, when the sun starts back across the equator on its northern journey, it is said to be at the first point in the Aries, the ram. About 30 days later it enters Taurus, the bull, and continues through Gemini, the twins; Cancer, the crab; Leo, the lion; Virgo, the virgin; Libra, the scales; Scorpio, the scorpion; Sagittarius, the archer; Capricornus, the sea-goat; Aquarius, the man with the water-pot; and Pisces, the fish. The Egyptians are thought to have adopted their 12-fold division of zodiac from the Greeks but they changed the symbols to others of their own.

The Chinese divided the course of the sun into 12 parts, which they called the horse, sheep, monkey, hen, dog and pig. It is said that this division is still to be found in some parts of central Asia and Japan. In America it has also been discovered among the remains of the Aztec race.

Originally the division of 12 parts was probably suggested by the 12 reappearance of the moon during the year. According to some this relationship was systematically developed by the natives of Mesopotamia. Others claim Chaldean B. C. In all events it was about 2100 point for all divisions of time, the starting point of the zodiac. The original equal spaces in the heavens, Hipparchus divide the zodiac into equal spaces of the older constellations. His method of reckoning positions was used until recently when astronomers abandoned it for the more accurate measurements of degrees, beginning at the vernal equinox.

ORIGIN OF SYMBOLS

Tracing back through the ages the prototypes of these symbols in the Boston Public Library is an interesting process. Many of them had their origin in great racial epics; others were derived from universal solar myths; from prehistoric traditions or else they served to commemorate simple meteorological and astronomical facts.

The first Babylonian month Nisan dedicated to Ann and Bel was devoted to sacrifice. As the ram was considered the chief primitive object of sacrifice it began to bear the name of Aries, the ram. According to some authorities, however, the heavenly ram placed as leader in front of the flock of stars created a spontaneous figure in popular imagination. Taurus, the bull, was the month in which the human race was supposed to have come into being. Therefore the sun was personified as a bull entering the great furrows of heaven and ploughing his way among the stars.

In the third month, Gemini, the twins, the old Romulus and Remus of Roman legend was brought to mind as well as the building of the first city. The first symbol of this month was a roughly drawn pile of bricks or two male children placed feet to feet. The origin for the fourth month of Cancer, the crab, is easy to see. The sun has reached the extent of its furthest excursion north and like the retrograde movement of the crab has started back. Leo, the lion, represented the culmination of solar heat.

The sign for the sixth month of Virgo, the virgin, has a purely mythological significance. This was the month when the descent of Ishtar into Hades in search of her lost husband Tammuz was celebrated. The reason for symbolizing the seventh month by Libra, the scales, is very plausible for the days and nights are of equal length. There is some doubt why Scorpio, the scorpion, was chosen for the sign of the eighth month. Possibly it was selected because in olden days the scorpion was considered a symbol of darkness and during this month the days grow shorter.

Sagittarius, the archer, stands for the Babylonian war god Mars. Capricornus, the sea-goat, is probably connected with the caprine nurse of the sun-god in oriental legends which found their counterpart in the Roman legends of Zeus and Amalthea. Aquarius, the man with the water-pot, is a still more exclusively meteorological sign than Leo. The eleventh month in the Euphratean regions was known as a month of "want and rain." Accordingly the god Rammann was chosen as the zodiacal symbol, crowned with a tiara and pouring water from a vase. Pisces, the fish, the sign of the twelfth month, marks the resumption of agriculture. This sign of the fish is mystically associated with life after death. In fact some of the early Babylonian monuments show a corpse guarded by a pair of fish gods.

THERAPEUTIC VALUE

The power of these 12 signs of the zodiac was similarly distributed among the parts of the human body. Warnings were given against any operation of a member through whose sign the moon happened to be passing. This belief persisted during the middle ages and zodiacal anatomy was an indispensable branch of the art of healing at this time.

Some curious memorials of this superstition have survived in rings and amulets engraved with the various signs and worn as a sort of defensive astral armor. Zodiacal anatomy is still to be found in the pages of patent medicine almanacs which are distributed by some company every year. In the study of astrology which includes the investigation of the aspects of the planets in regard to their imagined influence upon the destinies of men the signs of the zodiac are still used.

As hinted by Mr. Gale, the use of these zodiacal symbols in architecture has had many precedents. In the Louvre a zodiac can be seen on the astrological altar of Gables which illustrates the apportionment of the signs among the inmates of the Roman Pantheon. They may be found in the mosaic pavements of San Miniato, the baptistery at Florence, the Cathedral of Lyons, and the crypt of San Savino at Piacenza.

In mediaeval art the zodiac became conspicuous. During the 12th and 13th centuries, almost all French cathedrals displayed on their portals a sort of rural calendar in which each month and sign has its corresponding labor. Perhaps the most noted of these is Notre Dame of Paris, which opens with Aquarius. Another similar series in which Christ and the apostles are associated with the signs is to be seen on the chief doorway of the abbey church at Vézelay. Although they were very popular in England, they were very popular in Italy. Giotto's zodiac at Padua was noted for its arrangements of two signs in such a way so that they would be struck in turns during the corresponding months by the rays of the sun.

So they have come down through the ages, adapted for the particular purpose in which they were to serve mankind, whose almost complete evolution can be traced in the development of these 12 mystic symbols. But in the Boston Public Library, outside of serving as a pleasing bit of floor decoration, they seem to have been utilized for one purpose—"to make little folks ask questions and acquire knowledge."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1926

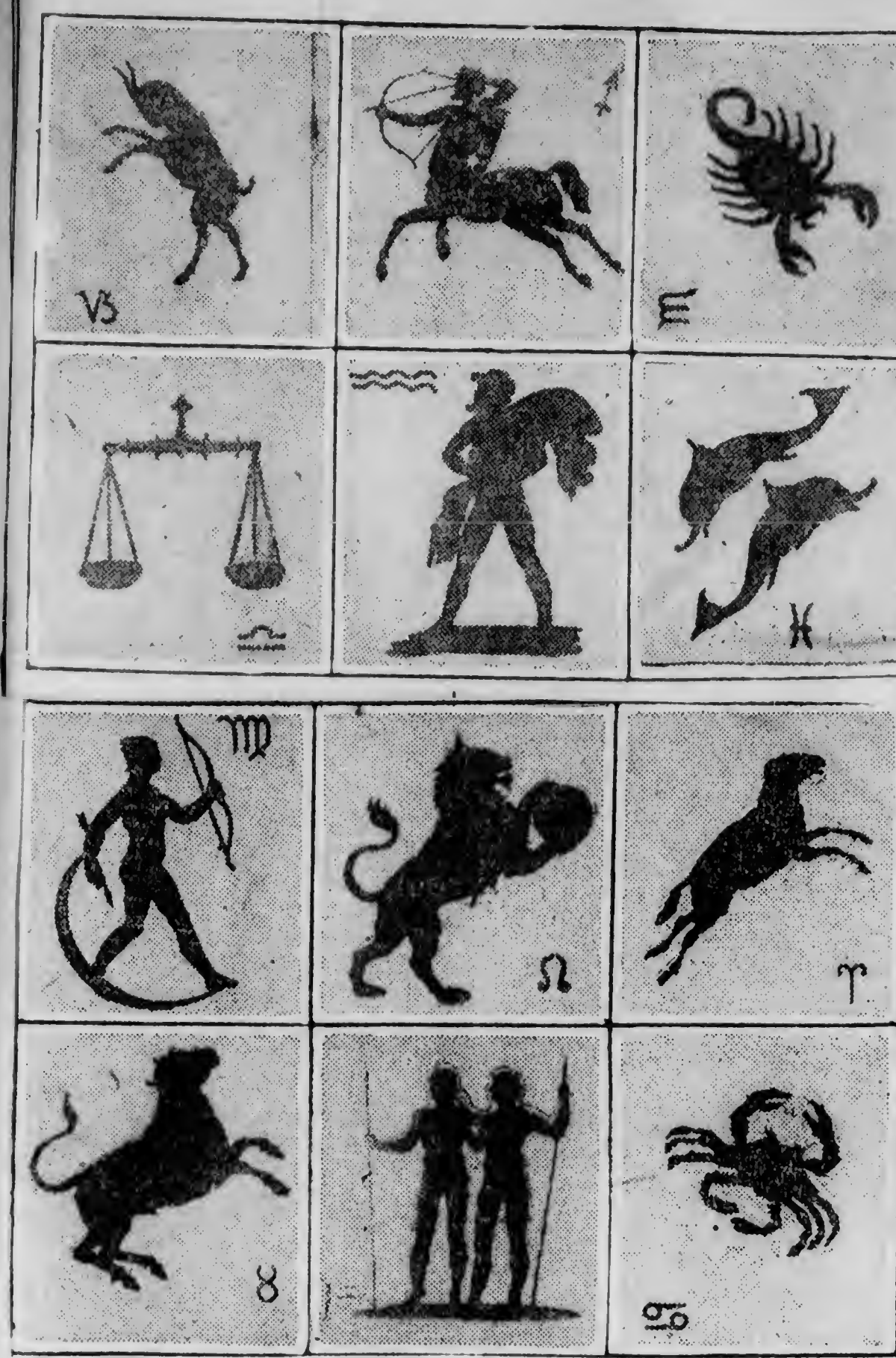
A Loss to the Library

Judge Michael J. Murray's resignation from the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library stirred pointed regret. Distinguished, unwavering devotion to the library's almost unbounded opportunities for civic usefulness has marked every hour of his five years' service in the membership—latterly in the chairmanship—of the library's governing board.

All who follow closely the course of events in the city's vast book system, know that the years since 1921 have been years of marked progress there. Standards of professional service have advanced; conscientious endeavor to meet the cultural needs of all classes of Boston's people has grown more eager. Members of the staff, many of them personalities of the first water, who put the love of their work above all other considerations, have increased in number and influence. By the same token, that group, usually in the minor ranks, whose public service is always the more snarling and grudging the more it conceives itself the possessor of private political pull at City Hall, has diminished both in numbers and in trouble-making capacity.

First credit for this achievement naturally moves to the ideals and the executive competence of the director of the library, Charles F. D. Belden, now president of the American Library Association. Yet it is equally evident that no substantial part of Mr. Belden's attainment ever could have been possible without the whole-hearted support of the library's board of trustees. This co-operation, this determined insistence upon high standards of public service against any and every low concept of private or partisan preferment, Judge Murray, with other leading members of the board, has signally upheld throughout his trusteeship. He has made large sacrifice of his time, and he has given freely of his energy, to the welfare of the Boston Public Library, with that single allegiance to principle and to civic duty which has characterized all his long years of public service in peace and in war, in a place of honor and trust on the bench, and in a place of warm regard and esteem among his fellow men.

Having rounded out, in such manner, his normal term of five years on the library board, Judge Murray had more than fulfilled the tour of duty that any one citizen may rightly be expected to give to the unpaid labors of this board. His loss is none the less an occasion for public regret, and an occasion also for the display of an unusually keen sense of public responsibility, on the part of Mayor Nichols, in choosing an incumbent worthy to be his successor.



Pierce E. Buckley of the Boston Public Library staff pointing to one of the Zodiac floor signs at the library. The signs of the Zodiac are depicted on the library floor in brass. Top row, left to right, Goat, Archer, Scorpion, Virgin, Lion, Ram. Bottom row, left to right, Scales, Watercarrier, Fishes, Bull, Twins and Crab.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1926

Shirtsleeves in the Library

They excluded a Wisconsin author from the New York Public Library on Saturday because he wore no coat. We have ourselves worked in at least four of the libraries of Greater Boston in our shirtsleeves and we have blessed the merciful thoughtfulness of the directors or the librarians or both who have permitted us thus to grapple with July and August weather. They told us at Copley square that it was permissible to study at the tables in the reference and reading rooms with our coat hung over the back of the chair provided we wore no suspenders and otherwise were neatly attired. One of these libraries was in a girls' college at that.

Have they no mercy in New York? The rule is almost as ancient as the statute which was invoked in the Bimbi case, but the Wisconsin visitor had to submit to it. Our way is better. New York, by the way, is the sophisticated city which snickered at our Puritanism when we took the Bacchante out of the court of our library.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926

We are sorry that Mayor Nichols has allowed Judge Michael J. Murray to escape from the trusteeship of the Boston Public Library, which he has held for five years, performing its duties with diligence and fidelity. He is too good a man to lose.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926

JUDGE MURRAY WOULD NOT WITHDRAW RESIGNATION

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD FINAL AND MAYOR NICHOLS HAS NO SUCCESS IN MIND

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court, who recently tendered his resignation to Mayor Nichols as member of the board of trustees of the Public Library, said today that his decision is final. He refused to discuss the reasons which actuated the judge in his decision. The mayor said that he had not talked with Judge Murray, nor had any hint been given that his resignation would be acceptable. Furthermore, no person had been in the mayor's mind for the place.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926

JUDGE MURRAY RESIGNS AS TRUSTEE

Vacancy Now on the Board at Public Library

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court, a Brookline resident, has resigned his position as unpaid trustee of the Public Library, and Mayor Nichols has accepted.

Questioned over the telephone this afternoon by a Globe man, Judge Murray, who has been one of the board since Mayor Feters appointed him in 1921, declined to comment upon the incident.

Mr. Nichols told newspapermen that he did not know that Judge Murray cared to continue as a trustee, adding that the tender of the resignation left the Mayor no course but to accept.

The Mayor has hinted that he may appoint a woman to the board of trustees.

Upon the recent reorganization of the board, Guy W. Currier, attorney, business associate of Col. Charles H. Jones, was elected chairman of the trustees.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926

JUDGE MURRAY WON'T DELAY RESIGNATION

Judge Michael J. Murray of the municipal court yesterday declared that his decision to resign from the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library was irrevocable. He declined to discuss the matter and it was learned from Mayor Nichols that the judge had not disclosed to him the reason for his decision, having simply tendered his resignation without any explanation.

LIBRARY NOTES

August 6, 1926

The American Library Association is celebrating its 50th anniversary this week. All the branch libraries have an interesting poster display pointing to this event.

In the Central Library at Copley square there is at the present time a most interesting exhibit showing the development of the Boston Public Library over a period of fifty years.

This exhibit is in the Fine Arts Department.

The West Roxbury Branch has received over 200 new books this week.

Miss Sarah L. Gross, in charge of the children's room at the Jamaica Plain Branch has arranged a most interesting summer display for the youngsters.

Picture taken from the stories as well as beautiful scenes of foreign watering places are conspicuously displayed about the room. In addition pieces of "reading" nature by Tolstoy and others are placed at hand for the little readers.

New books:

Rice: Parliamentary Rules.
Bourne: Wm. Michael Raine.
Williams: The Silver Forest.
Nesbit: Live of I. J. M. de la.
Raff: The Newsboys.
Green: Little Sam's Suffer.

LIBRARY NOTES

August 13, 1926

Jamaica Plain Library

There is a new book display in the children's room at the Jamaica Plain Branch. It is a most interesting exhibit showing the development of the Boston Public Library over a period of fifty years.

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Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, AUG 2, 1926

MAYOR NAMES GORDON ABBOTT

To Succeed Judge Murray as Library Trustee

Col William A. Gaston and Guy W. Currier, both Democrats and millionaire members of the unpaid board of trustees of the city's Public Library system, will be recruited by a third millionaire when the Civil Service Commission sends down approval of Mayor Nichols' nomination this noon of Gordon Abbott, Republican, a well-known banker and chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company directors, to be a member of the library trustees.

Mr. Abbott will replace Judge M. J. Murray of the Municipal Court, who resigned last week at the expiration of his regular term. This is Mr. Nichols' first appointment to the board, Mr. Currier having named Gaston and Currier to trusteeship.

Mr. Abbott is identified with many banks, railroad, insurance and industrial corporations as director or trustee. He has long served as Children's Hospital trustee. The Abbott town house is at 240 Beacon st and the Summer place at Manchester. Mr. Abbott was graduate from Harvard with the class of '84. He is a member of the Somerset and Eastern Yacht Clubs.

Rev Arthur T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain and Louis E. Kirstein, merchant, are the other two members of the board of five library trustees. The



GORDON ABBOTT

terms is for five years. The trustees direct plans which require \$1,000,000 of taxpayers' funds for support annually.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1926

New Library Trustee

While we were exceedingly sorry to see Judge Michael J. Murray resign from the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, as we said the other day, we must acknowledge that in filling his place the mayor has made an altogether admirable selection. Gordon Abbott is a business leader, public spirited in all things, deeply interested in books and in the plans for their being made of the largest educational service to our people. That is the function of our library system. We expect to see it emphasized anew as a result of his participation in the work of a board now performing its duties with a high order of success.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1926

GORDON ABBOTT SUCCEEDS MURRAY IN LIBRARY POST

Well Known Banker Named by Mayor as Member of Board of Trustees

JUDGE MURRAY HAD RESIGNED

Patrick H. O'Connor, Formerly State Senator, Appointed to Election Board

Two more appointments by Mayor Nichols today—Gordon Abbott as trustee of the Public Library and former Senator Patrick H. O'Connor to the election board—direct public attention to the widest possible difference in public service. The library functions with an utter absence of politics, while the election department is exclusively concerned with it.

Mr. Abbott, who is chairman of the directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, will take the place made vacant by the resignation of Judge Michael J. Murray. Mr. O'Connor is named to succeed Thomas E. Goggin, whose term expired in May. Mr. Abbott never figured in politics, while Mr. O'Connor has served in the Legislature and has been otherwise strong in the field. He is a brother of Charles S. O'Connor, for years a member of the school committee and once a candidate for mayor.

Mr. Abbott was born in Boston, Jan. 18, 1863, and was graduated at Harvard in 1884. From 1884 until 1893, he was a member of the firm of Abbott, Wheelock & Company, merchants. In the latter year he was made vice president of the Old Colony Trust Company, serving until 1900, when he was made president. After ten years in that position he received the chairmanship of the board of directors. From 1905 to 1917 he served as treasurer of the Children's Hospital, and is now chairman of the executive committee and member of the board of managers. He is a director in numerous corporations, including the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Estabrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, General Electric Company, International General Electric Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Provident Institution for Savings.

Judge Murray served for five years as a library trustee, having received the appointment from Mayor Currier. He did his work with enthusiasm, spending much time studying library conditions and modern methods of improvement. His friends looked for his reappointment, but as he weaved no word that the mayor intended to retain him, he resigned. Since that time he has declined to comment on the situation.

Mr. O'Connor is the second man the mayor has named to the election commission. The first was former Senator Patrick J. Molloy of the South End, who failed to pass the Civil Service Commission. Mr. O'Connor is an employee of the city, his position being that of cashier in the permit division of the Public Works Department, salary \$1800. Under the law there must be two Republicans and two Democrats as election commissioners. Mr. Goggin was appointed by Mayor Currier in May, 1922.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1926

For the Library's Prestige

In naming Mr. Gordon Abbott a trustee of the Boston Public Library, Mayor Nichols has assured the maintenance of the board's best traditions. The regret widely felt over Judge Murray's resignation—a regret which must in any case have been keen—was further heightened last week by considerations of a general nature. Reason seemed at hand for the fear that no sufficient realization existed at City Hall of the importance of the library's trusteeships, and of the urgency that only "first citizens," such as Judge Murray and other members of the board today, widely known and respected by the public, should hold these places.

Mayor Nichols has now set this fear at rest. His choice of Mr. Abbott directly indicates a mature appreciation of the special significance of the library's board of trustees. It is urgent, of course, that every one of Boston's unpaid boards, serving as the executive council of divers city institutions, should be men of standing and of civic conscience who will support the professional executive directors of these institutions in all such policies, and in only such policies, as will make for efficiency and the good of the service. This responsibility rests upon the library's board with particular force, in view of the library's place as a great educational institution. But the board in Copley square must possess also other qualifications not shared by all of the other unpaid boards. The trustees of the city's public library are trustees not only of public funds but also of private funds created for the public's benefit. In this capacity they should be men who command, among potential new donors, at once an assured prestige and a high confidence.

It must be remembered that at the time the Boston Public Library was first created, and for many years thereafter, private benefactions flowed to it in a considerable stream. Indeed, many of the library's richest possessions today are the result of this giving. It may even be said that no public library can develop maximum usefulness without such support. The revival of the tradition of private gifts and bequests—notably upheld in recent years by the Josiah Benton legacies—should be brought about. The nomination of such men as Mr. Abbott, and the firm establishment of public realization that the mayors of the city of Boston propose to appoint only first citizens to trusteeships of the public library of the city of Boston, are the best possible means for encouraging the desired result.

20 Aug 5, 1926

The Boston Post

A newspaper item the other day contained a statement as to the amount of money collected by the Boston Public Library, in the course of the year, in fines for books over due. Fines are levied at the rate of two cents a day for each day the book is over due. At the end of a week a card is sent to the borrower, the price of which is added to the fine. At the end of four weeks another card is sent, the price of which is added to the previous accumulations. If the book is entirely lost, the borrower is called upon to pay for it as well as pay the fines. This money is used in the purchase of a book to replace the one lost.

Boston's First Flivver Library Appears

July 28, 1926

Along Our "New York" Midway
Trundle the Traveling Bookfolks,
Now Motor-Driven, and a Dozen
Nationalities Flock to

Read

By Mary Elizabeth Prim

A FORD truck decked with flags pulled up at the corner of Emerald street. A small boy seized a bell with both hands and rang it furiously. At the sound, old men smoking on the doorsteps roused from their lethargy and housewives, tearing off their aprons, dashed into the street. Hordes of children sprang up like grass between cobble stones and surrounded the Ford. From the tailboard nimbly leaped two library assistants equipped with date stamps, pencils and registration blanks. The thirty-second branch of the Boston Public Library was officially opened.

"What is it? What are they selling?" inquired the housewives. "It's books, but you don't have to pay for them," the children shouted. "It's a pushcart library, like last year, only now it's a flivver."

"Oh, the pushcart back again!" said the parents eagerly and crowded about the shelves.

Last summer the Tyler Street Branch united with Lincoln House to provide reading for the people of the congested "New York streets," which are midway between two libraries. Since the people were distant a long hot walk from the library, Miss Wills of Lincoln House suggested that the library come to the people. This it did, once a week during the summer months, by means of a pushcart laden with fiction, history, biography and civics in English and several other languages. The idea was an overwhelming success. The fact that the public library had books in other languages than English came a delightful surprise to many of the people of this neighborhood. The books from the pushcart gave them invaluable assistance in learning English

and obtaining citizenship. Several who had not read a book since their school days became faithful patrons. The circulation of Tyler Street Branch's books in Yiddish and Italian exceeded all previous records.

The Pushcart Library was popular and it was picturesque, but it was also not a little wearying for the library assistants, who after a hard day at the branch had to go tramping after the cart of books along Seneca or Onelda streets (now you understand why these are called the "New York streets") or between the crowded sidewalks of Harrison avenue.

"Alice Adams" and Gypsy Children

Bookshelves painted gray have been inserted on each side of the Ford truck, which is a small-sized one but brand new. As the chauffeur remarked when he appeared at Tyler street, "An undertaker would be proud to use it!" Above the bookshelves flutter small flags, American, Italian, Serbian, Jewish, Chinese, British, Belgian and Greek. There are books of fiction, health, history, biography (principally of foreign-born Americans) and civics. For each of the flags displayed there is a group of books. On one side of the truck is a huge poster, "Why Read Good Books? Learn More—Earn More." On the other, "Books for Grown People, English, Arabic, Italian, Greek, Yiddish." Children are not allowed to take books from the truck library, but must register at the nearest branch. The first to sign for a card at the flivver was a young Greek counterwoman in a restaurant. He selected a book in Greek on the interpretation of dreams. Not in the Freudian sense, however, but in the old-fashioned "Dream Book" way, which interprets a wedding as a funeral and vice-versa.

Presently a woman proprietor of a Kosher restaurant, who registered at the pushcart last year, appeared with her card and took out a volume of Jules Verne in Yiddish. A little later a Syrian woman who was sweeping her front steps put by her broom, approached the shelves of the flivver and chose Tarkington's "Alice Adams." One might borrow the title from Morgan Memorial and call the new library service the "Branch of All Nations."

When the flivver turned into Rose street (and never was a thoroughfare more ironically named!) still another race was represented. Little gypsy

girls in frocks of green and saffron yellow, trimmed with pink lace, ran beside the truck, their necklaces of gold coins jangling as they ran.

"No prospects here!" said the chauffeur, ironically.

His progress along this street, across which you can step in two strides, was like an obstacle race. Children rolled hoops in front of the car, then flung

themselves after the ball. The chauffeur turned white long before he reached the corner!

The Approving and

Scornful

It was in Dover street that the Flivver first official welcome. A young Jewish philosopher in English, "Carry this up to your room."

Then up to the old Jewish woman, wearing a purple suit of royal blue, with a red drawing-room. When she

shrieking happily turned the corner!

"What do they get out of it?" inquired a skeptical gentleman from a doorstep. "Nothing, nothing at all," the purple Jersey lady hastened to assure him. "The city does it for your accommodation."

Fifteen minutes later, as the truck went on its way, one heard her explaining to all comers that she had no time to read at all, but it was such a nice idea.

How different was the attitude of a man with a T. D. pipe between thin lips, who called out, "Can I get a card right away?"

The library assistant explained that it

would be necessary to take a registration slip, have a citizen of Boston vouch for him, and come back in a week.

"Oh, I suppose you'd like my right eye for security?" he sneered, as he turned on his heel.

"A tough egg," diagnosed the chauffeur, "I guess we can get along without his trade."

On Laconia street, a crowd of Syrian children with great soft eyes and double allowances of lashes surrounded the book truck. A four-year-old on the curbstone chewed on a great slice of Syrian bread, stuffed with tomatoes and potatoes. An old Jewish lady with gold hoops in her ears and wearing a red crocheted shawl picked out a volume by Sholem Aleichem.

She too had been a faithful patron of the Pushcart Library.

In a few minutes a woman with a laden shopping bag stopped the car and asked for a book in Spanish. As luck would have it there was just one which she accepted. She is the first to ask for that language. Then with curious appropriateness a man who worked in a fish store picked out "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

Unbeatable Combination

It was on Harrison avenue that business really began to boom. Here was color and stridency. Sidewalk stands sport peaches, peppers, lettuce, onions, snails even. Groups of Chinese women, whose Americanization has run to pink horsehair hats and spike-heeled shoes, loitered before outdoor markets. Brisk young Italians sprang forward to wait on them. Everywhere there were lean cats and cheerful screaming children. Also there was apparently great hunger for books.

Shopkeepers and customers rushed to the library on wheels and in a few minutes it was completely surrounded. People reached for books over each other's shoulders. A Greek grocer wearing his white coat emerged from his corner store and registered for a card. Someone asked for the works of Henrik Ibsen in Yiddish.

Several young men registered and gave their occupations as leather-workers. A man with a bolt of cotton cloth wrapped in a newspaper stared at the truck from a distance and refused to be coaxed nearer. As a special treat, a little girl with flopping yellow braids was allowed to ring the bell until her wrists ached.

A baker whose window bore a placard announcing Spumoni and Gelati took out a card and selected "Stella Pittorresca" and Verga's "Maestro Don Gesualdo." A young woman from a dry-goods store put in a shy plea for "Anna Karenina in Russian." A Greek who had come from Texas a week before put in an application for a card and for a book "about the great Greek heroes." Both of which he will receive next time the flivver passes.

Meanwhile the chauffeur explained things to an interested group which included a very tiny Chinese baby. "You don't have to pay a cent for the books. The Public Library lets you have them for two weeks. They bring them right to your door. And that's more than they'd do for the Back Bay."

Next Wednesday about five o'clock, and for two hours thereafter, Boston's Flivver Library will cruise through the streets which lie between Cornhill and Dover. Books taken out on the first trip may then be returned and others selected. These trips will go on once a week throughout the summer, weather permitting. And if the first time is any indication, they're going to be immensely successful. You can't beat a combination like the Boston Public Library and Henry Ford!

Busy Harrison Avenue Is Where the Library's Business Booms



Busy Harrison Avenue Is Where the Library's Business Booms

4 AGOSTO 1926
UA NOTIZIA — MERCOLEDI

Per un omaggio al Generale Nobile

La Biblioteca pubblica della città di Boston ha accettato con vero apprezzamento un componimento poetico in onore del Generale Nobile, in occasione della sua venuta in Boston. Ne è autore William V. Pruscino, che già altre volte ha dato prova della sua genialità in composizioni inglesi. La Direzione della Biblioteca con una gentile lettera ringrazia il Pruscino a nome della città annunciandogli che il dramma poetico è stato accettato e collocato in biblioteca.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1926

TRUSTEES SAY LIBRARY EMPLOYEES UNDERPAID

According to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the salaries paid the employees of the library system are insufficient as gauged by present standards. They also say there is a further need of the development of special libraries in connection with the higher educational, research and technical work.

The trustees review work done for the year ending Dec. 31 in their report to Mayor Nichols. More than three million volumes are circulated annually through the public library system. The reading rooms and public lectures are freely utilized. Revenue received from fines totaled \$15,691 and \$1262 was collected for books which had been lost.

Tardiness is expensive, as was learned by those who paid the Boston Public Library \$15,691 in the past year as fines for overdue books.

Aug. 3 1926
BOSTON TRAVELER.

LIBRARY WORKERS ARE UNDERPAID

According to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the salaries paid the employees of the library system are insufficient as gauged by present standards. They also say there is a further need of the development of special libraries in connection with the higher educational, research and technical work.

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Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, AUG 3, 1926

ABBOTT APPOINTED TO LIBRARY BOARD

Banker Named as Trustee to Succeed Judge Murray

The board of trustees of the Boston Public Library may now be justly known as "The Millionaire Board," for with the appointment yesterday by Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Gordon Abbott to the unpaid board, three of the five members are millionaires. Mr. Abbott replaces Judge Michael J. Murray.



GORDON ABBOTT

The other two millionaire members are Col William A. Gaston and Guy W. Currier, who are Democrats. Mr. Abbott is a Republican. Rev Arthur T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain and

Louis E. Kirstein, merchant, also are members.

Mr. Abbott, who is chairman of the directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, was born in Boston Jan. 18, 1863. He was graduated from Harvard in 1884. He has taken considerable interest in public service. From 1905 to 1917 he served as treasurer of the Children's Hospital, and is now chairman of the executive committee and member of the board of managers.

He is a director in numerous corporations, including the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Eastabrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, General Electric Company, International General Electric Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Provident Institution for Savings.

Judge Murray, whom Mr. Abbott replaces, served on the board for five years. He applied himself with enthusiasm to his duties and became a keen student of modern library methods. His friends, it is understood, expected his reappointment, but as he received no word that the Mayor intended to retain him, he resigned.

AUG 3 1926 TO
JUNE 3 1927



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Aug. 3. 1926

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Services of Boston Library Covering Widened Activities

Scope Proved in Seventy-Fourth Annual Report—Book
Circulation Increased 175,588 in Year—85,163 Addi-
tional Volumes Placed on Shelves

Practically coincident with the ap-
pointment of Gordon Abbott as a
member of the Board of Trustees of
the Boston Public Library, made yes-
terday by Mayor Nichols, statistics
have been made public in the sev-
enty-fourth annual report of the li-
brary which indicate the growing
magnitude of the public service
which Mr. Abbott is to have a share
in directing.

The report shows, in figures given
by Charles F. D. Belden, director,
that for every 20 books handed out
to borrowers at the library desks
during the 12 months ending Jan.
31, 1925, there were 21 books lent
during the corresponding period end-
ing Jan. 31, this year. This circula-
tion amounted to 3,307,782 books, an
increase of 175,588 books over the
preceding year.

10,000 Volumes Given

The report proper covers only 11
months of 1925, ending at Dec. 31,
due to the change of the fiscal year
of the city. During this period the
library, including its branches, ac-
quired 85,163 additional volumes for
its collections, more than 10,000 of
them by gift, and this represented
an increase of 4308 volumes over the
accessions of the preceding year.

The expenditures for books ran
somewhat above \$128,000, of which
approximately \$103,000 was from
city appropriations and approxi-
mately \$25,000 was from income
from trust funds.

Mr. Abbott will bring to his new
office an already-acquired close ac-
quaintance with this wide range of
activity since he was a member of
the examining committee of 25 citi-
zens who surveyed the work of the
library system last year and reported
to the trustees on the efficiency and
effectiveness of the library's work
and made recommendations on the
future policy of the city in this con-
nection.

Mr. Abbott's Career

As chairman of the board of direc-

tors of the Old Colony Trust Com-
pany, Mr. Abbott holds an important
place in Boston business affairs, and
he has also interested himself in
civic and benevolent matters, having
served from 1905 to 1917 as treas-
urer of the Children's Hospital and
being chairman of its executive com-
mittee at the present time. He is a
native of Boston and a graduate of
Harvard College of the class of 1884.

After the completion of his col-
lege course he was a member of the
firm Abbott, Wheelock & Co., mer-
chants, until 1893, when he was
made vice-president of the Old Col-
ony Trust Company. He was made
president of the company in 1900 and
served in that capacity 10 years. He
is a director in a number of corpo-
rations, including the Chicago &
North Western Railroad Company,
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Company,
General Electric Company, Metro-
politan Life Insurance Company,
and New England Mutual Life In-
surance Company.

Mr. Abbott was appointed to fill
the vacancy left by the expiration of
Judge Michael J. Murray's term on
April 30. The other members of the
board are the Rev. Arthur T. Con-
nelly, Guy W. Carrier, Louis E. Kir-
stein, and Col. William A. Gaston.

14 Aug. 3. 1926

The Boston Post

Library Help Underpaid, Says Trustee's Report

The salaries paid the employees of
the Boston Public Library system are
below proper standards and should be
increased and there is also great need
for the further development of the
special libraries in connection with the
higher grades of educational and tech-
nical work, according to the trustees
in their annual report to Mayor Nich-
ols for the year ending last December
21.

Needs for endowment were never
more urgent, the trustees state, and the
various groups in the fine arts depart-
ment need funds to acquire early ex-
amples and modern reference works in
both the arts and sciences.

Some idea of the part that the pub-
lic library system plays in the munic-
ipality may be judged from the trust-
ees' statement that over three million
volumes are circulated annually while
reading rooms and public lectures are
largely attended. Fines levied on per-
sons delinquent in returning books to-
taled \$15,691 for the year. The sum of
\$1262 was collected for lost books.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVES BOOKS OUTDOORS FOR WORLD TO READ

Tourists Find Courtyard a Continental Spot—Girls From Nearby Office Buildings Have New Way to Spend Noon Hour Every Fine Day—Attendant Tells About Visitors



Miss Margaret C. Lappen in Charge of Outdoor Library in Boston Public Library Courtyard

By Mary Elizabeth Prim
When the Boston Public Library moves its books outdoors all the world drops in to read. Every boat and train unloads more eager visitors. They may be primarily on the still hunt after ancestors and genuine early American bean pots. On the half hour, all day long, tourists from Sauk Centre and points west mount reverently into sightseeing busses and are whittled to the home of Paul Revere, or the battlefields of Lexington and Concord. Yet, in Copley sq, the very heart of Puritan New England, this Summer's tourists find something new.

From July to September the bulletin board of the Boston Public Library displays the following invitation:

"Come and read a good book in your lunch hour. A selection of books and magazines will be available every fine day in the courtyard from 12 to 2."

Continental Spot

A visitor, dizzy from meandering Boylston st, steps into the arcade of the library. Sunlight slants over a plot of emerald grass and a central fountain flings its spray about in a square marble basin. On three sides arches are upheld by light and graceful pillars. Tubs of hydrangeas edge the basin of the fountain. Far above is a bright mid-summer sky, like blue enamel.

"So this," gasps the tourist, "is Boston? This sprightly, continental spot?" At 12 o'clock each day a book-truck of fiction and magazines is wheeled along the brick walk to the back of the courtyard. Biographies, travel books, plays, poems and essays are set forth on a table. In such casual fashion the director of the Boston Public Library instituted the first outdoor library in America last year. It was as good as a field of daisies to a city lubber.

Considering that Bostonians are an up-and-doing race, seldom given to laziness in the sun, the number of natives who patronize the courtyard is remarkable. White-haired gentlemen from the Union Club pause to read the current magazines; governesses from the Back Bay come with their little charges; hordes of girls from the great office buildings about Park sq are the most faithful customers.

One stenographer read all Barrie's plays by noon instalments. A man who has been blind for 18 years and who recently regained his sight through a series of delicate operations, comes in every day to read

pages in "The Sea and the Jungle." Contrary to the general opinion, not all Boston men carry green cloth bags, nor do all Boston ladies wear hard felt hats. The courtyard attendants say that on the other hand Bostonians have the most pleasant speaking voices in the entire country. (Cries of "No! No!" from Pittsburg, Schenectady, Denver, Los Angeles and Bangor, Me.) Nevertheless the attendants have no difficulty in distinguishing the native from the visitor.

There is a telltale difference in taste too. The native selects his book or periodical carefully, sinks into a chair and remains immersed in the reading matter until his leisure time is up. Whereas the outlander, in most cases, picks a book at random, hitches a chair as near the attendant's desk as possible and begins:

"Well, this is certainly fine! We really have nothing like it in Minneapolis for Syracuse, Jersey City or Des Moines but I must say—"
The attendant hears a sudden sound of sizzling and Boston goes on the pan.

"Your streets are— The subway here— My dear, it's a joke! I never in my life saw so many graveyards— You should see our town. It would be worth your while to get a look at—"
A schoolteacher from Wichita, a woman from Marion, O, two girl hikers with knickers and knapsack, from New York, a young man from Sea Foam av, Winthrop, two stenographers—these and many more come each noon to loiter in the Windsor chairs, their eyes wandering from the printed page to the pigeons strutting in the sunshine.

Not only is the courtyard library patronized by dwellers in every State in the Union, but one old lady comes to it all the way from New Zealand—a sweet, plaintive soul, principally perturbed because the church opposite the library is known as the New Old South. Whereupon, a man from St Louis, who was fingering the magazine, snorted: "What about Boston's elevated underground railway?"

Why the Baked Bean?

The attendant who is only too glad to suggest "a nice love story" for the girl from Dorchester, who always brings along her embroidery, is inevitably interrupted by somebody, such as the clubwoman from Glen-dale, Calif, who says: "I am a Daughter of the American Revolution. Please tell me what became of the Mayflower?" or, "Why is the baked bean associated with Boston?"

Then there is the man from New York who took it as a personal affront that the citizens of Boston had relegated into the library courtyard. He had long arguments with the attendant about it. The attendant was in out her name and immediately fall into the fountain murmuring: "Wouldn't you know that Boston would pass Prim?"

No visitor's book is kept, unfortunately, but each reader signs a "hall

use" slip with name and address, along with the number of the book or name of the magazine.

Looking through the enormous mass of slips which accumulate one is able to get a fair idea of the literary preferences of the country. For instance, this early in July we find that a young man from Swarthmore, Penn, chuckled alternately over Max Beerholm's "Works" and "Fly Leaves," by C. S. Calverly.

Poet Among Them

On the same date a woman from West Roxbury skimmed the "Letters of Sara Orne Jewett"; a girl from Lowell read one of Hauptmann's plays; a school teacher from Hollywood, formerly of Omaha, found solace and diversion in a novel by Zane Grey. She admitted hearing of Willa Cather, but had never read any of her novels. The fate of the prophet from Nebraska! At the same time Boston's claim to culture was being upheld by a stock attendant of the library who chose "Short Stories," by H. C. Bunner.

From Pittsburg came a man to read "Shall It Be Again?" by J. K. Turner. A girl who registered from Mason, Mich, succumbed to the bright frivolity of Berta Ruck. Louise Bogan, the poet, visiting in Boston, selected "Portraits of American Women," by Gamaliel Bradford.

The woman who inquired why there were no novels by Conrad on the book-truck hailed from Washington, D C, and "Prejudices: Second Series," by H. L. Mencken, was read with delight by a man from Bethel, Conn.

Of those who came to read outdoors these first weeks were stenographers, and students taking Summer courses at the schools in Boston and vicinity. There were those whom the census lists as "housewives," not to mention retired business men and business men who will still be going strong 20 years from now, out of town librarians on a holiday, salesmen, doctors, lawyers and as the old rhyme goes, Indian chiefs, possibly, but never a thief among them for not a single book disappeared during the two months last year or the weeks this year.

Never Disappear

The courtyard privilege has been extended this season so that persons who wish to keep their books through the afternoon may do so. Likewise, persons taking books from the shelf room have the privilege of taking them to the courtyard. And never does a book disappear.

Three new sets of books are being included in the courtyard reading matter this year. The truck trundles out psychology, sociology and books about different Western cities. It was an experiment this year and attendants are surprised at the avidity with which the courtyard public is grasping the deep volumes.

And, strangest of all, is the liking Western visitors have for books about their own cities. They spend hours in the courtyard learning things about their own distant cities that they never knew before.

BOSTON POST,

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Of decided interest is the library exhibition, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the American Library Association, now on view at the Boston Public Library. In the exhibition room of the Special Libraries Department. At the farther end of the room is the exhibit of the Free Public Library Commission of the Commonwealth, an interesting feature of which is a map showing the libraries in Massachusetts. There seems to be but one town in the State without a public library. The libraries combined contain a total of 8,150,000 volumes, and have an annual circulation of 21,400,000 volumes.

On the right hand wall is the exhibit of the American Library Association of which Mr. Belden is this year the president. The rest of the room is devoted to the exhibit of the Boston Public Library, which furnishes an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the extent of the work it is doing. The library has 31 branches and they are all represented by a striking series of photographs hanging on one of the walls. In a case nearby are to be seen rare books and special treasures which have been collected by the branches from their own respective neighborhoods. A file of the Harbinger, the paper published at Brook Farm, is one of the most interesting of these treasures. In the same case with it are the Bunker Hill medal given to the Dane from the North End branch.

The work of the library with children is especially important and noteworthy, and it is well illustrated by one long case full of exhibits. It is interesting to note that in 1925 1,547,635 books were taken out by children for use at home, being 50 per cent of the total circulation. The story hour for children is specially featured and a quite remarkable collection of colored drawings made by the children from the inspiration received from the stories is sure to attract your attention.

Monitor

August 10, 1926

Fifty Years of Public Library Progress Graphically Portrayed in Boston Exhibit

Fifty years of progress in the keeping of public libraries is illustrated and celebrated in a display which now occupies the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. The exhibition is one of those which libraries of the country have been asked to hold in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Library Association in 1876, and will remain in place until October.

Displays of the work of the Free Public Library Commission of the Commonwealth and of the American Library Association occupy part of the walls of the exhibit room. Work of the Boston Library is also shown. A map showing all the library buildings of the Commonwealth is the center of interest in the state commission's exhibit.

Of the 38 cities and 317 towns in Massachusetts, all but one have public libraries, this map shows. These institutions contain a combined total of 8,150,000 volumes and have an annual circulation of 21,400,000 volumes. Other features of this exhibit include a plaster model of a typical small library building and photographs of the buildings of Massachusetts libraries.

Posters and publications of the American Library Association make up the greater part of the exhibit of that association, of which Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston

Boston Transcript

321 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

THE annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library gives a more extensive and detailed exhibition of the various trust funds held by the board for the benefit of the library than has been published for some years. In all, forty-nine trust funds are listed. With one or two exceptions, each of the funds represents the direct gift or bequest of some single individual citizen. Only in rare instances have associations, or other groups of people, made joint gifts to the library. The total endowment so acquired reaches the respectable figure of \$719,758.

An unusually fine and serviceable form of memorial monument is a library trust fund. The Librarian, for one, never opens a volume bearing on its book-plate the accustomed inscription—"Purchased from the income of the bequest of Robert Charles Bingham," or of some other giver, without feeling a fresh spark of respect for the citizen who made this gift, that his fellow-citizens of the present and future might take benefit from it. In what other way can one serve more substantially the good interest of this city, the Commonwealth and the American Nation, than by thus contributing to the educative opportunities for self-help which good books place in the hands of every reader, not for one generation only but through a series of generations?

The report of the examining committee for the past year has something worth while to say on this score. "The needs of the library for endowment," the citizen visitors declare, "were never more urgent. The special libraries can be of great service to the large student body. The various groups in the arts department need funds to acquire early examples and modern reference works in both the arts and sciences. A study of the question of endowment and contributions is urged so that steps may be taken to increase them."

Undoubtedly Mayor Nichols took a step which will be helpful in this direction when he appointed Mr. Gordon Abbott to the board. Mr. Abbott is eminently the type of man whose presence in the library board should contribute toward a revival of the tradition of liberal private giving to the public library which once was so flourishing in this city.

When one is reminded by the official list of Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's gift of \$1000, made in October, 1925, "to be used for any purpose of the library that the trustees see fit to put it to," one cannot help but feel that Mr. Kirstein's force of example helps in the most concrete and useful manner possible to point the way for like generosity by others. As one of the most potent men of affairs who has ever sat in the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, a man of penetrating judgment and of real devotion to the civic weal, Mr. Kirstein, it is true to say, does more than a citizen's share of service to the public library merely by his presence in the board, just as Judge Murray was of unlimited value through the breadth of his mind and unusual confidence which all groups of Boston's citizens repose in him, and the highly conscientious attention which he gave the

library's affairs in every matter that came before him.

It is adding fresh measure to an already full cup, therefore, when a man like Mr. Kirstein tangibly expresses his belief in the importance of the library's public service, and in the urgency of the library's needs, by directly contributing of his own substance to the endowment funds. In all of our colleges, the trustees make it a practice to give to their institution no less liberally, and usually more liberally, than do other friends and alumni. Apart from the important Benton bequest, it has remained for Mr. Kirstein to lead the way in this respect during recent years at the library.

No section of the Boston Public Library's seventy-fourth annual report is more interesting than that dealing with work with children. Again in 1925, "the urgent demand for books for children could not be denied and 39,311 volumes, 53 per cent of the total number of books purchased, were bought for them, at a cost of \$41,858. Home use of books drawn on juvenile cards comprised 50 per cent of the total circulation of the library system. In the branches alone the proportion was greater, amounting to 58 per cent of the total.

"In all parts of the library system the book collections show the effects of the larger expenditure of the last three years. Not only are the books in better condition, but the range of selection is wider, embracing a great variety of interests. The reading of children today shows an earlier arrival at mature tastes and the sophistication caused by city life creates a demand for books written to suit an adult public. Where one child wanted mystery and detective stories ten years ago, there are now twenty who are eager to read them. Without catering to this demand, it is sometimes possible to offer as substitutes stirring narratives of adventure and travel to satisfy the craving for excitement.

"Ability to choose acceptable substitutes and introduce them successfully depends upon an ever-growing familiarity with books, no less than a gift for tact, full approach to the reader. In order to prepare assistants for this type of personal service to young people, two courses in children's literature were given during the year to members of the staff in the Central Library and branches. It is believed that these lessons have helped the members of the classes to give more sympathetic and discriminating assistance to boys and girls who use the library.

"The library has constant realization of the importance of the story hour as a means of introducing books to the children. Hundreds of children gather for the weekly story hours in different parts of the city and the continued popularity of this feature is the best indication that it supplies a need. It seems evident, too, that the library, by supplying this entertainment, is building in another way for better citizenship in the community, since the story-hour establishes habits of quiet, orderly attention in marked contrast to the uproarious behavior often noted in the motion-picture houses. Respect for the library building is always expected and good conduct becomes instinctive, for the story-hour period at least.

"Relations with the public schools have been friendly and in some parts of the city, close. The course in citizenship recently adopted by the city of Boston occasioned many requests for books to help build character through the emphasis laid on qualities such as self-control, self-reliance, good workmanship, etc. The ingenuity and resourcefulness of attendants have been taxed to supply these requirements, as the call has been for specific examples of each quality."

PART FIVE
Features—Churchman Afield

Boston Evening Transcript

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1926
Churchman Afield—Features

GORDON ABBOTT to Whom Mayor Nichols Would Intrust Our Library





The New Appointee to the Boston Public Library's Board of Trustees Is a Man of Outdoors, Business and Books, and Has a Cosmopolitan Background

GORDON ABBOTT has been interested in books and business and out of doors for many years. He has been appointed by Mayor Nichols to the board of trustees of Boston Public Library. In his sixties now he is no longer active as a yachtsman; he does not play golf; but he fishes and shoots and travels abroad when business permits. He is, his friends of many years agree, a companionable man. Business has occupied his life profoundly since he was graduated from Harvard in 1884; but he has had time to be rear commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club in 1906-1907 and commodore in 1908. It was in those years that he owned the *Gloriana*, a 46-foot Herreshoff sloop built in 1891, bought by his brother, Walter, in 1899 and by himself from his brother in 1902. He sailed the *Gloriana* himself, not in races since she was outbuilt by the time he bought her, but in the cruises of the club.

A Cosmopolitan Background

He is a Bostonian with a cosmopolitan background. He was born in Bos-

ton and he went to Harvard where during part of his time he lived in Weld. He was chairman of his class committee and was respected and consulted then as he has been since. He was a member of the Institute of 1770 and of the Hasty Pudding Club. He was a good student of more than average ability, but not conspicuous in scholarship. When he had finished with college he went to work in the autumn of 1884 for the firm of which his father was the head, Abbott, Wheelock & Company. They were importers and exporters of metals and for the first seven years of his work, Gordon Abbott averaged two trips a year to Europe. He lived in Paris from 1887 to 1890 during the existing corner in copper, so-called.

From Paris to New York and Boston

He came back to the United States and in 1890 settled in New York, still in the same business, and stayed there three years. His classmate, Jefferson Coolidge, then asked him to come to Boston to be vice president of the Old Colony Trust Company of which he is now chairman of the board of directors. Coolidge had founded the company three years before and Abbott continued as vice president for seven years becoming president in 1900 when Mr. Coolidge became chairman of the directors. It was Mr. Abbott's connection there that brought him in contact with many other companies with which he has since become associated, these having to do in most cases with electricity and its ap-

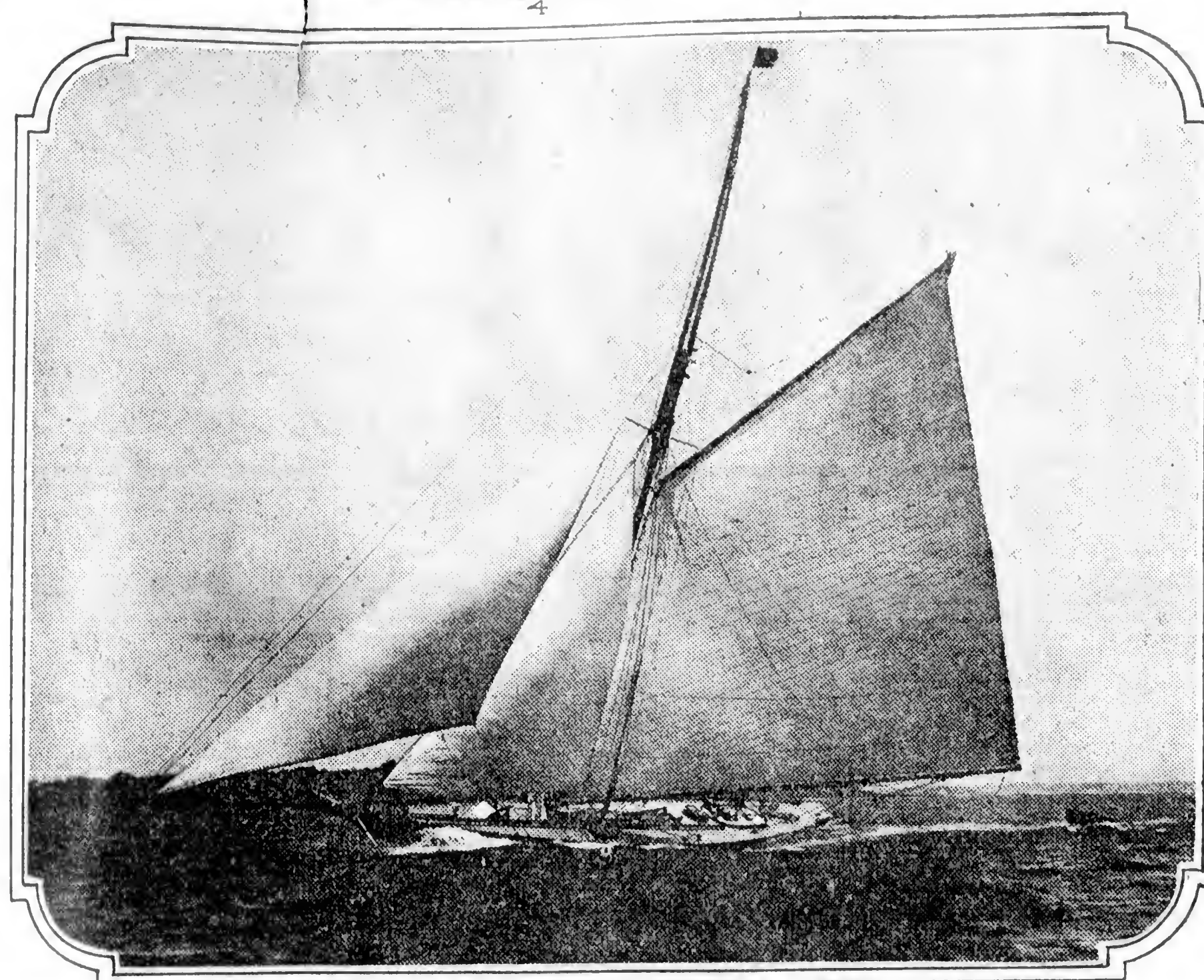
plication. But there was little public life for him and he said in the twenty-fifth report of his class that his political work had consisted of voting and acting as an inspector of elections on occasions. He had been a member of the Board of Statistics of the City of Boston; in 1916 and 1917 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and he was afterward treasurer; he served from 1905 to 1917 as treasurer of the Children's Hospital and is now chairman of the executive committee and a member of the board of managers.

The *Gloriana*

Of course he has traveled abroad since those early years after leaving college; last year he and his son Gordon went to Scotland and to Italy. But Mr. Abbott's contact with the world has been quiet as it has been active. He has been interested in his home at West Manchester, that looks out upon the sea and the garden that has flowered under Mrs. Abbott's attention. For the sloop, *Gloriana*, he had more than a mild attachment, and when in 1910 he had done with her he had his sailing master break her up at Lawley's, not being able to bear the prospect of meeting her in the harbor under motor power if she were sold. One of his friends recalls as an instance of kindness, that Abbott used to ask him to take his son sailing in the sloop even though the owner could not be aboard. Among his clubs are the Eastern Yacht Club, the Somerset, the Canaveral Club

- ILLUSTRATIONS
- 1—Mr. Abbott Ready with the Net for His Guest, Major General Andre Brewster, Who Has Had a Strike at the Pond of the Tahanto Club at Pocasset on Cape Cod. The Club Has Only Half a Dozen Members. It Owns a Hatchery and a Fishing Shack.
 - 2—A Portrait of Gordon Abbott Taken This Week at His Desk at the Old Colony Trust Company, Whose Board of Directors He is Chairman. He Became Vice President of the Company in 1903.
 - 3—In the Shade of the Garden at Glass Head, West Manchester, Where Sunlight Dapples the Path.
 - 4—The Garden Has Begun Abbott's Special Pride and Interest.
 - 5—Mr. Abbott's Forty-six-foot Herreshoff Sloop, *Gloriana*, Which He Owned from 1902 to 1910. When He Had Her Broken Up, He Was Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club in 1908.

PHOTOGRAPHY
Yacht—By W. B. Jackson.
Gardens—By Gleason.
Abbott at Desk and Abbott Fishing—By Frank L. Macdonald.
Transcript Photographs.



last few years. He walks for exercise and looks fit for it. He is one of the few members of the Tahanto Club of Pocasset who has two ponds and a hatchery in that little town on Cape Cod. There, on its waters or in the shack beside the road, he has had the pleasures that go with fishing for trout, brook trout and rainbow and a lively strain imported from Prince Edward Island. Major General Andre Brewster has been among his guests there.

In His Office

From Mr. Abbott's office on the third floor of the Old Colony Trust building

his windows look out upon downtown Boston. Behind his desk on the walls hang mezzotints of Webster and Franklin, and a colored print of Franklin. Mr. Abbott is of more than middle height, easy and quiet of manner, touched about the eyes with the marks of the humor that comes into his speech. His eyes are blue, his forehead broad and less than high, his brown hair is frosted, his rather long moustache is marked with silver. His speech has the effortless distinction that might be expected of his background. Heavy-shouldered, solidly built, he walks with a trace of forward inclination that at first belies his height.

His dress is quiet colored, brown or gray, his cravat to match and he wears his shell-rimmed eyeglasses on a black ribbon. Either at his desk or fishing from a skiff he likes a pipe to smoke. The sensibility that one suspects from his sentiment for the *Gloriana* is reflected in the grace of manner with which he finds it possible to meet a visitor. He does not care to discuss his appointment to the board of trustees of the Public Library. But his fitness for that appointment is not difficult to assess from his obvious tolerance, his definiteness of speech and the record of his achievement. **MACDONALD**

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1926

Seeing the Public Library

MOST of Boston's summer vacation pilgrims come with the Public Library conspicuously starred in their notes of itinerary. Its noble mass, its serene yet richly decorative front arrest few visitors long in their haste toward the more popularly famed interior. The graceful naked youths sculptured above the entrance perhaps no longer shock those who give the front a casual glance. Besides, the great bronze figures seated upon either side the outer steps are apt to divert the eye from less conspicuous sculptural decorations.

Polished by all passing feet, the zodiacal figures of the pavement distract most eyes from the groined ceiling, and its mosaics reminiscent of Venetian St. Mark's and its dim glories. Men and women move slowly up the great staircase, usually almost in silence. Most men go hat in hand. A patient watcher for an hour or two daily in almost any week between mid-July and early September could assign pretty closely individual visitors to their local habitat. Were their speech louder one could come near to guessing the place of each over half the continent.

Those tawny marbles, stored and solidified sunshine of myriad ages, quarried in distant earth, carved by deft hands to architectural beauty, polished to smooth and restful flat surfaces, and assembled in such fashion as to form pillars and arches of due proportion, seem to breathe into the ample enclosed space a golden atmosphere. Imagination, brain and hand have wrought in unison to the general result; but only here and there a visitor of trained eye, or one of instinctive taste, pauses long at the first landing of the staircase to absorb the perfect beauty of the whole effect. Many turn to look out of the window upon the cloistered court, with its simply rich lawn, its sunny peace of noonday accentuated by the plash of the fountain in the pool of transparent water. All pause for a few minutes to gaze at the serenely harmonious wall decorations of Puvis de Chavannes. Not a few are probably startled rather than soothed by the silent appeal of the Frenchman's colors, because of the unfamiliar technique that dictated a conventionalizing of the figures, a simplicity without minute detail. Again, few pause long enough to realize the effect of unity produced by the painter's care that his decorations should not be so emphatic as to divert attention from the complete architectural effect.

Many are really in haste to see Abbey's dark glories. The painter's method is more easily understood in these pictures

done in full perspective, with their gold and crimson starting out from the darker background in powerful appeal. Not many give much attention to the darkly rich beamed ceiling. Mothers and daughters gravely con the closely printed card of explanation. The vice of our education, which approaches such decorative splendors as those of Abbey, as it approaches literature, sculpture, architecture, as feasts of skilled science rather than of creative art, distracts the attention of such visitors from the broad effects of consistent wholes. They are apt to go away, intellectually enriched perhaps, but aesthetically starved. The fine spirit pervading the library is lost upon too many.

So, too, in Bates hall, the visitors are apt to have curious eyes for the slender company of midsummer readers, for the formidable array of books by the ten thousand, for the bust of sage and saint, but to neglect the dignity and beauty of the apartment itself, and its rarely beautiful ceiling. Minutes are too precious to be concentrated in wasteful silence upon the larger beauties of the apartment as a whole, which teach sound taste without puzzling comment, and widen the mind. An American naval officer once boasted that he saw everything in the great museums of Paris when he visited them on a forty-eight hours leave.

Mothers and their eager offspring flock to the room for children and teachers. A few book-hungry youngsters would like to settle down here and feed freely. But time is precious and hours might be given to the exhibition room alone. Many pause under the large photograph of Lincoln, at full length though seated, shown at the great and good man's ungainliest, with all his physical defects crying aloud, those defects that caricaturists loved to exaggerate till the shot of Wilkes Booth stilled evil tongues and poisoned pens.

There is much to be seen, so all must climb higher and try to guess out the faces of Sargent's prophets. Then, too, there is the newspaper room. Luckily its windows are wide. Not yet has come that cold season when it seems as if no relatively fresh air reaches the crowded room except such as is expelled from the lungs of visitors just in from the frosty streets. The summer visitors are apt to be incurious as to any files except those of the newspapers published nearest the home town. But time must be saved for a visit to the genealogical shelves, for most of the visitors are "old American," many descended from the earliest New Englanders. Duty duly paid at the altar of ancestor worship, tired visitors hasten off, for are not the State Houses, old and new, to be seen, and must not the Museum of Art be done with something like conscientious regard for every department, as far as time serves?

In Honor of Its Coming Birthday, City, State and Nation Combine in Exhibiting at the Boston Public Library Features of Library Work in General and Boston's in Particular

By Mary Elizabeth Prim

IN October the American Library Association will be fifty years old. In honor of the occasion, the city, the State and the Nation have contributed the makings of a mammoth birthday cake in the shape of a display of rare editions, manuscripts, autographs, pictures and charts which may now be seen in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibit is a picture of the oldest traveling library in the world, an ox-cart used to transport books in China over a thousand years ago. An earthenware model of this was excavated from an ancient grave some time ago. The Chinese Library Association, which was recently formed, presented this to the A. L. A. through Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, whose invitation visit to China was under the authority of the American Association.

The Boston Public Library considered itself very up to date when it sent a Ford truck of books through the congested portions of the South End. The Chinese who encountered this were very courteous and interested. Not one of them mentioned the fact that such a device was an old story among their ancestors!

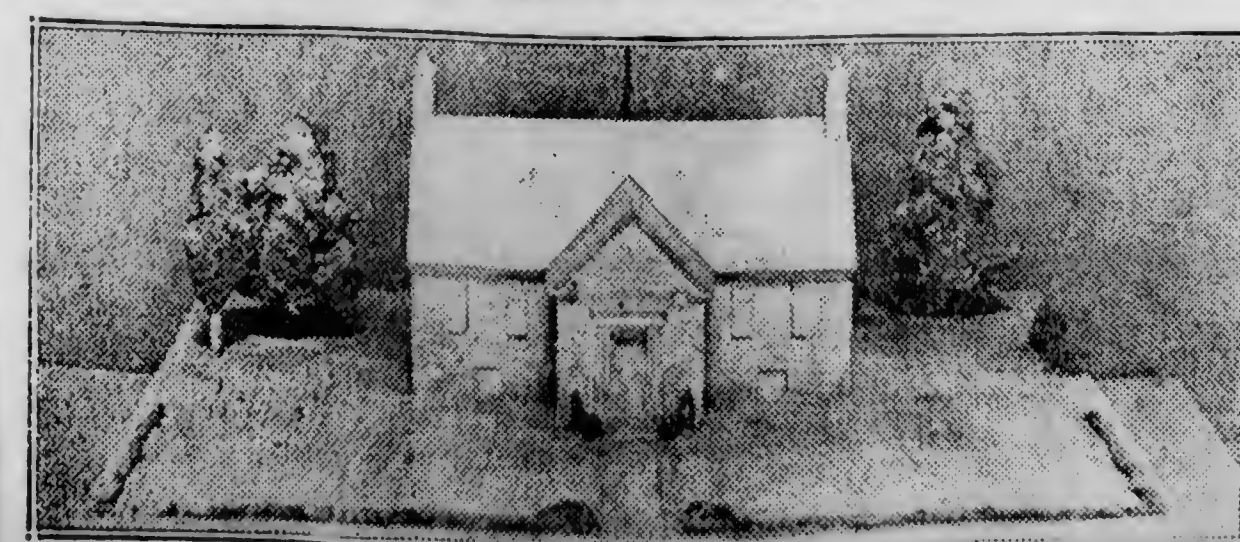
The A. L. A. "Read With a Purpose" bulletins are also on display, as well as posters and book lists relating to the association. One hundred and fifty thousand copies of the bulletins have been sold to date in the U. S. A. No reports from China are available—yet.

A Fire in the Fireplace

Out-of-town visitors take a delight in the exhibit of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, especially the map showing all the library buildings of the Commonwealth. One constantly hears, "Oh, look, Alice, there's our library in Worcester," or, "That's exactly like the New Bedford Public Library." One oldish man solemnly

pointed out to a library attendant the room in one public library where he was born. Since then his family sold their home to the town.

This exhibit has another interesting map called "South of Boston." It is a literary guide to the Cape and shows the birthplace of Joseph C. Lincoln, F. J. Stimson, Ethel M. Kelley and other celebrities of the region. Thoreau's Cape Cod is marked on this map, and Mallein Hill and the scene of "The Portion of Labor." Another charming feature of the State Library exhibit is a plaster model of a small public library, made in the office of Coolidge and Carlson. Above this on

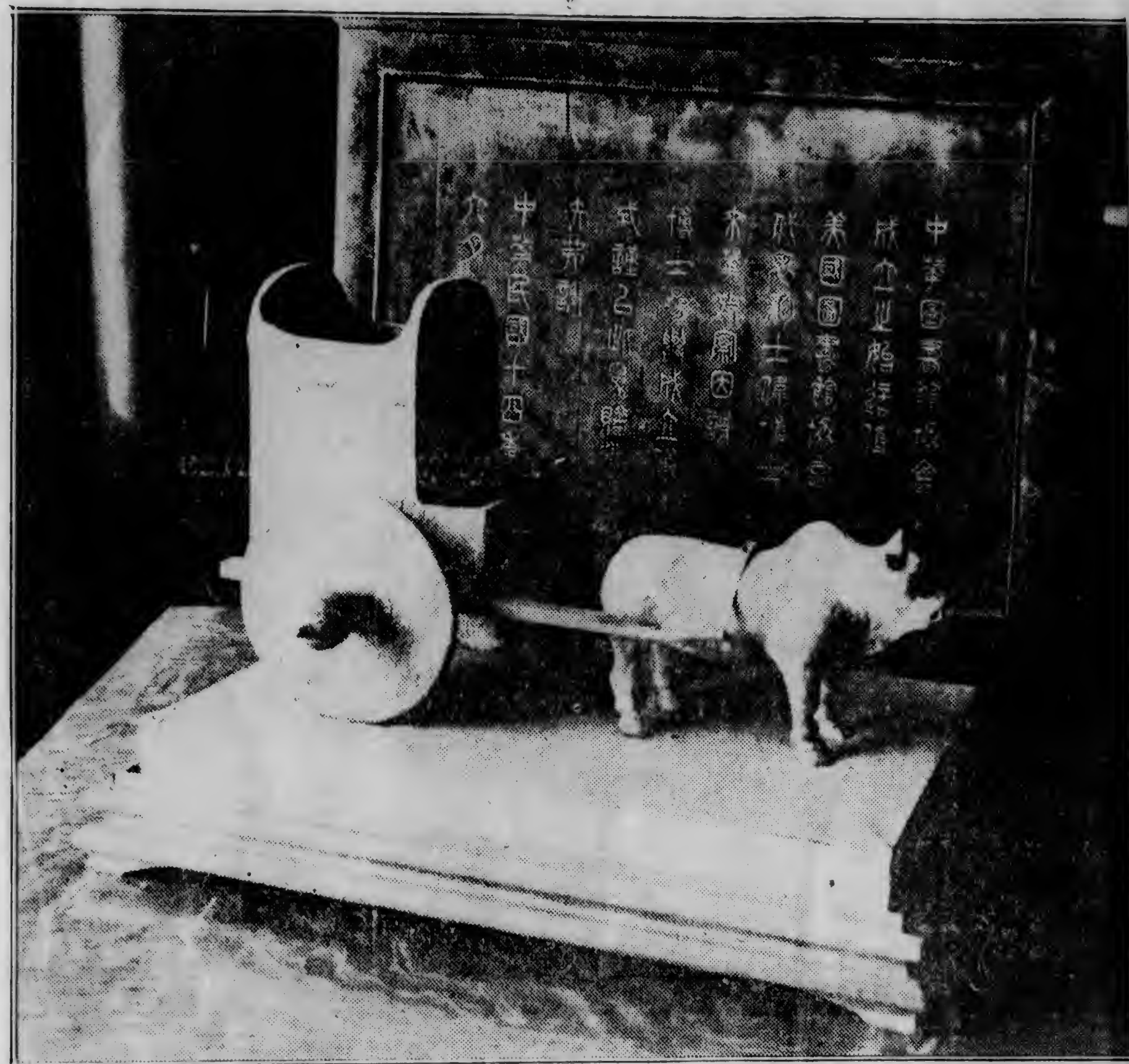


Exterior of a Model One-Room Library for a Small Town

In the "Book of the Branches"

Perhaps the most ingenious arrangement of the exhibition is "The Open Book of the Branches." This actually is a huge book hung on a standard which is generally used to display pictures. It is a complete guide to the work of the branch libraries, showing samples of entrance and promotional examinations, lessons for assistants, circulation estimates, examples of branch lettering, modeling and poster work, and various other things which show how efficiency is combined with thrift. "The Open Book" is rapidly becoming one of the most popular books in the library and is doing much to awaken an interest

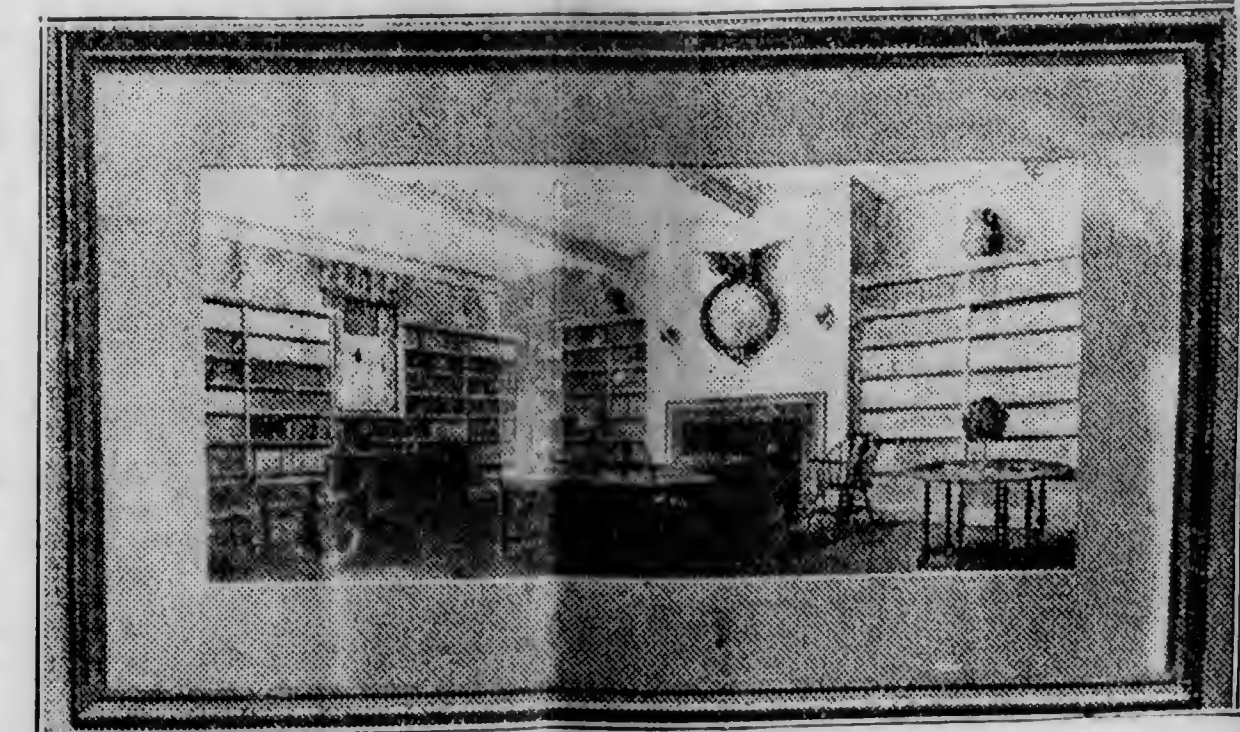
Fifty Candles for the American Library Association



How the World's Oldest Traveling Library, the Ancestor of Boston's "Flivver Library," Looked in China Over 1000 Years Ago

the wall is a water-color sketch of the interior of an ideal small library, very gay with deep-chintz-covered chairs, bowls of flowers on the mantel, and a fireplace, with a fire in it! Every architect's plan for a library includes a fireplace, but this is the first one which has a fire laid and lighted!

In addition to this dream library, there are actual photographs of the transformation of old homesteads and churches into public libraries, at slight expense. This is only one example of the enthusiastic thriftiness of the commission, which has done so much with a little more than 1 per cent of the total revenues from the cities and towns throughout the State.



The Fireplace Adds Cheer in Winter to the Model Library's Interior

Of special interest to bibliomaniaes is a collection of the books received by various branch libraries as gifts in former days. The openhandedness of donors is shown by a list of donors: Moretus, an Elzevir, not to mention a first edition of "Fanshawe," a copy of which brought over three thousand dollars at auction recently. From West Roxbury Branch comes a file of "The Harbinger," the newspaper published by the residents of Brook Farm.

Another popular item is a model of the West Roxbury Branch. This is the work of Miss Hilda Zeller and is an exact replica of the library, from the surrounding concrete walk and resplendent shrubbery to the flag on the flagstaff. The interior has solid looking furniture, realistic books on the shelves, and groups of busy readers and attendants.

A delightful section is the one devoted to work with children. It contains pictures of earnest youngsters pondering over home lessons in the branch libraries, standing patiently in long lines to get their books checked out, and the after-school rush. Other pictures show horses waiting for the weekly story hour to begin. Interior views register then listening to the library "story teller," who so enthralled that they are unaware of the camera.

Plums for the Cake

One whole case is given over to a remarkable exhibit of colored drawings by fifth and sixth grade children who have attempted, with great success, to illustrate what they have heard at the story hour. There is no pinched academic spirit about these drawings. They have a verve and gaiety that many a grown-up artist would envy. There is one especially excellent piece of work, showing a child's conception of massed galleys on a rough sea.

In a glass case nearby is a selection of exquisitely illustrated children's books, contrasted with the tiny, drab-bound volumes of fifty years ago. Yet the latter includes a copy of "Little Women," which only goes to show that you may improve illustrations and binding, but only the story matters after all.

The following plums from the Boston Public Library have been contributed to this birthday cake for the American Library Association: A leaf of the Gutenberg forty-two-line Bible, an illuminated Dutch manuscript of St. Augustine's "City of God," several important Shakespearean items from the Barton Collection, illustrated manuscripts including a great volume of antiphons with music, written in huge letters on sheets of vellum, and a copy of Sir Isaac Newton's "Optics," with sixteen pages of manuscript in his own hand.

All these are from the special collections of the library and were either received as gifts or purchased through funds donated to the Boston Public Library by public-spirited citizens.

Old Pictures and Medals

The autographs on display are from the collection of Hon. Mellen Chamber-

lain, a former librarian, and include those of Ferdinand and Isabella, Sir Henry Vane, Miles Standish and John Alden, Hancock, Washington, Samuel Adams, Jefferson and Daniel Webster. Also, there is an original pen-and-ink sketch of the "Boston Massacre," made by Paul Revere and used at the trial of the soldiers, and a manuscript volume of the account kept at the Watertown Arsenal during the early days of the Revolution, open to a page on which are recorded the names of horses for the use of General Washington and John Hancock.

A glass case in the center of the room contains a series of illustrations of the Boston Public Library for the past fifty years. It is interesting to see that our present director, Charles L. Belden, besides being president of the American Library Association, is chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts.

Bostonians will delight in the pictures of the old Boylston street building, and the laying of the cornerstone of the present library. This occurred in 1888, and the ladies are wearing what was not then fancy dress, as Max Beerbohm would put it. The policeman of the period was awe-inspiring, with a gorgeous uniform and flowing whiskers. A medal is on display which was presented to the Charlestown Branch on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Two bronze Dante medals which were presented to Mr. Belden in recognition of his work with the Italian people of Boston are also available, as well as a Dante medal presented to Miss Curley, librarian of North End Branch.

This remarkable exhibit, with its excursions into history, bibliography, art and literature, shows the growth of the American public library movement in fifty years, and is also a charming tribute to the organization which has done so much to foster this growth—the American Library Association.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1926

Boston Public Library Accessions

Director Charles F. D. Belden, in the seventy-fourth annual report of the Boston Public Library, gives the titles of some of the noteworthy accessions of the year 1925. The library secured, among other purchases, a copy of Stevens's and Malone's edition of Shakespeare's Works, London, 1838, but it was bought because it had a fore-edge painting representing Shakespeare's birthplace, and, strange as it may appear, the library did not previously possess any example of fore-edge painting. A copy of what is believed to be the first printing of the New Testament in Boston, of which no other copy has been discovered is the edition with the imprint: "Massachusetts Bay: Boston: Printed by Thomas & John Fleet, at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill, 1780." (The report misprints the date 1870). A copy of "A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston," 1770, is the second issue of the first edition printed in the same year, and contains a letter to the Duke of Richmond and the names of people in England to whom the pamphlet was sent, not in the first issue. Some rare early imprints were the first edition of Lewis Evans's "The Castle of Christianitie, detecting the long erring estate, as well of the Romanie Church, as of the Bishop of Rome, together with the defence of the Catholique faith," London, 1568; William Heale's "An apology for women; or, an opposition to Dr. G., his assertion. Who held in the Aet at Oxoforde. Anno. 1608. That it was lawfull for husbands to beate their wives," 1609; Sir Francis Babel's "The deplorable life and death of Edward the Second, King of England. Together with the downfall of the two unfortunate Fauroits, Gavestone and Spencer," London, 1628. (The surreptitious first edition), and a fine example of the Cologne Press, the "Passio domini nostri Iesu Christi ex quatuor evangelistis collecta," 1499.

Life is indeed complicated in Copley Square. Mr. Frank Chase, in charge of the reference department of the library, was once on his way up the front stairs, when a man caught up with him and rasped "Please, where do I register?" Mr. Chase, assuming the stranger wished to take out a library card, answered, "Upstairs, to the right." But the man had another question. "Do you think I'll be able to get a room with bath?" It was then that Mr. Chase realized that the man had wandered into the library thinking it was one of the many hotels in the neighborhood.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1926

LEAKY ROOF DAMAGES LIBRARY PAINTING

A leaky roof in the public library building is responsible for damage to the mural painting, "Philosophy," by P. Puvis de Chavannes, celebrated French artist, which will probably necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money to restore the painting to its original condition. Frank H. Chase, acting librarian, made a close examination of the condition of the painting and the firm of Fox and Gale, architects, will be called in consultation regarding restoration.

BOSTON POST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1926

Leaky Library Roof Damages Painting



"PHILOSOPHY," BY P. PUVIS DE CHAVANNES
The mural painting in the Boston Public Library by the famous French artist that has been badly damaged by water from a leaky roof. The damage has caused considerable excitement in Boston art circles.

"Philosophy," a mural painting in the Public Library by the celebrated French artist, P. Puvis de Chavannes, has been damaged to such an extent by water from a leaky roof that it may be necessary to expend a large amount of money to restore it to anything like its original condition. Yesterday a close examination was made of the condition of the world-famous painting by Frank H. Chase, who is the acting librarian. Later Mr. Fox and Gale, the architectural firm of Fox & Gale will be called into consultation regarding the matter of restoration, which is deemed by experts to be a matter of great difficulty.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1926

LIBRARY MURAL DAMAGED

Twenty Square Inches of Blue Sky Flake Off Canvas by Puvis de Chavannes Because of Leak from Old Chimney

A cloud has appeared in the blue sky over the groves of Academia as depicted in the "Philosophy" panel of the staircase murals in the Boston Public Library. When P. Puvis de Chavannes signed his name to the canvas in Paris in 1894, he intended that nothing in the design should be whiter than the colonnade of the academy and the idealized Parthenon on the Acropolis beyond the trees.

Recent rains, however, have tried to improve on the artist's work, by running down a disused chimney connected with the boiler plant which formerly heated the library. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian explained, soaking in through the leaky backing of the panel, and flaking the blue paint off an irregular portion of the white canvas about a foot long, one inch wide at the top and three inches near the lower end.

The white patch is so similar to a cloud, hovering in the semi-circle of sky at the top of the panel near the right, that it might not be recognized as due to a leak except for two places on the marble wall next the panel, which also show that rain has leaked through.

The chimney is also blamed for the crack in the Philosophy panel above Plato's head running for about a yard down the sky, trees and colonnade. The crack has been there several years, members of the library staff told Mr. Chase.

Fox & Gale, Boston architects who were in the office of McKim, Mead & White when the library was built, have as yet, Mr. Chase said, made no report on how the damage can be repaired. The firm, as the Boston agents of the New York architects, have been consulting architects to the Library trustees since 1894.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, AUG 25, 1926

CONFERENCE CONCERT IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

A concert arranged by the Citizens' Committee in connection with the International Conference of Colored Musicians was given yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Several classical selections were played by Ida Payne Braithwaite, violinist. There were solos and duets by the following artists: Mrs. B. H. Ames, Ethel Hardy Smith and M. Hamilton Hodges. The accompanists were Mrs. Jessie E. Shaw and Frederic P. White. Ellenor Trent Wallace gave readings.

AUGUST 24, 1926

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER THE EAVES OF GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names born into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of column sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

A situation which may be confronted in identifying more than one of the names on the Boston Public Library building is met for the first time in the name of Zeno. There are some 15 or 20 Zenos in history, five of whom were ancient philosophers, one a medieval eastern emperor, and the remainder mostly men of more recent times.

There are no records in the library to tell which Zeno was intended to be honored, though the grouping in which the name occurs gives an almost positive indication. Miss Della Jean Deery, who has been secretary of the library board of trustees since the time of the construction of the building, has preserved the original handwritten lists of names, submitted by various Boston scholars, from which the trustees selected the names, but these manuscripts, with very few exceptions, contain only surnames.

The name Zeno appears on the building in company with that of Socrates and Plato. Hence a philosopher apparently was intended. Two Zenos were eminent above the rest in Greek philosophy, one of whom lived before Socrates, the other after. On the library scroll the name precedes that of Socrates, hence it can be assumed that the tribute is to the former Zeno. The latter Zeno was the founder of the Stoic School of Philosophy.

ZENO of Elea is credited with having been the inventor of "dialectic," that is, the art of analysis of mental conceptions in discourse, or as one writer has explained it "disputation which has for its end not victory but the discovery or the transmission of truth." To have invented that, he must have lived a long time ago. He did—nearly five centuries before Christ. He invented also a number of paradoxes which kept the philosophers of his time and the succeeding century thinking hard on how to explain them. One of these was that since an arrow is in only one space at any instant of its flight, it is at rest during every moment of its flight, and therefore at rest during its entire flight. By other paradoxes he apparently confounded philosophers for more than half a century.

He embraced the school which held that all existence is one, and hence his subtle arguments were directed toward showing absurdities in the theory that existence is made up of many things. It was only through the thought of Plato that these theories were harmonized later to the satisfaction of the philosophers.

SOCRATES (Soc'ra-tes) was the first of the three Athenian philosophers whose names now are most familiar. Plato was his pupil, and he was the inspirer if not the founder of the greatest schools of Grecian philosophy. He spent his time in the streets conversing with all who would talk to him, and questioning them to learn their thoughts. He developed this art of questioning, or "dialectic" invented by Zeno of Elea, to such subtlety that he confounded the more "bumptious" men of learning by drawing them into impossible positions through their own answers.

The aim of his philosophy was not to seek "knowledge for its own sake," but rather wisdom for the sake of determining conduct. He inculcated virtue, piety, justice, courage and temperance as means toward the end of the well-being of the individual. The strength of his teaching lay in the rigor with which Socrates himself practiced his moral precepts. Yet it made him enemies as well as friends, and in 399 B. C. he was accused of "introducing new divinities and corrupting the young," and was sentenced by the Athenian jury of 500. Even after that he delivered to his students a discourse on his belief in immortality.

MOHAMMAD was the founder of the religion of Islam. He was born in Mecca about 570 A.D., and was religious from his youth. The religion which he conceived was one of monotheism in contrast to the polytheism in which his fellow Arabs believed. He declared himself to be a prophet of the one deity, Allah. His wife was the first believer in his new faith, and encouraged him during the several years in which persecutions were many and converts few. His polytheist former fellow tribesmen drove him from Mecca after he had taught four years, and he took refuge in Medina where he was received as a ruler. This flight, called the "hejira," starts the Mohammedan calendar. At Medina he raised an army and began to spread his dominion by the sword. He recaptured Mecca eight years after the flight and established an empire. At the height of his power he lived simply in a small house, ate frugally, refused riches and avoided personal pomp. He wrote the "Koran," or book of the Mohammedan religion.

*Hotel & Travel News -
August 27, 1926*

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CELEBRATING 50th ANNIVERSARY WITH UNIQUE EXHIBITION

**Directed by a Taxi Driver, a Visitor
in Boston Spends an Interesting Hour**

The traveler who passes through Boston has failed to see one of the most beautiful sights the city has to offer if he has neglected to visit the courtyard of the Boston Public Library. On the hottest summer's day the colonnade, shady and cool, offers a delightful resting place. Sitting at ease in a roomy, comfortable arm-chair, one looks out upon the brilliant colors of the court, open to the sky, and thinks for a moment that he must be in Italy or in Spain. All is quiet. Only a distant roar reminds him that he is but a few hundred feet from the center of one of Boston's busiest uptown squares. Beautiful, however, as the courtyard is in the full light of an August noon, to be "seen aright" it must be viewed by the picturesque light of an August moon. Then it is the kind of place poets dream of. The walls are lighted by many gleaming windows, the cloisters softly dark, the grass blue in the pale light, the fountain a shower of pearls—all beneath a sky blue with the blueness of the Mediterranean, at night sparkling with innumerable



Extension Library work in China 1000 years ago.

able stars, twinkling like phosphorescent lights in its tranquil depths.

It was on a blue and gold August noon that the writer first visited the Boston Public Library, wanting to get hold of a copy of Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers; he mentioned the fact to his taxi driver, who promptly said, "You'll find it in the Public Library." This was not to be wondered at as it is a well-known fact that many Boston taxi drivers read Shakespeare and *The Atlantic*, and are also walking information bureaus. "It's a nice time to go to the Library now," continued the driver. "They wheel a big truckload of books into the courtyard every noon—every kind of a book for every kind of a person. You'd be surprised to see how many people go there to read between 12 and 2. I drop in there sometimes when there isn't much doing in my line."

Following the driver's advice, the writer had himself driven straightaway to the Library.

Pausing for a moment in the great entrance hall, his eye caught the words "Information Office."

"General information, or only about books?" he said to the young person in charge, who had the air of a hostess receiving an honored guest.

"General," she replied, with a charming smile. "We will tell you what to see, where to eat, what it will cost you to travel to any place in the United States, and how to make out your will, as well as what to read."

"I want Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers," said the writer.

The hostess instantly produced the book and turned to the next guest. The window of the Information Office opens upon the courtyard, and as the writer sat turning the pages of his book he could watch the democratic assemblage of readers to whom literature was purveyed by a happy looking young person, clad in what his mother is wont to call a "sweet pretty gown."

As he left the office he said to his hostess, "Is there anything special I can see here in three-quarters of an hour?"

MANY THINGS TO SEE

"On this floor," she replied, "there is the newspaper room with 175 newspapers from all parts of the world; the periodical room with 1250 current periodicals. On the way upstairs in the upper corridor you will see the Chavannes pictures. Then there are Bates Hall, The Children's Room and the Delivery Room, with the Holy Grail pictures. In the upper corridor are the Sargent murals and the Special Libraries. In the Exhibition Room on the top floor is an exhibition which shows 50 years of library progress. If you're interested in your home town library, you'd better see that first. Just take the elevator to the top floor."

After viewing this exhibition the writer decided that it was his civic duty to "write a short piece" about it that would, perhaps, strike the eye of some casual visitor who might otherwise miss seeing a display which should arouse interest in any man or woman eager for ideas. That is, ideas which translated into action make for educational progress.

Suppose a man is interested in library buildings. In this exhibition are pictures (interiors and exteriors) of hundreds of library buildings.

Several cases are filled with very rare books, never placed on exhibition excepting at such a time as this.

A huge 48-page book, the leaves of which are about 2x3 feet, stands in one corner of the room and tells the story of how Boston's 31 Branches are operated.

The American Library Association, the largest library association in the world, which has its 50th anniversary this year, has an imposing array of publications. Even a casual glance at the contents of the books on display convinces one that as a citizen of the United States he would do well to know more about the work of this great educational organization.

The writer had thought that A. L. A. always stood for Automobile League of America. He was glad to find that it stood also for an educational organiza-

tion whose influence reached as far west as Hawaii and as far east as China.

China, by the way, has recently presented to Dr. Bostwick, a former president of the A. L. A., the model of a traveling book cart, made over a thousand years ago, which was taken from a Chinese tomb.

In 1925 Dr. Bostwick, who is librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, was sent to China as the official delegate of the A. L. A. in response to an invitation from the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Learning. This organization, it seems, desired to form a library association of its own, and so it came about that Dr. Bostwick assisted in June, 1925, at the opening meeting of the Library Association of China.

As the writer paused before the picture of the traveling book cart an assistant came up and offered him a printed guide to the exhibition.

"China got ahead of us for once," he said.

"She certainly did," was the reply. "We thought last year that our only push cart library in the world was a new idea, and this year we've been mighty proud of our flivver library. Of course the flivver is better than the push cart, but a tire will sometimes go flat in the most unexpected places. I really believe a bullock and cart similar to this Chinese conveyance would be just about right—especially as a large part of our route is through the Chinese section of the South End."

"Well," said the writer, "this exhibition has given me a new point of view with regard to the service a library renders to



Extension Library work in Boston today.

its community. I'm coming to see it again."

On his way out he stopped to thank the Information Office assistant, but she was surrounded by a crowd of questioners. First among them came a woman who held her hand to her face and mumbled, "I've just broken off one of my teeth. Can you tell me of a reliable dentist?" Next came the question: "I have two hours in Boston, where shall I go?" and so on until fully ten people had been answered quickly and courteously.

"I just came to thank you and to say goodbye," said the writer, "and to tell you that every time I come to Boston I intend to stop at one of the hotels in Copley Square just so that I can be near the Boston Public Library. By the way, how many are there in and around the Square?"

"Seven going concerns," was the reply, "and one other in the process of building."

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1926

THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN POETRY ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of The Herald:

May we ask the consideration of your readers to a few facts concerning the American Poetry Association that may set at rest any doubts in regard to its present position, as well as its future welfare. A casual reader of recent articles that have appeared in the press might be led to believe, in view of certain statements made therein, that the society was fast disintegrating and was doomed to early extinction. Quite on the contrary, such a condition does not exist. In fact, there would seem to be a very definite unity in the society.

During the past year there has been manifest unusual activity and a wholesome growth, under the leadership of its president, Mr. Charles Hammond Gibson. The activities of the past year have been varied, and have included both literary and social functions of no small undertaking, the success of which have very largely been the result of the unselfish and untiring zeal of the president and the board of officers, who almost without exception have been, and are still loyal to the president and to the council. It is in truth largely owing to the untiring energy of its president alone that the association was reorganized and placed upon an assured foundation.

During 1925-1926 an excellent Year Book of Poems has been produced, under the editorship of the president, and no better promise of its members or of the literary skill of the editor could be found than this volume.

Courses of free public lectures at the Public Library have been given during the past season and will be continued next winter, the distinguished speakers at the lectures, as well as at the monthly meetings, giving their services without compensation. With such a record to its credit, in the interests of poetry, the association strongly disapproves of the publication of misleading statements inspired by unfriendly feeling or of personal attacks upon its distinguished officers. Poetry is the fairest of all the arts, and those who would desecrate her name will not stand guiltless before her throne.

It is a pleasure to note that The Herald has not descended to such methods, and it is earnestly hoped that it will give this communication the space it claims, in the interest of fairness, and the educational work the association is doing in upholding the best traditions of poetry and our American writers.

MADGELENE HARRIETT
Secretary American Poetry Ass'n.
Boston, Aug. 24.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETS AT SESQUICENTENNIAL OCT. 4-8

International as Well as Local Phases of Work to Be Discussed by Speakers—Round Table Conferences Also Planned

International as well as national and local aspects of library work are to be discussed by the American Library Association as its fiftieth anniversary meeting in connection with the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia, Oct. 4 to 8, inclusive.

Charles F. D. Belden, president of the association and director of the Boston Public Library, says that numerous representatives from foreign countries and organizations are to be present. These include three from Belgium who have each been granted \$1200 for the purpose from the Educational Foundation of the Committee for Relief in Belgium. Other countries to be represented are China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Japan, Norway and Russia.

According to present arrangements proceedings are to begin with greetings from Harry A. Moore, Governor of New Jersey, on Oct. 4. Mr. Belden will give the response. Foreign delegates will then be introduced and this will be followed by a general reception.

Children's library work is to be presented by Arthur E. Bostwick of the Public Library at St. Louis, Mo.; Joy E. Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, Washington, is to speak on school library service; Donald B. Gilchrist of the University of Rochester library, on college and university libraries, and J. Randolph Coalidge Jr., of the Boston Athenaeum, will speak on "Library Trustees."

There will be a discussion on topics of international interest. Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association, and the Library Extension service round Eng., and Thor Andersen of the University Library at Oslo, Norway, will be speakers.

The special anniversary session is to be held Oct. 6 at the Drexel Institute. Commemorative addresses are to be made by R. R. Bowker, editor of Library Journal, New York City, and Melvil Dewey, of the Lake Placid Club, New York. Library organizations are to be considered at the Oct. 8 session. M. J. Ferguson of the State Library, Sacramento, Calif., president of the League of Library Commissions, is to present the work of the league. Sumner Y. Wheeler, of Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass., president of the American Association of Law Libraries, will speak of that organization's work. The Special Libraries Association, its origin, what it has accomplished and what it aims to do, is to be told by Daniel N. Handy, president, of Boston.

Numerous affiliated organizations and other groups also will hold section meetings and round tables. Among these are the agricultural libraries section, American Association of Law Libraries, art reference round table, Bibliographical Society of America, catalogue section, children's librarians section, college and reference section, county libraries round table, League of Library Commissions, lending section, library buildings round table, National Association of State Libraries, order and book selection round table, periodical round table, professional training section, public documents round table, religious book round table, small libraries round table, Special Libraries Association, training class section, school libraries section, trustees section, University Library Extension service round table, and work with the foreign-born round table.

Boston Transcript

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1926

GORDON ABBOTT CONFIRMED

Banker Passes Civil Service Commission Test as Trustee of the Boston Public Library

At today's meeting of the Civil Service Commission, the appointment of Gordon Abbott, of 240 Beacon street, as trustee of the Boston Public Library, was approved. The appointment was sent to the Commission by Mayor Nichols on Aug. 2, following the resignation of Judge Michael J. Murray. Mr. Abbott is chairman of the directors of the Old Colony Trust Company. The Library board is now complete, with Louis E. Kirstein, Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, Guy W. Currier, William A. Gaston and Mr. Abbott. Mr. Currier is president of the board.

2 Post. Aug. 30, 1926.

Library Trysting Place

The Public Library is the most romantic rendezvous in Boston! This is the opinion of librarians and doormen stationed on the ground floor of the famous repository of books at Copley square. They claim it has become a veritable trysting place for all varieties of young lovers this summer, owing to its central location and the seclusion it affords. Every evening sees scores of young couples sitting or walking arm in arm about the quiet Italian garden and patio. However, the librarians confess that they fear these romantic couples have never read a book from the shelves of the library.

Boston Post, Sept. 11, 1926

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Have you ever stopped to think how many of the names inscribed upon our Boston Public Library are those of philosophers? There you will find the names of Socrates, of Plato, and of Aristotle, as well as the names of Locke, Leibnitz, Schopenhauer, Kant, Hegel; together with a goodly number of other names of those belonging to the philosophic family.

When you enter the library and ascend the main stairway, you are delighted by the perfect and serene wall paintings of Pius de Chavannes and, of them all, none is likely to interest you more than the one which represents Plato. He is teaching one of his pupils and his hand is pointing upwards, as if saying:

"Man is a plant of heavenly, not of earthly growth."

The whole atmosphere of those lovely murals is that of philosophic calm, and they seem an embodiment of Plato's "Idea of Beauty," which he linked so closely with Goodness and with God. And when we read Plato's Dialogues, we are not only stimulated and informed by his thought, but captivated by the beauty of style with which those thoughts are clothed.

If you look at Abbey's Holy Grail pictures, in the distributing room of the library, what are they but lessons in the philosophy of religion, and in ethics, which is a department of philosophy? The thoughts and ideals of the earlier centuries, constituting their philosophy of life and of conduct, find expression in those charming mural paintings, and you recognize those thoughts and ideals as living and vital today.

Art and philosophy are closely linked together. When Dante, in those beautiful cantos of the Purgatorio, is describing the sculptured walls and pavements that made glorious the path he traversed with Virgil, after they had ascended through the cleft rock, and were proceeding on their way, the first figure presented to their gaze by those wondrous carvings was that of the angel who came down to earth with the decree of the long-went-for peace.

And when Dante came to write his great politico-philosophical treatise, "De Monarchia," he argued that only amid the calm and tranquillity of peace can man reach the highest possible development of his capacities. Dante was a philosopher as well as poet, and he had the conception of an international state, although he used the word empire. We need the philosophers to help us in the great world problem that now confronts us, and Dante's greatness of all lines applies to nations as well as to individuals.

"In His will is our peace."

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

IT is high time that every librarian in New England should begin to make definite plans to attend the semi-centennial convention of the American Library Association which will be held at Atlantic City and in Philadelphia from Oct. 4 through Oct. 9. Undoubtedly this will be the most significant meeting the A. L. A. has held since the war, or will hold again for at least another decade. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, already is far advanced in the writing of his presidential address for this historic occasion, and Massachusetts, in this year when a Massachusetts man is president, certainly should have an unusually strong delegation on hand with their leader.

Tentative programs issued from A. L. A. headquarters show that the opening session at 8.30 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 4, at Atlantic City will receive the greetings of Governor Harry A. Moore of New Jersey, and that his address will be followed by a response from President Belden. The foreign delegates then will be introduced. The array of guests is impressive, so impressive that it seems desirable to give the full list here:

Belgium: Charles Gaspard, Manuscripts Division, Bibliotheque Royale de Belgique, Brussels; Theodor Schilling, La Bibliotheque, L'Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain; Rachel Sedov, La Bibliotheque de l'Université Libre, Brussels.

China: John C. B. Kwei, Augustine Library, Shanghai Christian University, Tsinan; Mary Elizabeth Wood, Home University Library, Wuchang.

Denmark: A. G. Drachmann, University Library, Copenhagen (delegated to represent the Danish Libraries by the Minister of Public Instruction).

France: Pierre Roland-Mareil, Bibliotheque Nationale des Petits-Champs, Paris.

Germany: G. Fritz, Die Stadtbibliothek, Berlin.

Great Britain: Miss A. S. Cooke, Kent County Library, Maidstone, England (Guest of Carnegie Corporation); Lord Eglon, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Eastport, Dunfermline, Scotland; Thomas Girdle, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Eastport, Dunfermline, Scotland (Official representative of the British Special Libraries Association and Information Bureau); Henry Guppy, President British Library Association, London, England; S. A. Pitt, Glasgow Corporation Public Library, Glasgow, Scotland (Official delegate of the British Library Association); Walter Powell, Public Libraries, Birmingham, England (Official delegate of the British Library Association); Ernest A. Savage, Edinburgh Public Libraries, Edinburgh, Scotland; R. P. Sharp, Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London, England (to represent the British Museum and the Board of Education).

Ireland: R. J. Gourley, Belfast Public Libraries, Central Public Library, Belfast, Ireland.

Japan: R. M. Ohsa, Order Department of the Imperial Library of South Manchuria Railway Co., New York City, (present address).

Norway: Thor Anderson, Universitets Bibliotek, Oslo.

Russia: Madame L. Hartin-Hamburger, Institute for Library Science, All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow.

Second Session, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 9.30 A. M.

Announcements and reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Children's library work—Arthur E. Hostwick, Salt Lake City, Utah, Mo.

School library service—Joy E. Morgan, editor, Journal of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

College and university libraries—Donald B. Gilchrist, University of Rochester Library, Rochester, N. Y.

Library trustees—J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston Atheneum, Boston, Mass.

Third Session, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 8.30 P. M.

Tones of International Interest.

Henry Guppy, President, British Library Association, The John Rylands Library, Manchester, England.

Thor Anderson, University Library, Oslo, Norway.

Other speakers.

Anniversary Session, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 10.30 or 11.00 A. M.

(At Drexel Institute, Philadelphia)

Commemorative addresses.

R. R. Bowker, editor Library Journal, New York City.

Melvin Dewey, Lake Placid Club, New York.

Fourth Session, Thursday, Oct. 7, 9.30 P. M.

Tones of International Interest.

Fifth Session, Friday, Oct. 8, 9.30 A. M.

League of Library Commissioners—M. J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento, Calif., President, League of Library Commissioners.

American Association of Law Libraries—Sumner Y. Wheeler, Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass., President, American Association of Law Libraries.

National Association of State Libraries.

The Special Libraries Association: Its origin, what it has accomplished, and what it aims to do—D. S. Hardy, Insurance Association of Boston, President, Special Libraries Association.

Sixth Session, Friday, Oct. 8, 8.30 P. M.

Business; Report of tellers of election; Resolutions; Introduction of new officials.

President's address; Looking into the future—Charles F. D. Belden.

No fewer than twenty-five distinct programs have been organized for twenty-five sectional groups, cooperating associations and special roundtables. Space does not serve here for publication of their itemized programs, but the list of the conference groups is as follows: Agricultural Libraries Section; American Association of Law Libraries; Art Reference Round Table; Bibliographical Society of America; Catalog Section; Children's Librarians Section; College and Reference Section; Council; County Librarians Round Table; Hospital Libraries Round Table; League of Library Commissioners; League of Library Commissioners; Library Building; Round Table; National Association of State Libraries; Order and Book Selection Round Table; Periodical Round Table; Professional Training Section; Public Documents Round Table; Religious Book Round Table; School Libraries Section; Small Libraries Round Table.

Special Libraries Association; Training Class Section; Trustees Section; University Library Extension Service Round Table, and Work with Foreign-Born Round Table.

Official registration for the A. L. A. convention will begin Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3. Following the anniversary meeting Wednesday morning, the University of Pennsylvania is giving a luncheon to which all attending the conference are invited. Thursday afternoon is being held free from scheduled meetings of any kind. Those who have not yet made hotel reservations are urged to do so at once. The Ambassador Hotel, which will be A. L. A. conference headquarters, reports that requests for reservations for the conference are coming in rapidly.

In the opinion of the editor of The A. L. A. Bulletin, "The Semi-centennial has won its way through vicissitudes and delays to an acknowledged success. It exceeds even sanguine expectations, from the historic, artistic and popular point of view. The A. L. A. exhibit which is a part of it is housed in the Palace of Education, Philadelphia itself, the semi-centennial Exposition, the unsurpassed attractions of Atlantic City, and the conference in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the A. L. A. offer a combination of attractions which can never be repeated and which no librarian will willingly miss."

People may be tired of statistics "laid end to end, but the Haverhill Public Library, in its recent annual report, springs a new graphic contrast which the librarian finds astonishing, and because astonishing, decidedly interesting. Under the title, "The Day's Work of a Librarian," it is stated that "Haverhill read 248,000 library books last year. If one's day reading of library books by the people of this city were stacked in a pile, allowing one and one-half inches for each book, the pile (32 feet high) would reach seven feet higher than the top of the Haverhill National Bank building, the highest building in the city." Accompanying this legend is a drawing which shows the bank building, and beside it a pile of books, out-topping the structure as aforesaid.

Now, what is so astonishing about this? Well, if someone, holding in his hand a book of ordinary size, had asked the Librarian, "How many of these would it take, laid one upon another, to equal the height of a structure 102 feet high?" most certainly the Librarian would have replied, offhand, "Seventy thousand." It would have been a stupid answer, as arithmetics easily show, but none the less the Librarian is sure that is the answer he would have given and, what is more, he is quite positive that it is the answer which would have come from nine of every ten persons who might have been asked it.

The path to the correct answer, once one figures it out, obviously is very simple, however. An allowance of one and a half inches for the thickness of each book means eight books to a foot. Very well; multiply this by 102 and you get well; multiply this by 102 and you get only 816 books. And that is all the volumes there need be, then, in Haverhill's daily pile of books, taller by 17 feet than Haverhill's tallest building. Again multiply 816 by 300 (being the number of working days in the year), and you get the proof of Haverhill's computation—an annual circulation, as above stated, of 248,000.

But in what a striking way such a drawing brings home to the mind the material extent of a library's daily service, that the public book-house of a city no larger than Haverhill should hand out on each of its working days in the year a stack of books 102 feet high. Applying the same test to Boston, the figures become quite staggering. The circulation of the Boston Public Library for the last full twelve-month year on record was 2,132,194. Divide this number not by 300, but by the 365 days of the complete year, making no allowance for holidays and Sundays, as in Haverhill. This shows a daily circulation of roughly 5850. Stacking these books up, at eight to a foot, one makes a pile 737.5 feet high. And that, if you please, is more than twice as high as the Custom House Tower, which is 494 feet, or 506 with its topmost cap. What prodigious daily readers Bostonians are, and how altitudinous is the altruistic service of the Boston Public Library.

Very seriously, the Librarian commends to the city library authorities the preparation and publication of a graphic sketch showing forth this wonder. Perhaps other cities have published similar exhibits in the past, but even if so, the drawing certainly will strike the public of Boston as a novelty, and will help teach them something about the high trunk and widespread branches of Boston's free book-tree.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1926

SPACE AND MONEY WOULD DO IT
To the Editor of The Herald:

My esteem for the Boston Public Library, and its staff, is unbounded. I have had occasion to use its facilities many times and have received very valuable assistance from the librarians and employees, who by their co-operation transform the library itself from a mere collection of volumes into a living thing, a vital educational force.

However, as one who would gladly make further use of the library, I offer a few suggestions that would extend the service of the institution considerably.

Could there not be a room in the library to which books of reference might be taken, where it would be possible to rent, for a reasonably hourly charge, typewriters? Where one is preparing a manuscript requiring long labor involved if the material must first be copied in longhand, then re-tabulated, it adds considerably to the copied later. It is not advisable, certainly, to carry away several large volumes, to copy a few hundred words from each. Providing typewriting facilities would keep many books on hand that otherwise would be taken away for reference, and perhaps kept many days, instead of being used at once and returned.

If smoking were allowed in this same room, would it not make the place more comfortable for a great many tobacco users?

The stone work of the Copley-Plaza was recently cleaned. The face of the library needs washing, or sand-blasting, perhaps. This not of first importance as regards the value of the library itself, but would make it more attractive to many people and add to the appearance of the pleasant square in which it stands.

These suggestions, except the last, would not involve great expenditure, and would make the library a comfortable and convenient place to work in, without disturbing the admirable existing arrangement of facilities.

R. G. du ROCHEMONT.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

ONE of the interesting features of the approaching semi-centennial conference of the American Library Association will be the presence of some fifty prominent librarians from foreign countries. A number of these librarians will address the conference at two of its general sessions. At the close of the conference a group of twenty-five or thirty of these foreign representatives of the profession will make a round trip of important libraries in the eastern part of the country as guests of the A. L. A. Others are anticipating the conference and are already making individual pilgrimages through American libraries. Five of these keen and interested librarians visited the Boston Public Library during the past week.

Among these perhaps the most prominent is Mr. S. A. Pitt, city librarian of Glasgow since 1915, the vice president of the British Library Association, of which he comes as an official delegate. Mr. Pitt is one of the most eminent British librarians and began his career as superintendent of the district libraries in Glasgow, where he planned and built what is regarded as the best system of branch libraries in Great Britain. He then went to Coventry, where he reorganized the City Library, before he returned to his present position in Glasgow.

Another guest at Copley Square last week was Mr. Charles Nowell, who now occupies Mr. Pitt's old position as city librarian at Coventry. Mr. Nowell is a member of the council of the library association, and is its examiner in classification. He is in America at the invitation of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, as the representative of a medium-sized town library. Alert and vigorous, he is almost American in his insistence on efficiency.

A recent important development of British libraries has been the rise of county library systems. Two county librarians have visited Boston, Miss A. S. Cooke, former librarian of Gloucestershire, and now at the head of the Kent County system, in which she has been very successful in building up close co-operation with the town libraries; and Captain R. Wright, of the Middlesex County Library. Both Miss Cooke and Captain Wright are speeding across the continent to California before the conference, in order to become acquainted with the best that America has done in county library work.

Boston's fifth library visitor from afar was Mr. Tami Yamada, one of the two librarians of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Yamada, who was educated in Paris, was formerly professor of French literature at Tokyo, but is at present librarian in charge of Occidental books. He reports that the university library has already received 500,000 volumes, mostly by gift, since the great disaster of two years ago, and that the steel work of the new library building is nearing completion.

According to the A. L. A. Bulletin for September, the American Library in Paris has in its possession some eight to ten thousand duplicate books, which it is arranging into collections to be presented to the smaller colleges of the newer European countries, where an effort is being made to teach English, but where there is a dearth of books in that language. These books were all part of the shipment sent to France by the Library War Service of the American Library Association. Eighty cases of them were shipped back to Paris from Coblenz when the army of occupation went home. A large part of them deal with American history, agriculture, economics and so on, and the American Library in Paris thinks it would be a fine thing if, with each collection, a set of some American encyclopedia could be included. Any American encyclopedia issued since 1900 will be welcome, though the New International and the Americana will be most valuable. There will be anywhere from seventy to a hundred collections, and that many encyclopedias can be used.

Most American libraries have stored away in the basement one or more such sets, and the American Library in Paris suggests that such of these as can be spared be sent to the Institute of International Exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., to be forwarded to the Paris library. Transportation charges to Washington will be refunded, if requested.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1926

Our Free Lectures

The announcement of the Lowell lectures for another season brings satisfaction to a large circle. These free lectures, beginning in October and running to April, perpetuate in a particularly happy fashion one of Boston's most famous and most highly honored family names. They afford an intellectual opportunity of rare value, both to Bostonians and to the students who come from afar to attend the educational institutions in and around this city. There are other such courses, to be sure, notably those on Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings in the hall of the Boston Public Library. These and other courses, freely opened to the public, and attended to the full capacity of their respective halls each season, give Boston a unique distinction. Among them the Lowell lectures are of first importance. There are eight courses in the series this year. Three of them are by distinguished visitors from England, one by a French scholar and four by members of the Harvard faculty.

Irishman Science
Monitor
Sept. 15, 1926

SYMPHONY LECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

University Extension Series
to Be Given at Library

The third annual course of lectures "to aid in the appreciation of Boston Symphony concerts" is announced by the division of university extension, State Department of Education, acting in co-operation with the Boston Public Library.

The series, 24 lectures in all, will begin Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 5:15 p. m. in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library and will continue on Wednesdays preceding concerts throughout the fall and winter.

Each week the program of the concerts to be given on the following Friday and Saturday in Symphony Hall, will be considered and illustrated on piano by selections. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, explains that "the course is designed for all who wish to gain a keener enjoyment in the appreciation of orchestral music as well as for teachers and students." "Although based on the current repertory," he said, "it will be essentially a study of orchestral composition from the listener's point of view. The principles of music relating to form and design, the characteristics of the different musical instruments will be studied, together with practice in score reading."

Great effort has been made to obtain the most satisfying lectures available. Among those who expressed a willingness to cooperate in this course are Alfred H. Meyer, John A. O'Shea, Stuart Mason, Henry Levine, Warren Story Smith, Nicolas Slonimsky, Joseph T. Wagnier, Penfield Roberts, and Malcolm Lang.

The first meeting on Oct. 13 will be open to the public. A nominal fee of \$1 for clerical expenses will be the only charge for the entire course.

The Boston Herald
Sunday, September 26, 1926

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

TONIGHT the distinguished president of the British Library Association, Dr. Henry Guppy, "the most prominent pioneer in the English library world," comes to Boston. In the United States to attend the approaching semi-centennial convention of the American Library Association, Dr. Guppy honors Boston with a visit of several days before going on to Atlantic City for the great convention. Tomorrow morning he will inspect the library in Copley Square, and in the evening will be welcomed at a special dinner at the Harvard Club. On Monday evening, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Guppy will give an illustrated lecture on "The Stepping-Stones to the Art of Typography," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The occasion will be under the joint auspices of the Boston Society of Printers and of the city's library, and the public is cordially invited.

It is Dr. George H. Locke, the vigorous Toronto librarian, uncontested nominee as the A. L. A.'s next president, who acclaims Dr. Guppy as "the most prominent pioneer in the English library world." Among British scholars of today," Dr. Locke says, in some striking descriptive notes which he has written for the Librarian, "there is no more striking personality. The head of noble proportions, crowned by a heavy thatch of silver hair, the bushy, dark eyebrows that set off the vivid, almost electric blue eyes; the compact physique that suggests such enormous reserves of stored energy, at once impress us with a sense of power. Then the genial, old-world courtesy, the winsomeness of approach, with which we are received, puts us immediately at our ease and on friendly terms with him, when we go to find him at his daily work in a well-lit, oak-paneled study, surrounded by the priceless treasures that have made the John Rylands Library famous.

"His is the great gift of winning and perfecting human hearts. He believes in perfecting the machine, but he never loses sight of the truth that it is the personality behind the machine that makes it go! That vivid eye of his misses nothing! A quick walk along the aisle—and he seems to know by some uncanny instinct just what point every reader has reached in his thesis. The discouraged ones are surprised by the helping hand just when it is most needed. Many a weary hunt for 'proof' has been saved by his timely aid."

Dropping the quotation marks but still continuing with direct citation of Mr. Locke's notes, the sketch runs as follows:

Strangers are invariably surprised and charmed to find the head of such a great library so accessible and approachable. He is no respecter of persons. One day a timid knock was heard on his private door.

"Come in!" he called. Another timid knock. "Come in!" Still no answer. Puzzled he went to the door. A humble, rough clothes stood on the step. "Well, my friend," he said, "what can I do for you?" "I'm only a poor old man with a few books."

"Come in! Come in response. "What be most?"

"Bibles, sir."

"Well, come and see. We have 800 of them. So the maker of clay carried off to the Bible of the printed Bible with the sight of a manuscript—a world he had never dreamed of. Finally, he gained a sixteenth century of his pocket, with which he had picked it up. He was offered a fit—its market value he accepted. That of the stairs with the world on his shining.

When you really thing of Dr. Guppy's are most impressed. You do not a librarian who has we being one of the great logographers, to be capable of handling all the ease and shant lawyer. Your authority on the his ing to be an "omni modern literature, a zealous member of ti to be the first to ex to do not expect a man ments, of such d (gained by burning) over a quarter of a not sixty-five yet) of sibilities as chief a research library and foremost literary jou he an instant and with any chance e reader in distress, from a larger world.

Yet Dr. Guppy i more besides. He man as he is a libra he is interesting, h oughly enjoyable, h of knowledge behi simplicity of manne his audience.

Concerning some o ments of Dr. Gup Mr. Locke says: editor of the Librar He was the first lea in connection with brary assistants. S ment in Manchester the John Rylands of its inauguration, of the director of ized at the Colleg course of lectures and others which h for twelve years. recognized as an raphy and the hist Bulletin of the Jo has become under h only "the prince of the ex-librarian of Oxford, called it)

LONESOME BOSTON FOLK SEEKING HOME TOWN TIDINGS SHED CARES IN NEWSPAPER ROOM OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Thousands Profit by Globe Trotting New Hampshire Man's Generosity

By LOWELL A. NORRIS

"Tisn't filled with cuts and pictures, nor the latest news dispatches; And the paper's often dampened, and the print is sometimes blurred. There is only one edition, and the eye quite often catches Traces of a missing letter, and at times a misspelt word. No cablegrams or 'specials' anywhere the eye engage; The makeup is, mayhap, a trifle crude and primitive, But an atmosphere of home life fills and permeates the pages Of the little country paper, printed where you used to live."

—SUNSET MAGAZINE

Once upon a time, so the story goes, there was a man from New Hampshire who spent most of his life traveling all over the globe. He was well along in years and very lonely.

For a time he enjoyed the colorful contract of foreign life. He visited all there was of interest in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome. Yet, despite everything, there were times when these brilliant scenes bored him and he hungered for the sight of some familiar object that would remind him of home. Quite frequently he stepped into the public libraries of these interesting old cities to see if he could look over American newspapers. Occasionally he was successful, but more frequently he was not.

Searching for these home-town newspapers gradually grew to be a hobby with this old gentleman. When he returned to America he made many visits to libraries scattered over the country. Always he inquired what other newspapers they carried on their racks besides the local papers and the big dailies from the nearest city.

HE WATCHED READERS IN COOPER INSTITUTE

Then one day he happened on Cooper Institute in New York city. There he saw, accessible to those who cared to read, paper from all over the United States, European papers from most of the cities he had visited, as well as American newspapers printed in the native tongue of the many cosmopolitans who go to make up the huge population of New York. He watched one

homesick boy, in ill-fitting clothing, probably from some small country town, turn eagerly to the papers from his home state. He saw the boy's expression leave his face and noted the joyful look of pleased anticipation as he settled back to read the gossip and local tid-bits from the little place that he called home.

Several girls whose wan, pinched faces betrayed their profession slipped furtively to some of the nearest places. The hard, defiant lines softened as they turned the leaves of papers that had traveled many miles from the press. One of them scanned long and earnestly a weekly from the middle west. There was a gasp of shocked surprise as she read down the death notices and there were tear-stained furrows on her cheek as she stole out again into the night. Others used these files, and more constantly arrived—business men, students, foreigners. All approached with the same look of eager anticipation.

Now this man was comfortably well off. Perhaps some people would call him rich. As he sat there in Cooper Institute watching these people clustered about these files, an idea which had been germinating during his years of travel, suddenly became clearly defined in his mind. Although his home was in New Hampshire, he would Boston frequently and was a great admirer of that city. Boston was then building its public library in Copley square. Why not give them a place in this building where citizens and visitors alike might obtain free access to the principal papers printed all over the world? This is the way, or so it is told, that the William C. Todd Newspaper room in the Boston Public Library became an actuality.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS

It is an old story now. It happened over 20 years ago, and the circumstances surrounding this munificent gift have almost been forgotten. Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children are daily visitors to this room each year. Other millions have benefited through the liberality of this far-sighted benefactor.

The Newspaper room contains, according to Pierce E. Buckley, custodian of the Newspaper and Patent room, some 273 newspapers. There are 219 dailies and 55 weekly papers. Of these, the total number 195 are published in the United States and 78 are printed in foreign countries. There are newspapers in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish. The rest are in 14 other languages, including one in Hebrew, published in Jerusalem, one in Tagalog and English, published in Manila, and others in Greek, Panjabi, Armenian, Polish, Welsh, and Hungarian. Prior to the world war there were papers which came from Russia and the Balkan states, including Serbia and Rumania. These, with many others, suspended publication at the outbreak of the war, and some have never resumed publication.

Whenever obtainable, one paper at least is taken from every civilized nation, and at least two papers from every state in the Union. On this list, among the present, are newspapers from Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Cape Town, Alexandria, Yokohama, Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Fourteen papers are taken from Canada, and there are 60 from Massachusetts. The Boston papers, also the



Girl students looking over the home town papers in the newspaper room of the Boston Public Library.

papers from other principal parts of the world, are read the newspapers daily, occasionally a magazine, hardly a book in the year. It is not enough to read one paper, and that partisan, if any one would be correctly informed and judge clearly; yet many newspapers are too expensive for ordinary readers, and a large part are desired only for occasional use.

"I am not a citizen of Boston, but regard it as a city of rare privileges, and it will certainly be one of them to have free access to representative newspapers of the world. It is the metropolis of New England, the centre of a large and cultivated population, and the attractive resort at all times of strangers from every section of the globe, ever anxious to see their home papers. My only interest in this matter is the wish to do some good to a great many people."

Until his death on June 25, 1904, in Atkinson, N. H., Mr. Todd retained a lively interest in his gift. Whenever he was in Boston, and this happened very often, he always dropped into the library, and many of the older attendants remember this kindly-faced old man with bushy white eyebrows and moustache. Another frequent visitor in those old days was ex-Gov. Gould, who could be found in his accustomed seat almost every evening, reading the Springfield Republican. "I don't know," he is in Boston, always visits the library to read the Detroit newspapers,

THE PRAISE OF PRESS

The press has become the great agency by which information is diffused, leading questions discussed, the people educated, and public opinion molded. It was William Todd, in 1893, who gave the library, offering the sum of \$2000 yearly to be used for the purchase of newspapers. A promise of \$50,000 sooner or later secured his annual payment. Words were a hundred people in the evening, the next morning, read by a few thousand.

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I have heard business men say that they read the newspapers daily, occasionally a magazine, hardly a book in the year. It is not enough to read one paper, and that partisan, if any one would be correctly informed and judge clearly; yet many newspapers are too expensive for ordinary readers, and a large part are desired only for occasional use.

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and other visiting basketball players may be seen there. When Mayor "Pat" Cullen was critically ill in West Virginia, Acting Mayor "Jim" Donovan watched the papers from that state with the greatest interest.

SOME OF THE OLD PATRONS

Many of the old-time characters who were known as regular patrons have passed out of the picture forever. There was Kate Simmonds, who would corral all of the evening papers as soon as they came in and sit on them, so that others could not get a chance to read them until she had gleaned the principal items. There was Anna Goodhue, the authoress, who always wore a funny little round skirt and a peasant hat and was known as the "Bearded Lady."

Another character was a ragged, dirty old woman who delighted in starting a fight. Yet one Christmas eve she told in cultured English of former Yuletides spent on her father's plantation in the South, of dappled singing in the mellow moonlight, of guests whose names were known throughout the nation, and then, relapsing into character, related her experiences on the previous day when she extorted four Christmas dinners from charitably inclined institutions. Truly the newspaper room reveals a

Dailies and Weeklies from All Over World Are on File There

real cross-section of life. Business men use the papers to study trade conditions in other cities. Verification of death notices is often sought here. Department stores use the room to check advertisements issued years before. One man wanted to copy some liquor ads of 10 or 12 years ago. He found them. Occasionally the monster folios containing clippings of the deaths of the martyred presidents—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—are consulted by historians. Courts of justice often subpoena these bound volumes as evidence. Mr. Todd little realized the many useful purposes this newspaper room would serve.

Of course, many stories centering about a spot so full of human interest are recalled by the attendants, and most of them have a happy ending. Some time ago their attention was drawn to a very plain and poorly dressed girl who stole into the newspaper room every evening to glance over the Vermont papers. One day the story came out. She had taught school in a small country town in northern New York. Her folks took in summer boarders. The summer before they had entertained a sculptor from Boston who expressed surprise that of her talents should be buried in the wilderness. He promised her a lucrative position if she cared to come to the city.

Through politics she lost her position in the little country school. She grew dissatisfied and one day quietly packed her suitcase, took her meagre savings, and boarded a Boston train. The sculptor was surprised and excited when she appeared at his studio. Several days later, down to her last cent, she called again for the promised position, to find a sign on the door: "Gone to Europe."

HAPPY ENDING

She was unversed in city ways and could not find anything to do. Finally she accepted a menial position which paid three dollars a week. It was barely enough to hold body and soul together, and she would not send home for aid. During Christmas week her visits ceased until shortly before Christmas, when she approached the desk, her arms filled with bundles. The attendant helped her retie and pack them for mailing to Vermont.

"Why don't you go home?" he said suddenly, as he tied the last of the packages. "Why don't you go back to your mother?"

The girl's lip quivered. "I can't afford it," she replied. "How much is it?" he asked. "Four dollars and a half," she answered. He laid the money on the counter and turned away on other duties. When he returned both money and girl had gone.

The incident was forgotten until a year ago when this same attendant was approached by a plainly dressed woman clinging fondly to a tall, gawky country youth. "He's my husband," she told the attendant moodily. "I got home just after the papers announced his engagement to another girl, but they were wrong. I married him." She turned to him with a pleased air of proprietorship. "Give me \$4.50," she said.

Somewhere quite frequently as these events take place, the soul of Mr. Todd must thrill with delight.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926

TO SPEAK ON THE PRINTING ART

Dr. Henry Guppy of Manchester, England, to Lecture at Library Monday Night

Dr. Henry Guppy, librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, and president of the British Library Association, will give an illustrated lecture at the Boston Public Library on Monday at 8:15 P. M., on "The Stepping Stones to the Art of Typography." He will be the guest of the Society of Printers at dinner at the Boston Art Club at six o'clock and will talk informally. The lecture following will be under the joint auspices of the library and the Society of Printers.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1926

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE AT LIBRARY

The state university extension lectures in appreciation of literature by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Tech, given annually in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, will begin for the season of 1926-1927, Wednesday night at 7:30. This course will be the first in a long list of university extension offerings. The series is entitled "Forms of the Drama: How to See and Read Plays."

The course will be given in four series of eight lectures each, 32 in all. The subject matter will include discussion of the farce, comedy of manners, high comedy, ancient and modern tragedy, melodrama, fantasy and other forms. Modern plays and writers will receive the most attention, although the dramatists considered will range from Sophocles and Euripides to Eugene O'Neill.

The course in conversational Spanish, taught by Carlos A. Monge, will begin Monday. On Tuesday, Prof. Eugene Raiche and Prof. Louis Mercier of Harvard will begin their instruction in conversational French. A morning class in forms of the drama, arranged for library workers and others who are unable to attend the evening lectures, will begin Friday, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1926

NEW LIBRARY IN ROXBURY

Warren Street Branch Opens Today in New Memorial High School Building

The Warren Street branch of the Boston Public Library, which has been in rented quarters for several years, was reopened today in the new Roxbury Memorial High School building in Townsend street, near Warren. Hereafter it will be called the Roxbury Memorial Branch.

Many new titles have been added to the book collections, which will serve approximately the same territory as the former branch. The School Committee has co-operated with the library in providing well-lighted and comfortably-furnished rooms. "It is the last word in branch layout," said Miss Edith Cheever, superintendent of branch libraries.

The library, on a foundation of Roxbury puddingstone, occupies the middle section between the wing now occupied by the girls' high school and that yet to be built for the boys' high school. It has a fine doorway, reached by a flight of stone steps. The reading room and children's room are on the main floor. The school library is on the balcony, entirely separate, and entered from the school wings. The basement has a lecture hall, picture display room and workroom. The moving of books was done in a single day.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, SEPT 28, 1926

DECLARES PRINTING CHINESE INVENTION

"The art of printing, did not originate with Gutenberg in the 15th century, as most people believe. Printing of many sorts was in use in China as far back as 797 A. D. and a Chinese made impressions on paper with movable terracotta type in 1040, some 400 years before Gutenberg," said Dr. Henry Guppy, librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Eng., in an illustrated lecture at the Boston Public Library last night.

Dr. Guppy said paper making was a secret of the Chinese for centuries until some papermakers captured in battle were forced to give up their secret by the Turks. Through the Mediterranean countries the use of paper spread into Europe.

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER THE EAVES OF GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names known to the public beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

Names from the Boston Public Library continue to form the basis of the sketches here. Today they include an art historian from one of the first panels on the front of the building, linked with a sculptor whose name follows Praxiteles and Donatello, who were discussed yesterday, on a panel near the middle of the front facade.

WINCKELMANN (Winck-el-man), Johann Joachim, was an eminent German critic and writer on art and its history. He was born in 1717. His father was a poor workman unable to give his son much schooling, but the boy's eager study obtained for him the patronage of several wealthy men so that he was able to work at the universities at Halle and Jena.

Thereafter he became private librarian to Count Buehnow near Dresden, and there became interested in archaeology. From this interest resulted his first book, "Reflections on the Imitation of the Antique." This brought him an opportunity to go to Rome. There he enjoyed the company of artists and men of letters, made excursions to Naples, Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Florence.

In 1764 his master work was published, "The History of Ancient Art," and this became accepted as the correct exposition of classic art and scientific archaeology. It so impressed the great German writer, Goethe, that he wrote a book, "Winckelmann and His Century."

CANOVA (Ka-no'-va), Antonio, was an Italian sculptor who produced splendid works of statuary during a period of about 40 years, beginning in 1778. His subjects were mostly taken from ancient mythology, though in the latter part of his career he made a statue of Washington. One of his early groups was "Theseus and the Minotaur," produced at Rome in 1782, which was acclaimed as bringing about the regeneration of modern sculpture.

During several years which followed, he produced numerous groups of figures from the myths of the classical Greeks. Art critics praised his work for its success in copying nature and in expressing also an ideal style. In 1802 he executed a statue of Napoleon. In all he produced 50 statues, a similar number of busts, and a number of groups. He was generally considered the greatest sculptor of his time.

WIDELY DIVERSIFIED TOPICS OFFERED IN LIBRARY COURSE

Art, Travel, Music, Literature, Natural Sciences and Kindred Subjects Given to Public Free

The complete program of Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening lectures given free to the public under the auspices of the Boston Public Library has just been announced and will include discussion of widely diversified subjects in the fields of art, travel, music, the natural sciences and kindred topics. A series of seven chamber music concerts will be presented by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge, who made the gift of a similar series last year. The full schedule of lectures for the season 1926-27 follows:

Thursday, Oct. 7—"Vacationing in the North Woods," Edwin C. Howard, submaster, Longfellow School.

Sunday, Oct. 10—"The Influence of the Dance on Composers of Varied Types and Countries," Margaret Amerton, pianist and associate editor of the Musical, musical illustrations.

Thursday, Oct. 14—"California the Beautiful and the Wonders of the Great Southwest," Henry Warren Ford, A. M. (Field and Forest Club course).

Sunday, Oct. 17—"Drama: Today's Mirage, Tomorrow's Reality," Nellie C. Haynes.

Sunday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Pro Arte Quartet (Coolidge Series).

Thursday, Oct. 21—"A West Indian Winter," Dr. Francis Henry Wade.

Sunday, Oct. 24—Concert by the Myrtle Jordan Trio.

Thursday, Oct. 28—"East of Suez," Walter Wentworth Allerton.

Sunday, Oct. 31—"El Kabirah, King of the Capital," Dr. John C. Bowker; illustrated with slides.

Thursday, Nov. 4—"The Beginnings of the Records," Egypt and Mesopotamia, from 3500 B. C. to A. D. 1000.

Sunday, Nov. 7—"Eugene O'Neill and John Kelley: Contrasting American Dramatists," Sherwin Lawrence Cook, Boston Transcript.

Thursday, Nov. 11—"Through Europe with the Field and Forest Club," the Rev. Charles W. Casson (Field and Forest Club course).

Sunday, Nov. 14—"A Pageant of Famous Actors, Illustrated from the Shaw Theater Museum of Harvard," Frank W. C. Hersey, A. M., Harvard University (Drama League course). Illustrated with slides.

Thursday, Nov. 18—"The Smithsonian Institution," lecture to be given by an officer of the institution.

Sunday, Nov. 21—"Songs of the Sunny South," Edna Holmes; "A Miracle Play" by Lady Gregory; "The Traveling Man," presented by the Strolling Players, under the direction of Helene Martha Bell.

Sunday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Lenox Quartet (Coolidge Series).

Sunday, Nov. 28—"Wozzeck," a Symphonic Opera: the Long Sought Synthesis Between Drama and Symphony, Alfred H. Meyer, music critic.

Monday, Nov. 29—"The Primitive Mind and the Civilized," Herbert Joseph Spinden, Ph.D., Peabody Museum, Harvard University (Boston Branch of the American Folklore Society).

Thursday, Dec. 2—"The Medieval Glory of France," Frederick Parsons, F. R. S. A.

Sunday, Dec. 5—"Dr. Johnson and His Circle," William Webster Ellsworth, illustrated with slides.

Thursday, Dec. 9—"Glimpses of the Pyrenes, the French Riviera, Switzerland and the Dolomites," Mrs. Harriette Grigor (Field and Forest Club course).

Sunday, Dec. 12—"The Shakespeare Authorship," Willard Parker, President, Bacon Society of America. Illustrated with slides.

Thursday, Dec. 16—"The Beauties of Switzerland," Mrs. Arthur Dudley Repes.

Sunday, Dec. 19—"An Afternoon with Dickens," by members of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

Sunday, Dec. 19, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Flonzaley Quartet (Coolidge Series).

Thursday, Dec. 23—"The Homeland of the Master," the Rev. Austin T. Kempton, D. D.

Sunday, Dec. 26—"Modern Art," Dorothy Adlow, A. M.; illustrated with slides.

Thursday, Dec. 30—"Hottel's Seen Through Oriental Eyes," Martha A. S. Shannon.

Sunday, Jan. 3—"Popular Songs of Shakespeare's Day," Emma Marshall Denlinger, Ph.D., Dean of Wheaton College, assisted by Esther Morton Wood, soprano.

Thursday, Jan. 6—"The Art of the Netherlands," Adriani Martin de Groot.

Sunday, Jan. 9—"The Art of the Stage, the Old versus the New Theater," Frank Chouteau Brown, Boston University (Drama League course). Illustrated with slides.

Sunday, Jan. 23—"Concert by the Lincoln House Orchestra, Jacques Hoffman, conductor.

Thursday, Jan. 27—"The English Folk Dance," Mrs. Richard Conant; with demonstrations.

Sunday, Jan. 30—"A Program from American Composers," Elizabeth Siedoff.

Thursday, Feb. 3—"Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park," Rauland L. Jones, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Sunday, Feb. 6—"The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner: their Literature, Music and Mysticism," Me Beale Mereny; with musical illustrations.

Thursday, Feb. 10—"Scenes, Personal and Impersonal, About Mt. Washington," Milton E. MacGregor, Hut Manager, Appalachian Mountain Club (Field and Forest Club course).

Sunday, Feb. 13—"The Leading Producers of the Theaters in Europe: Talks with Melchior, Stanislavsky, Smilgins, Reinhardt, Jessner, Antoine and Gernier," Albert Hatten Gerner, A. M., Professor of Dramatic Literature, Tufts College (Drama League course). Illustrated with slides.

Sunday, Feb. 13, 8 p. m.—Concert by the South Mountain Quartet (Coolidge Series).

Thursday, Feb. 17—"Picturesque England from Chester to Clively," Ellen E. Page.

Sunday, Feb. 20—"The Return to Normandy in Poetry," Robert E. Rogers, A. M., Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (American Poetry Association).

Thursday, Feb. 24—"Italian Cities and Hill Towns," Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins.

Sunday, Feb. 27—"Beethoven's Mass in D: a Lecture with Musical Illustrations," Leo Rich Lewis, Fletcher Professor of Music, Tufts College.

Thursday, Mar. 3—"The Art of Seeing: Drawing as a Language," Elizabeth Ward Perkins.

Sunday, Mar. 6—"The Call of the Wilderness and its Influence on Art," L. Farrington Elwell.

Thursday, Mar. 10—"Through the White Mountains with the Field and Forest Club," the Rev. Charles W. Casson (Field and Forest Club course).

Sunday, Mar. 13—"Comedy in American Drama," Robert E. Rogers, A. M., Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Drama League course).

Sunday, Mar. 13, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Curtis Quartet (Coolidge Series).

Thursday, Mar. 17—"Monologue, Songs and Play," "Between the Soup and the Savory," given by the Strolling Players, under the direction of Helene Martha Bell.

Sunday, Mar. 20—"Concert by the Lincoln House Orchestra, Jacques Hoffman, conductor.

Thursday, Mar. 24—"The Drama of the Vikings," Clement B. Shaw.

Sunday, Mar. 27—"Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.

Thursday, Mar. 31—"Local Color," Helen Messenger Murdoch, F. R. P. S.

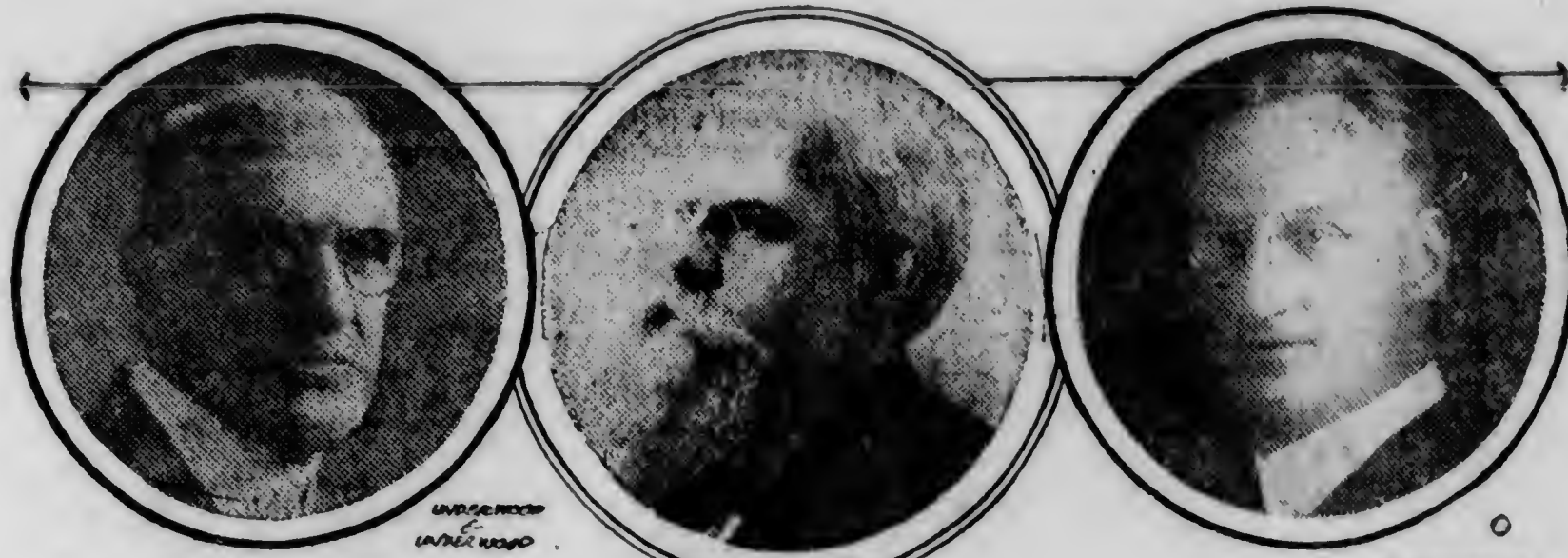
Sunday, Apr. 3—"Ways and Methods of Modern Music," Nicolas Slonimsky, composer and critic.

Thursday, Apr. 7—"Fifty Books of 1926," David T. Foltzinger, Harvard University Press.

Sunday, Apr. 10, 8 p. m.—Concert by the London String Quartet (Coolidge Series).

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS CELEBRATE THEIR SEMICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Massachusetts Delegates Had Great Part in Forming Their Association
In 1876, and Boston Man Now Heads It



MELVIL DEWEY, ORGANIZER
OF THE A. L. A.

JUSTIN WINSOR,
FIRST PRESIDENT A. L. A.

CHAS. F. BELDEN,
PRESIDENT, A. L. A.



DANIEL N. HANDY, PRES.
SPECIAL LIBRARIES

FRANK H. CHASE,
PRES. MASS. LIBRARY CLUB

SUMNER Y. WHEELER,
PRES. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF LAW LIBRARIES

Distinguished librarians from many distant Nations, and many hundreds of librarians from the United States and Canada will assemble at Atlantic City and Philadelphia next week for the 50th anniversary meetings of the American Library Association, the oldest association of librarians in the world.

They will represent about 18,000 American libraries, having about 90,000,000 books. Fifty years ago there were about 3,000 libraries in the same territory and about 12,000,000 books.

On Oct. 6, 1876, when the A. L. A. was formed in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, a Boston man, Dr. Justin Winsor, librarian of the Boston Public Library, was made president. And when the members of the association gather in the same city on Oct. 6, 1926, for the commemorative historical exercises, a Boston man will again preside as president, and again he is the directing head of the Boston Public Library, Charles F. D. Belden.

Millions Still Bookless

Last year the American Library Association undertook a survey of the whole public library situation in the United States and Canada, and while the work is not complete, enough has been learned to show that while library service is provided for over 63,000,000 people, there are still 45 percent of the people in these two countries, or about 61,000,000, who have no library service, and there are 60 communities, between 10,000 and 100,000 population, which have no public library.

At the coming conference the problem of serving these millions of people will be considered.

The great development of the present year in the library world is found in the action of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has granted the sum of \$4,000,000, to be available for the next 10 years for various phases of library work.

Part of this will be used through the A. L. A. A quarter of it, however, will go for the support of existing library schools.

Another sum of \$1,385,000 for the endowment of an advanced graduate library school has been given to Chicago University. Another million dollars goes to the A. L. A. as an endowment fund, with the condition that the A. L. A. raise additional funds for the same purpose.

The conference of 1876 was not the first meeting of librarians. An earlier conference, the first in the world, was held in New York in 1853, and brought together 82 librarians, all men. It was hoped that another conference would be called immediately, but the panic of

1857 made conditions unfavorable at that time, and in a little while the outbreak of the Civil War put the final quietus upon such an idea. So not until 1876, when the Centennial exposition was being held at Philadelphia, did the time seem ripe for another gathering.

Library Progress of 50 Years

The half-century career by the A. L. A. covers the evolution of the American library. The attitude of the library toward the reader has been completely revolutionized, and the library itself has become, "not merely a storehouse, but a fountain."

The open shelf policy of permitting the reader to see and to handle the books for himself; the establishment of branches and of reading rooms; the delivery of books by mail and vehicle to the homes of readers; the inter-library loan system, whereby one library borrows from another for the benefit of the individual reader; the introduction of the card catalog and of popular cataloging rules by which books are listed by title and author and subject; and the definite aim of the libraries and library associations, directed by the A. L. A., to develop purposeful reading, with the slogan, "Read with a purpose," are milestones along the road of progress traveled by the American library.

Massachusetts was the first State to have a State Commission on public libraries, and she is the first State to complete the task of seeing that every town and city in its territory has a public library. The last town to be so supplied was Newbury, in Essex County, within a month.

No mention of library progress can be made without using the name of Andrew Carnegie, who for a period nearly 40 years devoted his wealth to the advance of the library movement. In 1881 he gave to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland, his first gift of a library, and before his death in 1919 he had expended about \$50,000,000 or 2503 library buildings the world over.

Melvil Dewey, a graduate of Amherst College and while serving as librarian of the college library, conceived the idea of holding a conference and of forming a library association which should be national in scope. He interested by correspondence a few librarians in important libraries. Some of these were Dr. Justin Winsor of the Boston Public Library, Lloyd P. Smith of the Philadelphia Library Company, and William F. Poole, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, but formerly of the Boston Athenaeum, and Charles A. Cutter, the librarian of Boston Athenaeum.

Massachusetts Delegates Survive

The invitation to librarians to attend the conference at Philadelphia brought together 103, a number beyond the expectations of the committee in charge. Of this number 31 represented public libraries, 18 college libraries, nine mercantile libraries, two law libraries and 33 special libraries, such as historical collections, masonic, theological and private institutions.

New England furnished about one-third of the attendance, 21 going from Massachusetts, five from Connecticut, three from Rhode Island, two each from Maine and New Hampshire and one from Vermont. Pennsylvania naturally furnished the largest number, 25. New York sent 18.

Thirteen women attended, among them being Miss Annie Godfrey, librarian of the new library at Wellesley College, who two years later became Mrs. Melvil Dewey.

Also in the conference were two women who are among the six surviving members of the Philadelphia meeting—Miss Florence M. Cushing, then librarian of Vassar College, but for most of the time since a resident of Boston, where she has served as secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women, and Miss E. Fannie Whitney of Concord, for many years the librarian of the Concord Public Library.

All six surviving members of the conference of 1876 are identified with Massachusetts. The four surviving men are Melvil Dewey, a native of New York, but then a librarian at Amherst College; Charles Evans of Chicago, but then of Indianapolis Public Library, a native of Massachusetts and trained at the Boston Athenaeum; William E. Foster of Providence Public Library, who was then in charge of the Turner Library at Randolph, and Richard R. Bowker of New York, a native of Salem. All six survivors have been named honorary vice presidents of the A. L. A. for the 50th anniversary conference.

NOTABLE LIBRARY DATES

- 1638—Harvard College Library established.
- 1701—Yale College Library established.
- 1731—Benjamin Franklin established first subscription library in America.
- 1800—Library of Congress established.
- 1826—Massachusetts State Library established.
- 1833—Peterboro, N. H., established first library supported by municipal tax.
- 1846—Orange, Mass., established first library in this State supported by municipal tax.
- 1853—First conference of librarians in the world held at New York; first card catalog exhibited.
- 1854—Boston Public Library opened.
- 1871—First branch library in the world established by Boston Public Library at East Boston.
- 1876—American Library Association organized at Philadelphia, first of its kind in the world.
- 1877—British Library Association organized, first in Europe.
- 1881—Andrew Carnegie gave to his native town, Dunfermline, Scot, the first of his library gifts, which at his death in 1918 aggregated a total of \$50,000,000 in 3000 municipal libraries.
- 1887—First library school in the world established in New York.
- 1890—First State library commission in the world appointed in Massachusetts.
- 1890—College and Reference librarians formed association.
- 1890—Public Library trustees formed association.
- 1900—Catalogers formed national association.
- 1900—Special Libraries Association organized.
- 1917—A. L. A. participated in campaigns for money and books for war service, raising \$5,000,000 in money and using \$7,000,000 worth of books.
- 1925—First comprehensive survey of the public libraries of the United States and Canada undertaken by A. L. A.
- 1926—Carnegie Corporation of New York set aside \$4,000,000 for a 10-year period for library service.
- 1926—Massachusetts Library Commission completed task of seeing a public library established in every town and city in the State.

Melvil Dewey's Genius

The conference began on Oct. 4, 1876. Dr. Justin Winsor, librarian of the Boston Public Library, was unanimously elected president, and Melvil Dewey was made secretary. On Oct. 6, the third day of the conference, a resolution was adopted which created the American Library Association.

Most valuable contributions to the library cause came from some of those who were present at the first Philadelphia meeting.

William F. Poole of Chicago, a native of Salem, who had attended the first conference in 1853, published in 1888 his first index to periodical literature, which was the beginning of that indispensable guide to current magazines known for many years as Poole's Index, and now published as the Readers' Guide, which is to be found in all standard libraries.

He was librarian of the Boston Athenaeum from 1856 to 1880, when he went to Cincinnati to organize the Public Library there, and five years later went to Chicago to organize the Public Library in that city. Later he organized the famous Newberry Library in Chicago. In 1883 he was president of the A. L. A.

Charles A. Cutter, who succeeded Mr. Poole as librarian at the Boston Athenaeum in 1880, made a contribution to library economy by the classification which was published in 1876, by the United States Bureau of Education, entitled "Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalog." In 1881 he became editor of the Library Journal.

Melvil Dewey, however, was the shining genius of the conference, and his contributions to American librarianship vastly exceed those of all others. Having brought American librarians together into the National Association, he led a movement the next year which resulted in the formation of the British Library Association, and 20 American librarians went to England to share in the movement.

He started the first State library association in 1881, in New York, which has been followed by similar organizations in all other States. And he organized the first city library association.

He led in the movement for simplified spelling, and is still its leading exponent. For nearly 50 years he has advocated the adoption of the metric system.

His greatest work was in the development of the decimal classification and relative index, which divides all knowledge into 10 classes, and each class into 10 more, and then each one of them into 10 more. About 14,000 libraries use the Dewey system of classification.

Boston Man President

In 1883 he became chief librarian of Columbia University and professor of library science. There in 1887 he started the first school in the world for the training of librarians. He boldly ignored the rules and tradi-

tions of the university by admitting women to the library school, an incident which precipitated a crisis. He was suspended from office for a month, pending trial for expulsion from the faculty for admitting women in defiance of the statutes of Columbia. All record of this action was expurgated from the records of the trustees, and for many years was a profound secret. But on account of the antagonism to women at Columbia he resigned, and on Jan. 1, 1889, he became director of the New York State Library at Albany, and transferred to Albany his library school. This fall the school is to return to Columbia, generously endowed.

Dewey's conflict with the Columbia statutes forced him into a movement which led to the repeal of the New York educational laws which were unfavorable to women.

When A. L. A. was formed in 1876 there was a total lack of standard or uniformity in library supplies. Dewey organized an association to provide them and for some years personally directed its affairs under the name of Library Bureau. He founded the Library Journal and he published the first "union" list of periodicals.

Charles F. D. Belden is the first Bostonian to become president of the

American Library Association since Dr. Winsor in 1876. Mr. Belden is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., was prepared for college at Buffalo High School, graduated from Harvard in 1895, and while taking courses at the Harvard Law School was employed in the Harvard Law Library. There he began the preparation of a catalog of the books, the last one having been published in 1922.

After graduating from the law school he returned to Niagara Falls, was admitted to the bar, and was then invited by the dean of the law school to become secretary to the Harvard law faculty, and in 1902 he was appointed assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School. He made a name for himself there in carrying through successfully the work of cataloging the books, a total of 160,000, the largest law collection in America.

He resigned in 1908 to become librarian of the Social Law Library in Boston, and the next year he was appointed by Gov. Eben S. Draper to be librarian of the State Library, serving there until 1917, when he was appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library. Two years ago his title was changed to director.

To Supply Special Needs

The American Library Association includes not only individual members, but a number of other library associations, and a number of sections have been formed to emphasize and develop specific library interests.

Among the associations is the American Association of Law Libraries, of which Sumner Y. Wheeler, librarian of the Essex County Law Library of Salem, is president; the Bibliographical Society of America, of which Azariah S. Root of the Oberlin College Library, is president; League of Li-

BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB PLANS ACTIVE SEASON

Varied subjects are on the program of the Boston Ruskin Club for the season of 1926-1927. Beginning Oct. 11 meetings will be held as formerly on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at the Boston Public Library, beginning at 3 p. m. Miss Lillian Whiting is to be the opening speaker. At the second meeting, Carl Schrader, supervisor of physical education for the public schools of Massachusetts, is to talk and on Nov. 8 the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McCarthy will be the speaker.

Following, at successive meetings, Miss Harriet Johnson, dean of the Tuckerman School, is to tell of the American Biblical School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, and Mrs.

Charles B. Hall is to talk on "Alaska, the Land of Far Delight." Beginning with Dec. 27 the programs will treat largely of Ruskin. On Jan. 10, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, will speak, and on Jan. 24 the Rev. Dr. Adelbert Lathrop Hudson is to speak.

Speakers at the remaining meetings are as follows: William Homer Leavitt, Mrs. Louise Austin Chimes, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, Miss Ellen Page, Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library.

The season will close with the annual meeting to be held on May 9.

Library Commissions, of which Milton J. Ferguson of the California State Library, is president; National Association of State Libraries, of which Con P. Cronin of the Arizona State Library is president; and the Special Libraries Association, of which Daniel N. Handy of the Insurance Library, Boston, is president.

The Special Libraries' Association, which was organized in 1909, is the largest of the affiliated associations, and it has carried its specialization into greater detail than any of the others. In many of the large cities of the country, local associations of special libraries have been formed. New York has one with a membership of about 200, and Boston has one with about 200. Then its members have formed other groups, not according to geographic lines, but according to library interests.

Librarians with banking institutions have come together to discuss common problems and they constitute the financial group. Librarians with the great industrial corporations have done the same thing. So have the insurance librarians, and three years ago newspaper librarians formed a group and are finding a solution of their difficult problems.

Massachusetts Library Progress

	1890	1926
Cities and towns in State.....	351	355
Public libraries.....	244	418
Towns without public libraries.....	103	0
Books in libraries.....	2,540,000	8,150,000
Books circulated.....	6,267,000	21,400,000
Expenditures for public libraries.....	\$643,150	\$2,233,000
Per capita expenditure (cents).....	15	71

There are also in A. L. A. organized sections of agricultural libraries, catalogue, children's librarians, college and reference librarians, lending, professional training, school libraries, training, class and trustees. Other organizations, each with a chairman and secretary, have been organized under the name of round tables, devoted to art reference, county libraries, hospital libraries, library buildings, order and book selection, public documents, religious books, small libraries, university library extension service and work with the foreign-born.

Massachusetts Library Societies

Since the organization of A. L. A. the movement for organization has been strong in Massachusetts. Public librarians, who form by far the largest body, have seven organizations, and other groups have four more. The oldest and largest of these is the Massachusetts Library Club, founded in 1890, with a membership of nearly 500, of which Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, is president. The other clubs and associations are the Bay Path Library Club, Miss Charlotte Barnes of Worcester, president; Berkshire Library Club, Mrs. Edith O. Fitch of Lenox, president; Cape Cod Library Club, Mrs. Ora A. Hinkley of Hyannis, president; Old Colony Library Club, Mrs. Julia W. Morton of Bryantville, president; Old Dartmouth Library Club, Helen W. Hill of Quincy, president; Western Massachusetts Library Club, Charles R. Green of Amherst, president; New England School Library Association, Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell of Woblesley, president; Special Libraries' Association of Boston, Miss Margaret Withington, Social Service Library, president; Boston Group of Cataloguers and Classifiers, Miss Caroline Whittemore, Brookline Public Library, chairman; Round Table of Children's Librarians, Miss Ames C. Cook, Worcester Public Library, chairman.

The conference will last a week, beginning on Monday, Oct. 4. The general sessions of A. L. A. will open on Monday evening with an address of welcome by Gov. Harry A. Moore of New Jersey, and a response by Charles

F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library, president of the association. Then will come the presentation of foreign delegates from many of the great libraries of the world. On Wednesday morning, the entire conference will move to Philadelphia, where commemorative exercises will be made at the Drexel Institute. R. E. Bowker of New York, editor of Library Journal, and Melvil Dewey are on the program as speakers. Two sessions will be devoted to international interests, another to the relation of the library to children, schools and colleges, and another session will be devoted to the affiliated associations, with a speaker from each.

At the closing session on Friday, President Belden will present his annual address the subject of which is "Looking to the Future."

Foreign delegates will come to this conference, probably in larger numbers than ever before attended a library convention in the United States. Already there have arrived delegates from Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Japan, Norway and Russia.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

DR. HENRY GUPPY'S visit to Boston passed in manner most pleasing. Everywhere the great president of the British Library Association was received with acclaim, and everywhere he found—or was kind enough to say he found—profit and interest in his observation of Boston's libraries, their men and their methods. The lecture which Dr. Guppy delivered at the Boston Public Library, under the co-operating patronage of the Boston Society of Printers, was full of material which held and stimulated the attention of his audience.

Even among printers, Dr. Guppy said, there are many who have not an accurate conception of the books printed before 1500. They were not crude in workmanship and they were not few in number. Indeed, it was in the fifteenth century that printing touched its high water mark, and it is to the works of that time that the modern printer goes for his best models. William Morris made a mistake when he tried to improve on them. Simplicity was the keynote of his old printing, and the great printers of today are more and more returning to it.

At least 15,000,000 books were printed between 1450 and 1500. Copies are still constantly being found which were before unrecorded. Of course, the variation among books was great in those days as it is now. Many gorgeous examples have come down to us, which are held at high value, while others are mediocre and set at very low price. Later, Dr. Guppy referred to a common statement that the first mechanically produced books—as 863 A. D. as the date of the earliest printing block in Europe, reminding his audience that several hundred years before the art was known there, it had been developed in China and other sections of the Far East.

There is a story of Dr. Guppy's visit to Boston which demands telling. For its best flavor, one must recall something of Dr. George H. Locke's description of "the most prominent pioneer in the English library world." "There is no more striking personality among British scholars," Dr. Locke said. "The head of noble proportions, crowned by a heavy thatch of silver hair, the bushy, dark eyebrows that set off the vivid, almost electric blue eyes, the compact physique that suggest such enormous reserves of stored energy, at once impress us with a sense of power." And then, for this true story, one must call to mind the little rectangular aquarium which stands on the reference librarians desk at the Boston Athenaeum, and more especially the small fish that are in it—in the flashing green things darting about with twice the liveliness of gold fish, some of them quite tiny, all of them a bit grotesque in their prettiness.

Dr. Guppy's attention was caught by these fish as he made the rounds of the catalog floor at the Athenaeum. He bent over them, and asked, "What is their name?" "Guppies, sir," even the tactful Miss Gregory had no choice but to reply. She counted on the questioner's sense of humor to accept the truth with amusement. It did. And a moment later Dr. Guppy was even insisting that of course the little creatures must have been named after a relative of his, who was greatly interested in Indian oceanography. Whether this is so or not, is plainly still another question for ever willing and tireless reference librarians to answer.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1926

LIBRARIANS CONVENE

Many from New England at Atlantic City Meeting Under Presiding of Boston Library Head

Atlantic City, Oct. 2.—Under the national presidency of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and with many prominent librarians in attendance from all parts of New England, the American Library Association opens its semi-centennial convention here tonight with an executive board meeting. Sunday evening the conference sermon will be delivered, following registration of the twelve hundred delegates who have made reservations. Monday morning and afternoon there will be divisional meetings with the first general session in the evening. Another general meeting will be held Tuesday morning and evening, with group meetings in the afternoon. Wednesday many will go to Philadelphia for a session at Drexel Institute, luncheon at the University of Pennsylvania, followed by a reception at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A trip to Philadelphia is also planned for Saturday afternoon, with a sightseeing trip to Princeton. Among the luncheons are those given by the Carnegie Library School Association, the New York State Library School Association and the Wisconsin Library School Alumni Association.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926

LIBRARIANS HEAR 50,000,000 LACK LOCAL SERVICE

Only Massachusetts and Rhode Island Have Full Quota of County Libraries

REVIEW BY BOSTON MAN

President Handy Tells Convention of Work by 600 Highly Specialized Branches

Atlantic City, Oct. 4.—Fifty million people in the United States and Canada, or 44 per cent of the population, is without local library service, said Carl H. Millam of Chicago, secretary of the American Library Association, the headquarters of the fiftieth annual convention of which is at the Ambassador. "With three thousand counties in the two countries, there are only three hundred county libraries," he continued, "and the great work for the librarians at this meeting is to devise ways and means of establishing county libraries, with branches in villages and deposit stations in schools. Only Massachusetts and Rhode Island are completely covered with county libraries."

Mr. Millam pointed out that the total number of books in public libraries in the United States and Canada is 70 million, but 238 million volumes are issued annually. Translated into mileage, the former, placed end to end, would reach from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to Japan, going east; and the 238,000,000 volumes would reach around the world one and one-half times.

"The cost of service in issuing the 238,000,000 copies is but 32 cents per capita annually," he went on to say, "yet there are four cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 in population, fifty-five cities of 10,000 to 25,000 and 115 villages and small cities of 2500 to 10,000 without public libraries."

Report by Boston Expert

President D. N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, reviewed the work of the year showing that the association has made substantial progress. It comprises now nearly 600 highly specialized libraries and information departments, and through its committees and its magazine constitutes one of the most far-reaching information getting and distributing organizations in the country. A feature of the year closing was remarkable development of newspaper libraries: these now constituting one of the most active groups of the association.

Effective City Libraries

Several thousand delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada are attending the convention.

Effective city libraries, reaching whole service areas, will be one of the objectives of the organization. It is announced. The county library as the basis for adequate rural public library service, and a strong State library extension agency in every State and province to lead in library development, to give supplementary book service and to give direct service until public library service is developed, will be other objectives.

Another important subject to be considered will be adult education. Too little thought has been given heretofore, it is said, to the matter of assisting adults, particularly those of the laboring class, in selecting reading material.

The field open to the public library as an educational factor has been delved into by a committee, of which Judson T. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, is chairman. It will make recommendations as to how this work may be carried on to better advantage. The American Federation of Labor, through its president, William Green, has endorsed the educational work of the libraries in this respect.

Chief among the events scheduled for today's session will be the presentation of the John Newberry medal by the executive board of the association. The medal is awarded annually for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children." The award is restricted to authors who are citizens or residents of the United States. Its purpose is to encourage original and creative work in the field of books for children. The first award was made in 1922 to Hendrik Van Loon, for "The Story of Mankind."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1926

MISS ANDERTON TO LECTURE

New York Pianist Will Speak on "Influence of the Dance on Composers"

Miss Margaret Anderton, New York pianist, will lecture on "The Influence of the Dance on Composers of Varied Types and Countries" in the Boston Public Library lecture hall on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 3.30 P. M. Miss Anderton is also the associate editor of The Musician. Her piano recitals are popularly called "In-time Concerts with Interpretive Talks" on the music played.

This will be Miss Anderton's third appearance before Boston audiences.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

AFTER all, the public must be served. And so, if many librarians in Boston are spending this week wishing they were in Atlantic City, their plight is softened, not hardened, by necessity. If many were able to attend this week's great library celebrations in Atlantic City and Philadelphia, many also had to stay at home, in order to prove that public libraries are public first, last and all the time, with doors wide open in every city of the land even when the American Library Association is holding its semi-centennial convention under the presidency of Boston's own Mr. Charles F. D. Belden.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

306.6.1926

Boston Public Library Accessions

In the current number of More Books, the official bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is an account of the Clawson sale and a comparison of this great collection with that in the Barton collection of Elizabethan and early Stuart literature in the Boston Public Library. While the Clawson sale included 926 volumes, ranging in price from five dollars to \$21,000, the Boston Public Library secured only seven books at this sale. Harvard College, with its special fund raised for the purpose, secured 130 items. Harvard already had possessed 456 duplicates of the 926 books sold, and the Public Library owned about 300 duplicates. Including some of the finest sold in the Clawson sale, the Boston Public Library has every reason to feel proud of its Barton collection and the opportunities it offers for research, which are matched by few libraries anywhere.

The purchases by the Boston public Library included two Books of Emblems, one by Quarles and the other by Wither, both dating from 1635. Fourteen other books by Quarles and as many by Wither were in the sale. The Public Library possesses duplicates of "Paine-Virtue" and the "Mistress Philarete," with nine other contemporary copies of different works by Wither. Harvard College, which owns thirteen duplicates of the items sold, bought the first edition of "Abuses Stript and Whipt," published in 1613. The most interesting volume bought by the Public Library was "The Old Law," written by Philip Massinger, Thomas Middleton and William Rowley. The play was printed in 1656, after the death of all the authors. It contains "an Exact and perfect Catalogue of all the Plots that were ever printed." Of some of the pieces mentioned in this list no copy is known. Conversely, several plays are known which were not in this list, but copies of the play with this list are exceedingly rare. Of the four Rowley items sold, the Library has three, lacking "A Merrie and Pleasant Comedy." Sixteen first editions of Middleton's plays were in the sale, of which the Library has nine original copies. Of eleven independent plays by Massinger sold (all first editions) the Library has all except "The Guardian," and also owns a copy of "The Duke of Milan," 1623, which was not in the Clawson collection. There were thirty-three James Shirley items, and the Library already had thirty-one duplicates of these and several which did not come up for sale, adding "Honoria and Mammon," 1655 (the Beverly Chew copy). Another of the rare volumes secured by the Boston Public Library was Thomas Twine's "The Scholemaster or Teacher of Tale Philosophie," 1553.

LIBRARY EXAMINERS NAMED

Twenty-Seven Are Appointed by Boston Public Library Trustees as Members of the Examining Committee

Members of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library for the coming year have been appointed by the trustees as follows:

Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Professor E. Charlton Black, Jeffrey R. Brackett, W. Irvine Bullock, Herman L. Bush, Sidney S. Conrad, Professor Archibald C. Coolidge, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., William J. Davidson, Professor Arthur S. Dewing, Clifton H. Dwinell, Francis W. Fabian, John L. Fitzgerald, Hollis Fremont, Lee M. Friedman, Francis L. Higginson, David H. Howie, Henry Lewis Johnson, Jacob J. Kaplan, John C. Kelley, General Edward L. Leach, Francis P. O'Connor, Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, Samuel Siglin, Professor H. W. Tyler, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, and Guy W. Currier, president of the board of trustees.

Boston Transcript
Oct. 6, 1926

URGES LIBRARIES HELP IN WORK OF AMERICANIZATION

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 6.—Miss Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Department of Education, addressing the small libraries' round-table in connection with the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Library Association, declared that each library should make a survey of its community to ascertain the percentage of foreign-born population and what races are chiefly represented.

She urged the libraries to take the initiative in Americanization work, and advocated that libraries apportion to the reading interests of the foreign born a part of the book fund that would bear a fair relationship to the immigrants' share of taxes. She said the books should be simple, but should have an adult appeal to help in the study of English and to familiarize the alien with this country. The library should also have supplementary collections in the languages locally called for to preserve racial culture and retain the old language, she said.

J. Elmer Morgan, editor of The Journal of the National Educational Association, addressing the association, predicted that in the next fifty years the public library would come to be as much a part of every community as the public school is today.

"Russia is happy in its new form of government with its huge masses of people enjoying a comparative prosperity that it never dreamed of under the czars," said Mme. L. Hartkin Hamburger, official representative of the Russian Government at the association convention. She is chief librarian at the Institute for Library Science of the All Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow.

Mme. Hamburger dwelt on the hunger for knowledge that is evident in all classes. "At night one sees through the windows of houses old and young poring over books," she declared. "Large meetings are held where lecturers talk on all subjects from science to literature. Working women hold meetings to learn and discuss problems. The Government and private societies are working for the education of the adults and that a vocational education has increased 70 per cent since 1914."

Transcript
Oct. 9, 1926

Sunday evening, Oct. 17, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library and with no charge for admission, a concert of chamber-music, for the most part modern, played by the renowned Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels, now making a first visit to America by invitation of Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge. She also gives this concert to Boston. In the music of our time the visitors excel.

Atlantic City Press
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OCTOBER 2, 1926.

'Cake Carton' Librarians Under Fire

Workers Score Officials
Whose Book Knowledge
Goes Only to Cover

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OPENS 50th SESSION



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN
President of the American Library Association celebrating 50th anniversary of the organization in convention here.

"Cake carton" librarians whose knowledge of books goes no further than the cover, and methods of standardizing library training courses to better equip graduate students, are the prime problems of the American Library Association, opening its fiftieth annual conference at the Ambassador today.

Officials quote as evidence of the world interest being manifested in the organization's activities a list of foreign delegates as have seldom graced

any international political gathering. From England, France, Germany, Scotland and Belgium have arrived scholars and students of repute; from Japan and China and from Czechoslovakia come anxious representatives who hope to carry back with them, the spirit of democratization of education for which American libraries are famous.

Independent Libraries
Working on the postulate that quantity does not necessarily connote quality, extensively detailed reports of the Library Extension Section will be read during afternoon sessions on Tuesday. From our sparsely populated western and middle-western states come reports of the country library systems. Where, by reason of financial embarrassment or industrial crowding, a territory finds itself unable to support city libraries, wide-awake young women are establishing centers of distribution and striving to penetrate to hitherto remote corners with tempting listings of the meaty classics as well as whipped cream contemporaries. It is predicted that to many foreign emissaries this plan will prove both feasible and propitious. For although continental libraries have a degree of tradition and a stock of archaic and valuable volumes which our younger and less aristocratic institutions have been unable to collect.

Our method of reaching the layman has not fused itself into European system libraries. These, it is lamented, often take on the character of museums by reason of the inapproachable quality of much of their material and the highly specialized nature of their bibliographies.

This same democratization, however, will be examined for the bookholes its idealism gives to the inadequately educated young woman, who believes that a librarian's duty ceases with recording and labeling. The Commission on Library and Adult Education, established in 1924, will reach the outcome of its researches into the conditions of adult education as carried on by the library. Bureaus for suggestion of reading courses, advisory aides at the registering desks, and funds that will help meet the needs of serious readers and students will be examined in detail.

Golden Anniversary
The American Library Association is celebrating its golden anniversary this year, having gotten its initial organization in Philadelphia during the centennial of 1876. A special session will be held in Philadelphia at the Education building, on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds Monday.

The International Library Training school, with its headquarters at Paris, will be given much examination by the delegates. Since the war it has become the primary distribution center for well-trained librarians, whose work in Europe's devastated areas has won them universal commendation and respect. Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle is the head, with Miss Mary Parsons, the resident director, in Paris. Both women will attend the conference and give illustrative collaboration of their work of library propaganda and training.

Today's meetings are preparatory, and closed. Registration begins Sunday, with the first general session and reception on Monday night.

The Boston Post
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The American Library Association is this week holding its annual meeting at Atlantic City and Philadelphia, it being also this year a celebration of its 50th birthday anniversary. The place selected for this meeting is a peculiarly fitting one, as it was at Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, that the A. L. A. first saw the light. Melville Dewey was in a sense its father, as he took the initiative in sending out the notices for the first gathering.

Justin Winsor, then at the head of our Boston Public Library, was the first president of the association, and its second president was William F. Poole, then librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and whose name is so familiar to us by reason of Poole's Index. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of our Public Library, has been president during the past year, and presides over this present assembly at Philadelphia.

With the founding of the A. L. A. in 1876 began a new era in library development. There were then but scattered instances of municipally supported libraries. Now, they are as much a matter of course as the public schools. Then, there were no library schools; now, the specially trained librarian is considered almost a necessity. The A. L. A. has set standards of training and equipment for librarians, and has done much to increase the usefulness of libraries, as well as to dignify the profession of the librarian.

New England has played a leading part in the establishing of public libraries. In 1833 the selectmen of Peterborough, N. H., voted to establish a town library, and appropriated \$60.84 for that purpose. It thus has the honor of taking the first step of the kind in this or any other country. In 1884, Boston appropriated \$500 for library purposes; the first important step to move in that direction, and by 1876

there were 188 tax supported libraries in the United States.

It is pleasant to note that on this anniversary year of the A. L. A. comes the announcement that by the establishment this month of the Byfield Public Library, there is now not a public library in 1830, there were 102 towns in this State without such a library. Nor should we forget this year that it was the Boston boy, Ben Franklin, who went to Philadelphia and laid there the foundations for the first circulating library, The A. L. A.

recognizes gratefully the aid rendered by Chicago in furnishing it during its early years a home in its Public Library and also the great service of Andrew Carnegie, not only in endowing libraries, but in extending financial assistance for forwarding the work of the association.

This plan, which touches all of the smaller villages' makes possible widespread distribution of the 2000 books which the van contains, was explained enthusiastically by Miss A. S. Cooke, of the Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone, who was nominated as delegate of her county to the American Library conference here by the Carnegie Endowed Kingdom trustees. Miss Cooke is staying at the Ambassador and will speak before the gathering of librarians Friday afternoon at the County Library Round Table session.

When questioned as to the similarity of English and American county library systems, Miss Cooke explained wherein the great difference lay.

Problem of Many Villages
"Your counties are miniatures compared to ours," she said. "Kent alone is 1000 square miles, and is dotted all over with compact and very similar little villages, hunched about their church, their school and their town hall. Too, in England, our libraries are under the jurisdiction and disposal of what would be equivalent to your boards of education, and the problem of adult education, which will be so

ATLANTIC CITY DAILY PRESS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926.

At Library Confab



THE EARL OF ELGIN
AND KINCARDINE C. M. G.

Bares Value Of Roving Library To Rural Areas

Miss A. S. Cooke, Here for
Parley, Reveals Plan Now
Operating in England

EAGERLY WATCHED
FOR BY VILLAGERS

Inaccessibility of reading matter, because of insufficient funds, has been remedied picturesquely as well as economically in Kent county, England, by the "library on wheels," a van that tours the country and leaves behind it a trail of literature both varied and interesting.

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much discussed at this year's conference, is lightened. We are much more closely in touch with the needs of adult night courses, lectures and reading list requirements, since the organization that provided for them also provides for the calibre and quantity of the volumes we buy and distribute."

Miss Cooke pronounced this plan of a riding library an unqualified success, and told how eager faces await the event of the van's coming, ready to exchange books and receive advice. The van is divided into four sections, each containing 500 books: the non-fiction section, there as here, the most popular, is isolated from the travel and biography, the scientific and the historical shelves. Because of the comparatively limited space in the van, selection is a highly specialized matter, Miss Cooke explained; representative works, indicative of the trend of modern research and creative literature, must be included, yet the mistake of concentrating on too technical or too sophisticated work must not be made, since many countryside are not sufficiently advanced to take kindly to what they cannot assimilate.

Run to Welcome Van
The van goes from station to station for fresh supplies, the schoolhouses and town church is many times the stopping place. Once the smoothly-riding vehicle rumbles into sight, the townsfolk, as at a signal, come running with their requests.

"You have no idea how the plan has taken," Miss Cooke, who is a breath of English wholesomeness, explained. "At present we have only one van, but in time, who knows, there may be enough to answer our demands."

The county library system in England is only 5 years old; the van was an innovation of two years ago. Miss Cooke pointed out, however, she hastened to add, in spite of her feature, United States county library systems, although by no means as extensive as they might be, have possibilities by reason of their financial backing. Miss Cooke, together with Captain Richard Wright, county librarian, Middlesex county libraries, toured the States across to California, calling suggestions and compiling details for recommendation when they return to England.

Requirements for entrance into the library training courses are more strenuous in England than in the United States, Miss Cooke opined. Although there was no training school in her country until 1919, Miss Cooke missed out that the "Matriculation" needed for librarian's entrance there was equivalent to graduation from high school, a condition which does not exist in all our libraries.

Speaks On Small Libraries
The question, next in importance, that of the small library and its development and solidification as a fixture in the little cities, was discussed by J. Randolph Coolidge, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass. Mr. Coolidge speaks today before the Trustee section, and will take for his topic the relation of the trustee to the small library.

"The librarian's position in a little place is not what it is in a metropolis," Mr. Coolidge asserted. "She must have a degree of versatility in her knowledge of books, that the large library does not ask; she must be acquainted with the needs of the townspeople through personal contact with them; she must seek in supplying their needs to make friends for the library and to encourage the doubting ones to support it. I am almost ready to say that if I were asked to choose between an outsider who was a thoroughly trained librarian, and one who was educated and competent, but a graduate from no school and a resident of the town, I would choose the latter."

This afternoon's sessions in the Ambassador and Chelsea hotels will be the American Association, Law Librarians, Children's Librarians' section, College and Reference section, Order and Book Selection Round Table, Special Libraries association and Trustees section.

THE CHRISTIAN —BOSTON, MONDAY, LIBRARIANS SEEK FULLER SERVICE

Greater Usefulness to Pub- lic Is Goal at American Association's Meeting

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4 (Special).—Emphasizing the important rôle which the public library should play in supplying the demand for wider educational opportunities, recommendation was made to the American Library Association meeting here, for the establishment of an adult education board, which would work to accomplish this end.

The recommendation was made to the association at its forty-eighth annual convention by the commission on library and adult education, after devoting two years to a study and analysis of the library aspects of the subject.

Declaring that it has been impressed by the number of adult activities of an educational nature and by a growing demand for an understanding of modern life, the commission asserts that it recognizes as an outstanding deficiency in all forms of adult education the fact



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CHARLES F. D. BELDEN
President, American Library Association

that books of suitable kind are in few instances supplied in numbers adequate for successful study. It believes that this supply of books, whether for classes or for independent study is primarily a library obligation.

The commission which undertook the survey of the subject was headed by Judson T. Jennings of the Seattle Public Library. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the association, was also a member of the commission.

SCIENCE MONITOR, OCTOBER 4, 1926

Broader Service Sought

Prominent among the numerous subjects which came up for discussion by the convention was that of launching an organized effort to bring adequate public library service within reach of everyone in the United States and Canada.

A preliminary survey conducted by a committee, of which C. R. Lester of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was chairman, reveals that 50,000,000 people of the United States and Canada, or 44 per cent of the population, are without adequate library service.

The scarcity of county libraries and of facilities to supply books to the rural districts is stressed by the committee. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are cited as the only states which are completely covered with county libraries.

"With 3000 counties in the United States and Canada, there are only 300 county libraries," Carl H. Milam, secretary of the association, declared, "and the great work for the libraries at this meeting is to devise ways and means of devising county libraries with branches in villages and deposit stations in schools."

70,000,000 Books in Libraries
Mr. Milam said that the total number of books in the public libraries in the United States and Canada is 70,000,000, but 238,000,000 volumes are printed annually. "The cost of service in issuing the 238,000,000 copies is but 32c per capita annually," he said, "but there are four cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 population, 55 cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and 577 villages and small cities of 2500 to 10,000 without public libraries."

The libraries' contribution to adult education, the commission asserts, will resolve itself into three major activities. Foremost, and upon its own responsibility, the library owes consultant and advisory service, supplemented by suitable books, to those who wish to pursue their studies alone, rather than in organized groups or classes.

The commission is further convinced that there is a great need in the field of books themselves. Educators, authors and publishers, it declares, must unite in the production of "humanized" readable books, especially adapted to adults who have lost the reading habit or in whom it is to be developed or acquired.

Herald, Oct. 4, 1926

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASS'N IN CONCLAVE

48th Annual Convention Opens Today at Atlantic City

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—The American Library Association will consider means of convincing the public of the value of public libraries and of the high standing of library service at the 48th annual convention of the association, which opens at the Ambassador Hotel here tomorrow. Several thousand delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada will attend.

Effective city libraries, reaching whole service areas, will be one of the objectives of the organization, it is announced. The country library as the basis for adequate rural public library service, and a strong state library extension agency in every state and province to lead in library development to give supplementary book service and to give direct service until public library service is developed will be another objective.

Chief among the events scheduled for tomorrow's session will be the presentation of the John Newberry medal by the executive board of the association. The medal is awarded annually for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children."

The first award was made in 1922 to Hendrick Van Loon for "The Story of Mankind."

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

ASS'N MEETS TODAY

The 18th annual conference of the Special Libraries Association, which will open at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., today, will include a number of discussions and conferences on advertising, finance, insurance, newspapers and special library technique. President Daniel N. Handy of Boston, head of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, will preside at the meeting. P. A. Mooney of the Denison Mfg. Co. of Framingham has been chosen as chairman of the advertising group and William Alcott of Boston will lead the newspaper group.

Miss Margaret Withington, president of the Boston Society, will report on the local organization and Lewis A. Arrington, librarian of the Boston Elevated Railway Co., will report as chairman of the membership committee.

The conference, which will close on Oct. 5, will include several dinners and outings.

President of Special Libraries Association



DANIEL N. HANDY

From a caricature of him by Louis Biedermann.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, OCT 5, 1926

BOSTON LIBRARIANS ADDRESS SESSIONS

American Association in Atlantic City

Great Libraries From All Over the World Represented

By WILLIAM ALCOTT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4.—Beginning the first day with nearly 20 meetings, and culminating tonight in a brilliant reception at the Hotel Chelsea, the American Library Association, the oldest library association in the world, inaugurated its 50th anniversary conference.

Registration tonight had reached 1500 and is expected to be 2500 before the conference ends. Representatives from many of the greatest libraries in the world in 27 foreign countries were here tonight, and their presentation was one of the features of the day.

Meeting with the American Library Association are the members of every national library association in the country.

The Special Libraries Association, the largest of the affiliated associations, used the morning and afternoon for business meetings and groups of the latter association also held meetings. These included the newspaper group and the advertising commercial industrial group.

Handy Proposes World Plan

Reports were given by officers of the local chapters, which stretch from Boston to Southern California, and from the groups which represent particular interests.

Pres. Daniel N. Handy of Boston struck the keynote of the conference when he projected a plan for the formation of an international fact-finding organization.

Mr. Handy said: "Many associations, groups and corporations are providing with some success the facilities for keeping themselves informed of the international developments within their own fields, but no one has undertaken to coordinate these attempts and to set up in one place a recording office where there could be brought together data and intelligence concerning the state and development in every art and science. It is a great undertaking and would be possible only under able guidance with ample financial backing."

Bureau of Information

"Such a project, however, would bring together in common purpose all those interested in and the applications of information. It would differentiate the work of S. L. A. from that of public libraries."

"Such a project is not visionary. Already plans have been made for a projected international bureau of information, and I have reason to believe that those who are interested in that are convinced that the time is ripe for such an international clearing house of information by the developments in recent years of the Special Libraries Association."

The afternoon session further developed this idea with addresses by Thomas Gorrie, chairman of the library committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust of England; Paul Clapp, assistant to the secretary of the Department of Commerce; Ward Gavett of Detroit, and Edward L. Kopf of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

J. Randolph Coullidge of Boston spoke at the meeting of library trustees on desirable qualifications for trustees of small libraries. At the college and reference sections Walter B. Briggs of Harvard College library spoke of the system of interlibrary loans of books from the point of view of the lending library.

Miss Margaret Withington of the Social Service Library, Boston, reported at the business session of Special Libraries Association on the activities of the year of the local association in Boston. Frederick A. Mooney of the Denison Manufacturing Company of Framingham reported for the advertising commercial industrial group and William Alcott of the Boston Globe reported for the newspaper group.

The John Newberry medal for the most distinguished children's book of the past year was awarded today to Arthur Bowie Chrisman for his book of Chinese fairy and folk tales, "Shen of the Sea." The presentation was made by Miss Nina C. Brotherton of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Children's Librarians section.

The meeting of the Children's Librarians was the largest of the day.

Christian Science Monitor
Boston Oct. 5, 1926

FREE LIBRARIES FACE GREAT ERA

Forty Years Behind Edu- cational Movement, Says N. E. A. Editor

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 5 (Special).—"The free public library movement is today where the movement for universal elementary schooling was in 1876, when the American Library Association was founded," said Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, in an address on the "School Library Looking Forward," before the American Library Association, in session here.

Mr. Morgan pointed out that in 1876 the elementary schools enrolled but 8,000,000 out of 13,000,000 children then of school age, leaving hundreds of thousands each year to swell the army of illiterates. By way of contrast he pointed out that the library today provides total service for only 55 per cent of the total population and for only 17 per cent of the rural population.

He predicted "that a nation which has struggled a century for mass schooling and universal literacy will spend a second century in the struggle for mass culture and universal education. We shall see the American free library during the years ahead as much a part of every community as the public school is today."

Plends for School Library

Mr. Morgan made a plea for the development of the school library as an aid to learning and a training agency for public library use. He gave figures to show that it would require 40,000 trained school librarians to give this service for the schools of the United States, providing one librarian for every 20 teachers.

Among the problems facing the school library, Mr. Morgan mentioned especially the wide circulation of obscene and trashy literature among children of school age.

"The newsstands of many cities literally reek with magazines and books that thrive on the morbidity of youth," said the speaker. "Periodicals which would be excluded from

the mails are sent by express and reach huge circulation. The distribution of such material should be prohibited by city, state, and national law. The suppression of this has no connection with freedom of the press. The librarian should always stand for freedom of the press, but he shares with parent and teacher the obligation to protect youth from commercialized exploitation."

Greeting From Women's Clubs

A message from Mrs. John D. Sherman, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, read at first general session of the conference, said, in part:

"With very keen appreciation of the many worthy achievements of the American Library Association during the 50 years of its organization, I wish to extend to you a greeting from the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

"No other organization could possibly have so deep an interest in your aims, nor a more abiding one. Your work for adult education parallels our own we walk hand in hand in our efforts to inculcate a love of books in the hearts of the youth of the nation. We are equally concerned for the proper guidance of the alien citizen and for the extension of the county library. All that interests you in building more libraries, and greater libraries appeals to our organization."

"Therefore it gives me the greatest possible pleasure to tell you how we have watched with sincere approbation your increasing development of that indispensable community institution, the public library."

LIBRARY IS HOPE OF POOR, SAYS GREEN

A. F. Of L. Chief Declares It Is Means For Applying Education Not Completed In Schools

The workingman looks to the library as a supplementary agency for meeting the educational needs of individuals to whom the school system can be only a foundation. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night in his message to the American Library association, meeting in 50th annual convention here, at the Chelsea, gave verbal recognition of the workingman's dependence on the library.

"As succeeding generations pass through our public schools there is increasing realization that education is not completed in any formal discipline or school, but that it is a continuing process which parallels creative life," he wrote. "What we ask of the schools is that they give us the method by which the various situations and experiences of life and work may be made educational, opportunities for continuous growth."

Mr. Green's message was followed by a kindly suggestion in all seriousness by Francis G. Blair, president National Education association, that a panacea for world ills is the potion of good books. "Whatever seeming turmoil there may be in the emotional and intellectual life of today, and whatever other remedies may be wisely applied, I am convinced that most of these difficulties, both in the present and in the past arise out of the fact that so many people have never learned how to select and read a book," he said. "The work of organizing libraries and training librarians is in this large sense a very fundamental work in the building of better character and better citizenship."

A plea for the clean-cut division of labor between trustee and librarian was made by Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who spoke before the trustees section in the afternoon.

"When a community wishes library service it hires library experts to furnish the service and appoint a board to represent it in its relations with these. It is the board's business to decide on what results it wishes its experts to achieve, leaving to them the selection of methods, to see that they attain these results, replacing them with others if they fail, and to supply the necessary funds," he outlined, thus the respective positions of these two functionaries of a library.

"A board member should not attempt to be a librarian, nor should a librarian try to be a board member," Mr. Bostwick concluded. "They have distinct spheres, both highly necessary to the success of the institution, neither are improved by scrambling."

Interesting flashbacks into the tribulations of existing in the oldest book country in the world, a library that would in some measure accept modern methods, were given by Mary Elizabeth Wood, who established the Boone University library in Wuchang, China.

Establishment of an adult education board which would work to help the libraries meet the demand for wider education advantages was urged in the morning session upon the council by a commission which has devoted two years' study to the subject of library and adult education.

Declaring that it had been impressed by the number of adult activities of an educational nature, and by a growing demand for an understanding of modern life, the commission asserts that it recognizes as an outstanding deficiency in all forms of adult education the fact that books of suitable kind are in few instances supplied in numbers adequate for successful study. It believes that this supply of books, whether for classes or for independent study, is primarily a library obligation. The commission which undertook the survey of the subject was headed by Judson T. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library. Action on the commission's recommendation will be taken during the annual meeting of the association, which last until Friday.

Childhood's Champion

As childhood's champion, by the creation of what was selected as the most distinguished children's book of the past year, Arthur Bowie Chrisman, author of "Shen of the Sea," was awarded the John Newberry medal yesterday afternoon. The story, which is an exotic mingling of legendary Chinese tales, as gathered by Mr. Chrisman in San Francisco's Chinatown, was found by the medal commission to combine all the requirements of "simplicity, sincerity, wholesome humor, directness and literary quality" that make a child's book a difficult piece of writing. The medal was designed by Rene Crambelle, a New York sculptor, and presented by Miss C. Brotherton, of the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh.

The first award of the medal was made to Kendrick Van Loon for his "Story of Mankind," in 1922. Hugh Lofting's "The Voyage of Dr. Dolittle," and Charles Barnardman Hawes' "The Dark Frigate," were subsequent recipients. Charles J. Fieger's "Tales From Silver Lands," received the award in 1925.

THE LIBRARIAN

AFTER all, the public must be served. And so, if many librarians in Boston are spending this week wishing they were in Atlantic City, their plight is softened, not hardened, by necessity. If many were able to attend this week's great library celebrations in Atlantic City and Philadelphia, many also had to stay at home, in order to prove that public libraries are public first, last and all the time, with doors wide open in every city of the land even when the American Library Association is holding its semi-centennial convention under the presidency of Boston's own Mr. Charles F. D. Belden.

The Special Libraries Association, which is holding its eighteenth annual conference in co-operation with the meetings of the A. L. A., has marked the event by publication of an unusually attractive convention booklet. Mr. Daniel N. Handy, president of the association, also a Boston man, the librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, contributes significant greeting as foreword to the book, and the rest of the issue, instead of being taken up with dusty and over-formalized matter, is full of brisk interest, personality sketches, stories of achievement, "inside" glimpses and photographs of the thriving world of special libraries in business and industry, in science and research, today. Of course the full daily program of the conference meetings is printed. One would expect this useful conclusion. But there is even a cross-word puzzle "especially designed for special librarians," and chock-full of names and facts pertinent to the association and its activities. It is no easy matter to plan and prepare a convention booklet which actually will have "pulling power" enough to make delegates read it, even in the midst of a busy week of meetings, roundtables, speeches, luncheons and sight-seeing. This particular book, however, will certainly be read.

J.R. COOLIDGE TAKES LIBRARIANS TO TASK

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 5.—At the general session of the American Library Association today J. Randolph Coolidge, trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, was one of the speakers. His subject was "Every Library Worker a Trustee, Every Trustee a worker."

He urged upon his hearers, most of whom were women employed as assistants in libraries or heads of departments, to look upon their work in the light of a responsible trusteeship. Their spur should be the desire to increase the usefulness of the institution they served. They should sink personal prejudices and subordinate individual opinions as to methods for the sake of creating a spirit of co-operation among all the library staff. The part played by the actual trustees was quite different in its nature. They should not, although unfortunately they sometimes did, interfere with management of the library.

SHOULD BAR POLITICS

They should not play politics by making indiscreet recommendations as to the personnel of the librarian's staff. It should be their chief concern to see that the public was kept interested in the library, that its service should be appreciated and made the most of; that, as it was an institution belonging to the community the community should have a just pride in it. Upon the trustees should fall the task of obtaining those appropriations, endowments and gifts which enable the library to keep pace with the increasing demands upon its service which come naturally to every library properly conducted in our great centers of population.

At the morning session of the newspaper group of the special libraries association, conducted by William Alcott of the Boston Globe, there was an interesting round table talk as to the most economic and practicable methods of classification for filing clip-pings, photographs and other material in newspaper libraries. The meeting opened with an interesting and suggestive talk by Miss Jennie Welland, editor of the New York Times index, whose methods of classification have been widely copied by newspapers and corporations libraries.

Following her address the librarians of several Boston newspapers, of the Providence Journal, the Baltimore Sun and the Washington Star spoke of the local problems that they were obliged to meet and solve in the classification of the material so that it might be more instantly available upon editorial requisitions.

ASKS NEW FIELD IN LIBRARY WORK

Miss Edna Phillips, Boston, Says It Should Do More for Aliens

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6 (Special).—A plea for broader and more far-reaching activities by the public libraries of the United States in helping the foreign-born in this country to a broader appreciation of American ideals, was voiced by Miss Edna Phillips of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and whose home is in Boston, before the American Library Association Congress here. Miss Phillips declared that the library should play an important role in Americanization work.

"A very little," she said, "has been done by public libraries to help foreign-born men and women who are veritable beginners in reading. The library that takes initiative in making contacts with immigrant readers, that offers books to help apprehend American ideals, serves not merely its own community, but the State and Nation as well."

Miss Phillips suggested that each library make a survey of the race question in its community and find out the proportion of foreign-born to the population and what races are chiefly represented. With these facts in mind, she said, there should be apportioned to the reading interests of the foreign-born a part of the book fund that will be a fair relationship to the immigrants' share of taxes.

She declared that books should be simple of form, but should have an adult appeal to help in the study of English and to familiarize the alien with our country. The library also should have supplementary collections in the languages locally called for to preserve racial culture and retain the old language.

The use of the university extension course as a means of fostering the adult education program of the American Library Association was recommended to the association by Miss Edith Thomas of the University of Michigan.

"University library extension workers, because of their position in the very heart of the university community have a unique advantage for obtaining and organizing the best and newest current print, setting forth the ideas and standards which are being worked out in the classrooms and laboratories of the universities. University library extension service can, because of this advantage, through the means of package libraries of pamphlet material on

current problems of public importance, set the conditions of public opinion and actually mold public opinion."

Miss Thomas said that adult education is most definitely expressed by the phrase, "Post-school education."

While university extension is concerned fundamentally with the phase of adult education in organized extra-mural work taken for credit or non-credit, Miss Thomas said that she believed the extension service was over-looking a vast field where it could be of service.

"Thousands of citizens throughout the country are pursuing 'post-school education' in the more or less informal organization of such groups as women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, Rotary clubs, granges and farmers' clubs," she continued. "It is to these groups engaged in the study of social civic, economic and general educational problems that the University Library Extension Service owes a definite obligation."

"The men who make up the faculties of our universities and colleges are accepted leaders in the educational field. It is obvious that the vast number of people seeking 'post school education' through the organization of study clubs and discussion groups of one kind and another have a right to the guidance of the university."

New Library Lists Books Helpful to School Pupils

NEWARK, N. J.—The Newark Public Library has just published for the high school students of Newark and for other readers, a pamphlet of 36 pages, entitled "Reading for Pleasure and Profit." The list was edited by Miss Margaret Coult, of Parringer High School, and Miss Marguerite Kirk, of the public library.

The list is divided into eight parts, one part for each half year of the high school course. It covers subjects from Homer and Beowulf to the wonders of the world we live in as illustrated by modern science, including the story of the classical and medieval past, hero and adventure stories, the biographies of people worth knowing, surveys of history and literature, novels, poetry, plays, essays, wit and wisdom, and a list of books called "On the Threefold," helpful books for the young man or woman just getting ready to enter college or to go into a vocation after high school. There is an index of authors and books at the end of the pamphlet.

Library To Aid Accuracy In Movies Looms

Carl E. Milliken Says Project Would Delve Into Customs of Old Times

DISCUSS QUESTION OF ADULT EDUCATION

The moving-picture industry in a space of 30 years has become the par of the library in group of education; a "movie" library that will make historical research into manners and customs of ancient times and thus assure faithful reproduction of details in feature films, was predicted as the next step in library construction by Carl E. Milliken, of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, and former governor of Maine.

"Although the library is primarily a recreational medium, its means for the distribution of information that would otherwise necessitate research and ponderous reading, are becoming increasingly recognized that only with the help of the library can we make the most of our possibilities," Mr. Milliken pointed out. "When, for instance, a pirate is created as a silver screen personality the public little guesses the weeks of preparatory research that was necessary before his costume, his manners, his every item from house furnishings to instruments of war are completed."

"If we are to make the moving picture what it has been predicted we can make it, so infinitesimal a faux pas as giving Mary Queen of Scots a boyish bob, or Plummer Fawcett, a Mid-Victorian waist line will not, and is not, to be allowed."

Asks Interests Pooled
Mr. Milliken was speaking to the special libraries section his suggestion was that they pool their interests with his, and help, by initiating a moving picture library, to divert and manipulate all the moving picture's avenues toward making accurate the layman's knowledge.

In the third general session of the conference, meeting in international convocation last evening, a message urging the establishment of an inter-allied library organization for "the exchange of specialized and highly perfected research, which nations by reason of their tradition or training, have gathered," was made by Hugo Kruss, general director of the Prussian Scientific Library in Berlin. Mr. Kruss outlined the incomparably weighty scientific library that he represented and suggested that it has recommended international science, each nation be asked to contribute that phase of its library knowledge to which it has directed special labor and scholarship. His suggestion is to come before the committee for the elaboration of the plan on Thursday, and will be placed before the conference at the end of the week in the form of a resolution. Sound support in the attempt to found such an association was shown by Herbert Panam, honorary presiding president, at last night's session, and librarian of the Library of Congress, Washington.

The question of adult education, to

which libraries have devoted special cogitation since they became instruments of mass enlightenment, and not merely adjuncts to schools, was viewed by Miss Edith Thomas, of the University of Michigan, at the University Library Extension service round-table session yesterday afternoon.

"The men who make up the faculties of our universities and colleges are the accepted leaders in the educational world. The universities are the creative centers of contemporary thought. It is obvious that the vast number of people seeking 'best school education' through the organization of study clubs and discussion groups of one kind and another have a right to the guidance of the university."

Another glimpse into the comprehensiveness which a library must have should it want to serve its readers to full capacity was given by Earl W. Browning, of Peoria public library, in his assertion that "it is as much a part of the work of every public library to make available information on what is good taste in architecture, landscape gardening and personal appearance as it is to supply books on etiquette, the trades and agriculture, or to provide a balanced ration of fiction and non-fiction recreational reading."

Need New Name

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public library, told the convention that "the library is only in name the library of yesterday." Speaking of the library from the standpoint of the child he said that it would be better if the modern library had a different name which would prevent people from clinging to the old idea of a mausoleum of books rather than active, live organisms.

"Children are looked upon generally," he said, "in two ways—simply as adults of a smaller size or as an entirely different order of being. What children learn from libraries is learned because they are interested. Interest is a prime factor in all education, a fact often overlooked by leaders in formal education. The voluntary character of the library is to be cherished by librarians. It is the library's chief point of vantage in dealing with children. There is a tendency today among librarians to over-emphasize formal academic methods in applying them to children."

Can't Reach All Kiddles
The criticisms of children's work in libraries, Dr. Bostwick declared, revolves itself principally around two points; namely, that the library cannot reach all the children and might better devote itself to adults and that the treatment of children by libraries is largely hysterical and not based on sound pedagogical principle. The weakness of these criticisms, he said, are easily refuted.

"It is only by regarding humanity as a whole, as a phenomenon of flux and change, and by looking at the child in particular as a changing group that mirrors in little the great tidal surge of the race," he asserted, "that we can obtain a foothold from which to treat adequately this problem of the child and his education. The library has stretched out its hand and caught a twig. This steadied, its view, in one or two respects, is saner, as we librarians love to think, than that of any other institution that deals with this problem of problems."

"Boy and Girl House"
Exclusive as a four-hundred club, but having as its requirements merely a native curiosity about books, the "Boy and Girl House," only isolated children's library in Canada, is attracting much attention among the delegates. As its spirited propagandist and rooster, comes George H. Locke, of Toronto, Canada, an unexpected nominee for the presidency of the association, and knight errant for the cause of every Jack and Jill.

In his recounting of the construction and trials of this boy and girl "Land of Hearts Desire," Mr. Locke laid down what his experimenting has taught him to call, the indispensables, when dealing with the children's problem. "The child resents with sullen and inexpressible pride the differentiation that is made between his personality and that of his elders. The

wise teacher must learn not to make the line of demarcation between childhood, adolescence and maturity too great if he hopes for the child's confidence and respect. It is for this reason that we call our institution, 'The Boy and Girl House' and not the children's house, and it is for this same reason that we do not impose our rules and regulations too strenuously or openly upon the child's consciousness."

Mr. Locke described the details of furnishing and decoration of the library, which was modeled on the average home, and which has about it none of the formality of a bookroom. Instead of blank whitewashed or tiled walls, fair-tale heroes brandish their reverential swords, gold-backed maidens call valiant knights for the rescue of hidden treasure, and history's bravest accomplish their feats of story. A led group of 25 librarians, all young and in sympathy, intuitively, with the sensitive withdrawals of children, are on the rug listening, unconscious of any need for "harsh manners"; registration time comes, and lines form without secluding or directing and ap-

precinations and recommendations are naively exchanged between the waiting ones. Always there is at hand some sort of advisory consultant to whom the child may go for help in book selection, but tastes are never imposed, and books never actually given to him. The shelves are there for his use and he must become acquainted by browsing and decultery tasting.

Value of Specialization

There is unanimous agreement on the value of specialization for child training in reading and mental molding among the delegates. Henry Guppy, president, British Library association and librarian of that rarely dignified treasure chest of valued manuscripts, the John Rylands Library, in commenting upon the reserve which children are for future generations, says he believes the most valuable possession of any nation is the rising generation. There are, today, something like seven millions of young people under the age of fourteen in British schools alone, and there is enough intelligence in such young people, when rightly and wisely directed, to enable a nation to keep a foremost place in the world. Much of it, is dormant, it has to be awakened, trained and directed.

From the topic of child guiding Mr. Guppy was led to comment on the whole business of pre-selection of books before allowing them for individual choice by the average reader.

"This topic of censorship is inexhaustible, with as good a negative as there is a positive," Mr. Guppy stressed, "but it will be admitted by all that wise deletion of those literary works which will be exploited because of insufficient training or mediocre intelligence by the common reader is never amiss. I would not exclude, mind you, the scholar, the student or even the layman of more than average mental equipment, but sensing the impotence of the untrained reader before a mass of work too advanced or sophisticated for him, I would stress again and again the importance of making his selection for him."

"But what feature shall one consider in a work before making this selection?" he was asked. "A difficult and evolving question," he answered smiling, "but I should say, generally speaking, its intrinsic morality, its delicate and consummate imagination and its veracious expression of the author's personality."

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ESTABLISHED 1836

PUBLIC LEDGER And NORTH AMERICAN LIBRARY GROWTH PREDICTED

J. Elmer Morgan Expects It to Rank With Public School

Public Ledger Bureau

Atlantic City, Oct. 5.—Predictions that within fifty years the public library will be as much a part of the community as the public schools were made here today by J. Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Educational Association, who addressed the American Library Association meeting in convention at the Chelton.

"A nation which has struggled a century for mass schooling and universal education will spend a second century in the struggle for mass culture and universal education," he said.

Atlantic City Press
Oct. 6, 1926

Lauds Library To Rotarians

Dr. W. E. Darnell Says it Is Next to School in Educational Value

Public library development in the half century expansion of the American Library association work was described at noon yesterday in addresses before the Rotary club. The visiting delegates to the library convention now in progress were introduced by Dr. W. E. Darnell, president of the board of governors of the Atlantic City library, who declared in a short address that the up-to-date library was next to the public school in its educational service to the community.

"It is close to our local schools," said Dr. Darnell, "furnishing all kinds of information, and we have many special sections, including one on modern medicine, which is frequently used by scientific men who come to the shore while they write articles for their journals. We have just added a collection on insurance. I regard as a hopeful sign the fact that the circulation of solid literature last year in our library was greater than that of fiction, and this in an age of jazz-mania."

Howard Hughes, Trenton librarian and president of the Rotary Club there, said that 50 years ago library personnel was recruited from the ranks of retired clergymen or spinsters who wanted a little job.

"Their duty was largely to keep the books clean and prevent their loss," he said. "They were book preservers. Now we think of our work as book purveyors and we want no idle stock on our counters. To show the growth of the library movement in 50 years, there were only 600 in the country when the American Library Association was formed in Philadelphia in 1876."

"Now there are 6,000. In 1876, the annual expenditure of money was a half million, now it is \$37,000,000. In New Jersey 25 years ago there were 66 libraries. Now there are 324 public libraries besides 48 high school libraries and the traveling libraries."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926

NEW CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES CITED

Special Training in Administration Advocated at Atlantic City Session

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7 (Special).—Restriction of free distribution of most Government publications to officials of the Government, libraries, educational and natural scientific institutions and the press as a means of eliminating waste was advocated by Alton P. Tisdell, superintendent of documents of the Government Printing Office in Washington, at the forty-eighth meeting of the American Library Association.

"Experience has shown that other persons who have real use for publications will gladly pay the normal price charged to cover the cost of printing and binding, which for thousands of publications is only 5 cents," Mr. Tisdell said.

Calling attention to the great store of valuable natural scientific, industrial and economic information contained in Government publications, he emphasized the importance of the libraries as intermediaries between the Government publishing offices and the reading public.

Recommendation was made by Mr. Tisdell for a revision of the law governing the designation of depository libraries so as to provide for their more equitable apportionment and location in each state.

Would Advertise Pamphlets

Mr. Tisdell also recommended the adoption of an up-to-date policy of advertising Government publications. He said that such a policy would be a distinct benefit to both the Government and the public.

Miss Effie L. Power, director of work with children in the Cleveland Public Library and assistant professor at the School of Library Service of Western Reserve University, addressed the professional training section on training for library work with children.

"The number of children in voluntary attendance in libraries has greatly increased," Miss Power said, "and more variations in age, racial instincts and home environment are being presented, but the educational period in child life and youth has been lengthened and a greater opportunity than formerly for active co-operation with the home, the school and welfare agencies is offered."

It is important that children's librarians have more than "point of view," Miss Power said. "What is needed in the field," she asserted, "is more direction from heads of libraries and less dependence upon the tact and ability of each children's librarian to establish her own work in the local organization."

Children's Work Emphasized

"Work with children in libraries received its first impetus from great administrators and it must be carried on by great administrators, well grounded in efficient methods if it is to keep pace with present-day educational methods. To this end every library training school for public library work should include a definite presentation of children's

department administrative procedure in its curriculum." Thor Magnus Anderson, librarian of the University of Oslo, spoke of the modern development of Norwegian libraries within the last 30 years, owing to the influence of Norwegian librarians educated in the United States. Norway, he said, having no libraries, furnishes one-half of the foreign students at the New York State Library School.

A friendly blending of nationalities in quest of culture and knowledge, as more effective in bringing about international peace than force or armaments, was proposed by Lord Elgin, chairman of the trustees, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline, Scotland. He regarded this as the mission of the libraries of the world.

Oct. 7, 1926

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

2000 LIBRARIANS VISIT CITY AFTER CONFERENCE

Come Here Following Meeting at Atlantic City; Have Busy Day.

Philadelphia became the focal point of the bookish world yesterday when more than 2000 librarians coming from all over the globe, made a pilgrimage to the Sesqui-centennial city, on the invitation of three local institutions. The visitors had just come from the forty-eighth annual conference of the American Library Association, held in Atlantic City.

Meeting first in the Drexel Institute Auditorium, the visiting librarians held a "Memorial Service," commemorating the founding of the association, just 50 years ago. R. R. Bowker, editor of Publishers' Weekly, and Melville Dewey, inventor of the Dewey decimal system, addressed the throng on the subject of "The History of the American Library Association." Bowker and Dewey were two of the original founders of the organization.

From Drexel Institute the librarians were conveyed to the University of Pennsylvania, where an informal lunch was served them at 1 o'clock in Weightman Hall. Asa Don Dickinson, University librarian, was in charge of arrangements.

Later they were ushered through the University of Pennsylvania Library, where a collection of priceless documents bearing autographs of signers of the Declaration of Independence was on view. The collection is one of only 27 complete sets of signers' signatures in existence.

The librarians then toured the University campus in sight-seeing busses, provided by the Free Library of Philadelphia. They met later in the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Atlantic City Daily Press
Friday, Oct. 8, 1926

Oct 7, 26
ATLANTIC CITY
DAILY PRESS

Fete Merger Of Library School With Columbia

New York State Institution,
Oldest of Kind in Country,
Holds Final Dinner

ACTION EXPECTED
TO SPUR STUDENTS



ERNEST A. SAVAGE
Librarian of Edinburgh public
libraries, who is attending the con-
vention here.

The absorption of the oldest library training school in the country into the Columbia university organization was celebrated at the Ambassador last night at the final dinner of the New York State Library school. The state school, with a record of fifty years of training service behind it, will now be under the jurisdiction of the city body, the New York City Library school.

From Miss Margaret Pope, a member of the father organization and a delegate to the American Library conference meeting in its fiftieth convention here, it was learned that the facilities for reaching the student who will later make library work her goal is the paramount reason for the merging. Columbia university has in the past ten years become a training place for journalism and its attendant fields of editorial work. It is believed that the merger of the library school there will be an impetus for the enrollment of high caliber students.

Speakers were Dr. J. I. Wyer, Dr. C. C. Williamson, of the New York City Library school; Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota, and Milton Ferguson, state library of California.

Many Delegates from New York
From New York, taken so many times as the most representative expression of the metropolitanism which we have developed in the United States come a goodly number of the
(Continued on Page Two)

Representatives to the American Library conference. Among them is Mrs. Sophie A. Yelin, reference assistant, of the Jewish National and University Library of Jerusalem, a one time New York woman, who with the training received there has assumed the momentous work of establishing for the first time in known history a Jewish national library. She is to bring back to Jerusalem with her the most modern American methods in cataloging, classification and organization that she can glean.

Curiously enough, although scholars the world over are agreed that the information may be supplanted with subsequent findings, there is no indication that there was ever a Hebrew library in Palestine before the scattering of the Jews. The present Jewish National and University Library is striving to establish such a center for its own as well as the world's culture, and has already in its possession such valuable manuscripts as the original and only existing draft of Professor Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity, Genial fragments of rare Samaritan manuscripts, as well as a collection of rare Ko Ko Noms prints depicting the religious development of Japan.

From all corners of the earth, Jews and non-Jews have been contributing to an institution which, it is predicted will at some future date become as great a center of learning as any of the libraries of Berlin and Vienna, Petrograd and Paris.

Reaching Hebrew Child

"It is from the American Library association that I am taking the technical knowledge which will be the skeleton structure of our library," Mrs. Yelin said, "but it is the work of reaching the Hebrew child which is taking my special interest. Our organization, as yours, has the problem of catering with all the strategy we know to the rising generation. Our work is even more involved than yours since there has been just a tiny leap of books written in Hebrew for children. It is this drought in our library which we must nurture and make to bear fruit. The country in which we are building the hub of our new civilization is a great and simple one. Man meets man there with a renewed seriousness and frankness of purpose. The soil is again the centuries and centuries before our history and as it will be for years to come in spite of Malthus. From the child comes our greatest living art, for yearning, molding and polishing of our children our deepest concern must be."

Both David Wolfson is the name of new library which has a capacity of 820,000 volumes with a present stock of 120,000. The children's room will supply, when it is completed, the best bibliographies of child literature in the world. These foreign works which will be translated to the children by their teachers, Mrs. Yelin pointed out, will be a means of being to them not only the best in their language, which is the Hebrew tongue and which all Palestinian inhabitants use in their daily speech, but the cream of all other languages.

The best American methods of furnishing, architectural byways, methods of teaching and cataloging will be used. Mrs. Yelin is conducting a campaign for a \$100,000 endowment while in the States.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

LIBRARIANS WILL VISIT PHILADELPHIA TODAY

Association Members Coming Here From Atlantic City.

More than 2000 librarians, representing important cities in nearly every part of the world, will be guests of local institutions today, when the American Library Association comes to Philadelphia from its forty-eighth annual conference in Atlantic City.

The visiting librarians will hold their anniversary meeting in the Drexel Institute auditorium at 11 o'clock, after which they will be guests of the University of Pennsylvania at an informal luncheon in Weightman Hall.

A priceless collection of documents, bearing the autographs of signers of the Declaration of Independence, will be on view in the university library when the association guests arrive, according to an announcement by Asa Don Dickinson, university librarian. The collection was presented to the University by John Mills Hale, a graduate of 1862, and is one of only 27 complete sets of signers' signatures in existence.

After visiting the library the visitors will tour the University of Pennsylvania campus in sight-seeing busses, provided by the Free Library of Philadelphia. They will then be transported to the Historical Society over a route which will take them past the new building of the Free Library.

The American Library Institute, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Bibliographical Society of America, the League of Library Commissions, the National Association of State Libraries and the Special Libraries Association all are holding meetings in connection with the conference of the American Library Association, which is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding this year.

Plan To Weld Library Units Of the World

American Library Assn.
May Vote to Establish
World Hdqrs. in Paris

IDEA BUDDING FROM
JULY MEET AT PRAGUE



M. C. GASPAR
Of Brussels, Belgium, library

A resolution to provide a canvas of library associations of the world to determine if they will agree to the establishment of international library headquarters in Paris, in proximity to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, was passed yesterday. It may become the initial step in the welding of plans for such an affiliation, started at the Prague, in July, 1926, at the international congress of librarians then meeting.

The motion was carried behind closed doors among a group of foreign and home delegates to the American Library conference which closes its 50th annual convention tomorrow. The proposal was presented by N. Gabriel Henriot, member of the executive committee of the International Congress of Librarians. He is emissary from France to the A. L. A., sent to persuade Americans to bring plans for international affiliations to a head.

Ernest C. Richardson, director Emeritus, Princeton university, is enthusiastic over the turn which yesterday's meeting took from one of vague generalities, to practical action. Stopped in the lobby of the Ambassador yesterday, he spoke long and animatedly of the "Locarno" spirit among nations, the "Locarno" spirit, he called it, which was materially manifesting itself in this move toward an interchange of general information, inapproachable nature among governments whose politics once made them enemies.

Offer Many Advantages

"The reason that the A. L. A. hesitates to accept M. Henriot's proposal that the International Congress of Librarians make its committee headquarters at their school in Paris, is the desire for fairness and understanding from the start," Dr. Richardson explained. "We realize that our school in Paris offers courses in its training classes to pupils of many nations (in 1926, 27 were represented), and that it is even now a center for international documentation. But we want affirmation of the desire of all concerned that we take this move, and then we shall proceed."

In the proposal that M. Henriot real, the head of the school would function under the control and patronage of the American Library school in Paris and the Comité Français de Librerie, the Comité Français de Librerie, with the advice of the faculty of the Paris Library school. Under the budget, the A. L. A. will be asked to subsidize \$1000 a year for three years for operating expenses. There will be no actual jurisdiction by the league's institute over the international Librarian congress. Proximity and help from the institute is expected to aid the committee's growth.

"We are interested that all nations concerned shall view this detachedly from the point of their own benefits," Dr. Richardson said. "Like Dr. Hugo Kruss, of Germany, I believe that the contributions that all nations will make to this mutual organization will be specialized knowledge, the bibliographies that years of tradition and learning have accumulated, the information that historical heritage gives them."

"That phase of it will be really the least of our concerns; it is the selection of fiction, the procuring of the cream of our literary outputs each year which will be a more difficult problem."

South American Suggestion

The move to throw away barriers of geography and politics and mingle intellectual treasures touched even the suggestion of the Chilean representative, Benjamin Cohen, of the Chilean embassy at Washington. He brought from South America an invitation to throw open the exchange center at the Pan-American Union in Washington not only to the 21 signatory states who started it but to any other nations that care to participate.

Last night's session was entirely given over to foreign speakers. Madame L. Hoffman-Hamburger, director of the All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow, Russia, sketched the changes which the revolution has brought about in her country. "There is a remarkable library movement in the Soviet Union connected with the steady advance of public education," she said. "One would hardly expect it after the years of economic stress, which came after the World War, civil strife, famine and epidemics. For three years the stone buildings in the rough climate remained unheated. People lacked such necessities as fuel, light, food, clothes, shoes, means of transportation. For lack of pasteboard, books were left unbound and library catalogs were written on waste paper with poor ink, which soon faded."

"But with the betterment of economic conditions came an unusual development of education, a thing the Soviet government lays especial stress on. The adoption of the Dalton plan, the use of local dinettes in public schools, the gain of 70 per cent in vocational education, study clubs for adults, workers' colleges and an elaborate system of night schools for illiterates, attracted to the public libraries a large number of new readers. Such methods as story-telling for adults, dramatization of interesting newspaper items, round table book review talks, 'literary law suits' when a literary work is discussed in the form of a trial, are applied to the work of readers."

Message From Paris

From Paris, M. P. Roland Mareel sent his greetings. "The Bibliothéque Nationale has followed with greatest interest the progress made by the libraries of the United States," he wrote in part. "These have been able to benefit in a new land by the experiences of the libraries of the old world, whose origin dates back most often to the Middle Age or the Renaissance. When it comes to the evolving and adopting to modern necessities, however, we look to you for examples. We have in our collections the elements on which modern culture is based, and you offer us a method in these technical improvements worthy of being introduced into our service."

Other foreign delegates uttered messages of progress from Belgium and England. R. Farnham, on behalf of the department of printed books, British Museum, outlined in his address its functions which a proposed national organization would render. "The international relations which should exist between libraries are the loan of books to foreign students; the attempt to make a library's collection of foreign literature as completely representative as possible; correspondence with and visits from foreign libraries, leading to a fruitful exchange of ideas; and correspondence with private persons in foreign countries who seek information and occasionally make personal use of the libraries of countries other than their own."

"There is a splendid international fellowship which binds librarians the world over, a fellowship between men and women all eager to learn and glad to teach," Mr. Sharp concluded. "They are jealous for their libraries, not for themselves, and they all know that a bit of quiet work well done, even if it is scarcely heard of by the multitude, is worth the point if it advances bibliographical knowledge by ever so little."

Library Plans Take Shape for Headquarters in Paris

World Canvass to Be Made of Sentiment on Need of Such Institution

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8 (Special).—An active step toward the establishment of international library headquarters in Paris has been taken by the American Library Association in convention here, by the adoption of a resolution to provide a canvass of the libraries of the world to determine the advisability of such action.

Plans for the formation of such an affiliation were started at the international congress of librarians at Prague in July. The proposal was made by N. Gabriel Henriot, member of the executive committee of the international congress. He is an emissary from France to the convention, sent to persuade Americans to bring plans for international affiliations to a head.

The step taken by the association received warm praise from Ernest C. Richardson, director emeritus of Princeton University. He described it as a turn from vague generalities to practical action.

In the proposal that M. Henriot read, the headquarters would function under the control and patronage of the American library school in Paris and the Comité Français de la Bibliothèque Moderne with the advice of the faculty of the Paris library school. Under the budget the American Library Association will be asked to subscribe \$1000 a year for three years for operating expenses. There will be no actual jurisdiction by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations over the International Congress, although they will work together. Proximity and help from the institute is expected to aid the committee's growth.

What Nations Will Contribute

"We are interested that all nations concerned shall view this detachedly from the view of their own benefits," Dr. Richardson said. "Like Dr. Hugo Kruss of Germany I believe that the contributions that all nations will make to this mutual organization will be specialized knowledge, the bibliographies that years of tradition and learning have accumulated, the information that historical heritage gives them."

"That phase of it will be really the least of our concern. It is the selection of fiction, the procuring of the cream of our literary output each year which will be more difficult."

The move to hurdle barriers of geography and politics and mingle intellectual treasures touched even the suggestion of the Chilean representative, Benjamin Cohen, of the Chilean Embassy at Washington. He brought from South America an invitation to throw open the exchange center at the Pan-American Union in Washington, not only to the 21 signatory states who started it, but to any other nations that care to participate.



MME. L. HAFFIN-HAMBURGER
Head of the All-Union Lenin Library,
Moscow.

Plea for Closer Relations

A plea for closer relationship between the nations of the world through the medium of the public library as a means of fostering universal public education has been one of the outstanding features of the convention. All of the speakers there were representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia—emphasized the important rôle America has played in the public library movement in Europe.

The libraries of Great Britain are more prosperous today than ever before, and the spread of the rural library can be traced directly to the World War, Ernest A. Savage, librarian of the Edinburgh public libraries, declared. He said that prior to 1914, library service in Great Britain was restricted by the penny limit to the rate, and while the library authorities sought powers "to unloose the statutory stranglehold," they were unsuccessful.

"We found few champions in the country," he declared, "and practically none in Parliament, while our opponents used skillfully every parliamentary device to thwart us. Not a single education authority came to our aid."

Need Arose for Books

"During all this time millions of workers had spare time for pleasure and for self-recreation and few persons troubled about how they spent it, or what opportunities they had to use it profitably. When the workers were regimented into fighters or were segregated as munitions workers, the problem of the right use of leisure was discovered by the State; the healthy, pleasurable profitable use of the waking rest became a live question. The cry arose for books, those who fought or worked or waited, needed books."

"War is the great enemy of civilization, yet it draws upon all the resources of civilization. The services of the libraries were highly appreciated everywhere with the result that the county councils were empowered to organize rural libraries."

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Savage said, there were few rural libraries in the island, but 10 years later 931,626 volumes were available for country people and they used 4,749,965 volumes in a year.

In urging a closer relationship between his country and the United States, Mr. Savage declared that they are not in such close touch with foreign libraries and librarians—especially Americans, as they would like to be. He said that co-operation between the librarians of the two countries would do much to familiarize English readers with the American literary revival.

Men and women in England who are always seeking the best reading have a good knowledge of American literature, especially modern literature," he continued.

"The names of Conrad Aiken, Sherwood Willa Cather, Dorothy Canfield, Robert Frost, Susan Glaspell, Sinclair Lewis, Edgar Lee Masters, Eugene O'Neill, Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg and Mrs. Wharton are as familiar to them as to your own readers or as the earlier writers of America."

"But the readers in Britain who are talking about American books and the American literary revival are few compared with the people who are having thrust under their noses, in bookshops, in commercial circulating libraries, in town, country and seashore, great quantities of American fiction of the 'slap-bang' type of fiction quite readable and harmless enough but giving our people a grotesque idea of America and preventing many of them from coming to your real literature."

The Library in Soviet Russia

Camille Gaspar of the Cabinet de Manuscrits, Bibliothèque Royale Belgique, Brussels, said that the public library movement was still in its infancy in Belgium, but that tremendous strides had been made in the past few years.

Universal public education, where the libraries take a prominent part, is considered to be the corner stone for the future of the Soviet Union. Mme. L. Haffin-Hamburger, director of the All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow, told the convention.

"There is a remarkable library movement in the Soviet Union connected with the steady continuous advance of public education," she declared.

Mme. Haffin-Hamburger said that the adoption of the Dalton plan, the use of local dialects in public schools, the gain of 70 per cent in vocational education, study clubs for adults, workers' colleges and an elaborate system of night schools for illiterates attracted to the public libraries a large number of new readers.

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

Librarians

BRANCH LIBRARIES AT ALL CROSS ROADS BELDEN'S PREDICTION

Boston Man Makes Prophetic Presidential Address to Nation's Librarians

CLOSES SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Expects Universal Book Exchanges and Expert Counsellors for Readers

Special to the Transcript:

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 9.—With striking prophecy of the progress to be expected in public libraries throughout the next half-century, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and president of the American Library Association, delivered his presidential address here last night, bringing to a close the formal sessions of the association's semi-centennial convention.

Branch libraries at every crossroads within the next fifty years was one of his predictions. There will be an upbuilding of great county and other regional libraries, and books will perhaps be delivered to the very gateway of the farm or the office or the mine.

"It is a tragic fact," he deplored, "that thousands of men and women first feel their need of a formal education when it is too late to get it. But there is the public library—every man's university. We are just waking up to the infinite possibilities of helpfulness which in the past have lain dormant and neglected in every public library. The radio will be brought into use for a crisp daily book talk, which will keep the people in touch with their library and its activities."

Today 1200 librarians who have gathered here during the week from all the States of the Union journeyed, en masse, to Philadelphia, to visit the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, before returning to their homes.

President Belden said, in part: "The outstanding major phenomena of the past fifty years, in addition to the remarkable growth in the number of libraries, are generally admitted to have been (1) the spread of the 'Open Shelf' idea, whereby the general public has free and immediate access not only to volumes of reference, but, book treasures excepted, to the entire contents of the library; (2) the wide extension of the 'home use' of books; (3) the organization of work with children, resulting in the provision of library rooms especially adapted for their use, and filled with suitable books, and the development of the 'story hour' as a means of stimulating the imagination of boys and girls."

All these things were foreseen or at least dreamed of fifty years ago. Is it possible for the librarian of today to predict the future with a vision equal to that of the men and women who formed the association in 1876? The way, surely, is much more clearly defined than it was then. As we look ahead, what do we see?

Country-Wide Book Exchanges

One thing is certain: as the second half century of organized library work opens before us a change of emphasis is taking place. More and more is being realized the necessity of vitalizing the material on the shelves of the public library, if its custodians are in the fullest measure to serve the present and potential users of the institution. Better and wider knowledge of the contents of books is necessary; the ability to find and deliver at call "facts," and to evaluate all available printed resources for the use of the business and professional world. The library, in short, must be made an essential and recognized asset in the daily life of the men and women of today. Through carefully thought-out publicity, the country must be awakened to the value of the public and what it has to give in the way of service—service which is no longer to be measured by the books on the shelves of any one library, but which through organization, co-ordination of resources, and wholehearted co-operation will extend from town to city, to State, to country, and will finally bring within reach the knowledge of the whole civilized world.

It is no idle dream to believe that fifty years hence libraries everywhere will be so closely linked together that, throughout the length and breadth of the country, even the smallest local library will be prepared to provide the best of expert service to adolescent and adult.

The term "library extension," formerly applied to the spread of the library gospel and the foundation of new libraries has come to have an altered meaning. The stress is now being laid on the extension of service, and this is expressing itself in many interesting forms, among them being work with the foreign born, including the large masses of unassimilated aliens; work with the blind; hospital service, closer co-operation with the schools and other agencies of education, social service, and human betterment, including such great national organizations as the American Federation of Labor and the Adult Education Association.

"Readers Advisory Service"

With the advance of the years, increased emphasis will properly be placed on scholarship in the public library. The demand for educated men and women, specialists in the varied fields of library work and administration, has never been so insistent. Mere college and library school graduates are good; but we now demand in addition a steadily increasing number of sound linguists, trained bibliographers, expert cataloguers, skilful interpreters of literature, wise advisers of the young and the unlearned, practical administrators and others specially equipped for special duties.

Now are just waking up to the infinite possibilities of helpfulness which have in the past lain dormant and neglected in every public library, large or small. It will be the task of the American Library Association to bring home to the libraries and the public the importance of this function, and to bring libraries and public together in an educational relation. This, I believe, is the spark that will rekindle many a library whose light has gone out, transforming it into an active source of intellectual life.

The coming years will find in many libraries not only competent "readers' advisers," but "interpreters of literature," intelligent and sympathetic readers of prose and poetry. Reading aloud, in our day and generation, has become almost a lost art. It is impossible to overestimate its value in developing among the members of a group or class of listeners a taste and love for the true, the beautiful, the stimulating, the soul-satisfying, in the great literatures of the world; it may do for adults even more than the story-hour does for the children.

The Phonograph in the Library

I look for a great activity on the part of many libraries in the collection of phonograph records and educational and historical films. In this way the voices of famous men and women and the im-

portant events of the passing days and years will be preserved for future times, while the reproduction of these records and films will become an important educational function of the library. In the field of music, too, the libraries will play a larger part than heretofore.

The second half century of American library history will, I submit, be especially noteworthy in the development of libraries remote from the great cities. The past fifty years have been an age of urban development. The hour has come when the pendulum must swing back; the country must be brought abreast of the city. In the library world this will mean the upbuilding of great county and other regional libraries, with a branch at every crossroad, to which—perhaps to the very gateway of the farm or the office of the mine—the books desired will be brought daily by some form of rural delivery. Every house, through its radio, will hear each day of some important or interesting new book; the "story-hour" will be broadcast; the readers' advisor—or library tutor—and the "book-wagon" will make their rounds; and in every possible way the library will find the people at their doors. This country must no longer suffer a condi-

tion under which fifty millions of our people are still without library privileges.

With better methods, with a more adequately trained personnel, with more clearly defined aims, with improved tools, the American public library will do in the next fifty years a work such as is yet hardly dreamed of, except in the minds of a few far-sighted leaders. But this end can be attained only in so far as the resources of the Association are sufficient to enable it to move forward steadily in its studies and experiments, and still more, in bringing the results of those studies home to each of the libraries of the country. All libraries have good will, but not all have knowledge; it is the function of the A. L. A. to help them to that knowledge. The task of the next fifty years is the arousing of public sentiment to the importance and value to every citizen of expert library service and of the tools which it requires. Only when the public library is seen to be of equal importance with the water supply and the public school will communities be willing to tax themselves for its adequate support, or wealthy individuals be inclined to give liberally for the maintenance of the highest type of library service.

OCTOBER 11, 1926

The list of free lectures at the Public

Library for the season of 1926-27 includes several about music and the dance, viz.: The Influence of the Dance on Composers, by Miss Margaret Anderson, on Sunday, Oct. 16; "Wozzeck," Berg's Symphonic Opera, by Mr. A. H. Meyer, on Sunday, Nov. 28; Popular Songs of Shakespeare's Day, by Dr. E. M. Denlinger, on Sunday, Jan. 2; English Folk Dances by Mrs. Richard Comant, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27; The Music-Dramas of Wagner, on Sunday, Feb. 6, by Mrs. Beale Morcy; Beethoven's Mass, in preparation for the performance at Symphony Hall, by Professor Lewis of Tufts, on Sunday, Feb. 27; Ways and Methods of Modern Music, by Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky, on Sunday, April 3. All these Sunday lectures begin at 3.30 in the afternoon. To meet there will be musical illustrations.

Christian Science Monitor
Oct. 1, 1926

FOREIGN LIBRARY DELEGATES TO BE ENTERTAINED IN BOSTON

Distinguished Group Due From Recent American Association Meeting—Two Days Will Be Taken Up in Visiting Places of Interest

Composed of delegates from various countries to the recent semi-centennial meeting of the American Library Association, a party of distinguished librarians are due to arrive at India Wharf at 8 a. m. tomorrow for a two-day visit in this city.

The 27 delegates represent 15 countries, including Russia and Japan. From the boat they will be taken at once to the Hotel Kenmore, which will be their headquarters, for breakfast, and from there to the Public Library in Copley Square. At luncheon they will be guests of the Free Board of Public Library Commissioners of Massachusetts at the Hotel Somerset.

In the afternoon parties will be formed to visit various places of interest, including Simmons Library School, the Museum of Fine Arts, the State Library and offices of the commission, typical branches of the Boston Public Library and neighboring towns and city libraries, such as Brookline, Waltham and Somerville. At 4 p. m. they are to be entertained at the Boston Athenaeum. Dinner at the Hotel Kenmore will be tendered the delegates by Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols under the auspices of the Boston Public Library.

Thursday morning the delegates will be taken to Harvard University and will be entertained at luncheon by the president and fellows of the university at the Harvard Union. In the afternoon the delegates will visit various places as on the preceding afternoon, coming together again at 4 p. m. at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, where a reception will be tendered them. They will leave at 6:10 p. m. for Niagara Falls.

List of the Delegates

The delegates are listed as follows:

Belgium—Camille Gaspar, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels; Mlle. Rachel Sedeyn, Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre, Brussels.

Denmark—A. G. Drachman, assistant librarian, University Library, Copenhagen; O. Thyregod, Bibliothekar, Industriforeningens Bibliothek, Copenhagen.

England—R. F. Sharp, keeper of printed books, British Museum, London; Dr. Henry Guppy, president, British Library Association, and librarian, John Rylands Library, Manchester; F. J. Peplow, borough librarian of the Deptford Public Libraries, London; Walter Powell, librarian, Public Libraries, Birmingham.

North Ireland—E. J. Gourley, sub-librarian, Belfast Public Libraries, Central Public Library, Belfast.

Scotland—Thomas Gorrie, chairman of the library committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust East Port, Dunfermline; Ernest A. Savage, librarian, Edinburgh Public Libraries, Edinburgh.

France—Eugene Morel, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Germany—Dr. Hugo Kruss, der general-direktor, Der Preussischen Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; Dr. K. O. Berling, Amerika-Institut, Berlin; Dr. Adolph Hilsenbeck, direktor, Der Universitäts Bibliothek, Munich; Dr. Juergens, Bibliotheksausschuss der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin; Miss Susanne Neukircher, librarian, Städtische Volksbucherei, Frankfurt am Main.

Holland—Dr. Jacob ter Meulen and Mrs. ter Meulen, head librarians of the Palace of Peace, The Hague.

Italy—Vincenzo Fago, Rome; L. De Gregori, Bibliotecario direttore, Biblioteca Casanense, Rome; Mlle. Aline Payen, Lamontjoie, Lot et Garonne, France.

Japan—K. Matsumoto, director, The Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo.

Mexico—Don Basilio Bulnes, Mexican Consul at Philadelphia.

Norway—Thor M. Andersen, librarian, Universitets Biblioteket, Oslo.

Russia—Mme. L. Haffkin-Ham-burger, director, Institute for Library Science, All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow.

Sweden—Dr. Isak G. A. Collin and Mrs. Collin, Riksbibliotekarie Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm.

Switzerland—Andre Bovet, directeur, Bibliothèque Publique de la Ville de Neuchâtel.

In addition the party will be accompanied by Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Mary P. Parsons, Paris Library School; Miss Helen Seymour, publicity director; Carl H. Millam, secretary, American Library Association; Frederick W. Faxon, Boston, in charge of the party.

Christian Science
Monitor - Oct. 1 - 1926

LIBRARIANS PLAN TO VISIT BOSTON

Europeans Will Tour East
After Golden Jubilee of
American Association

Charles F. D. Belden, director of Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association, left Boston this afternoon to conduct the association's golden jubilee convention which is to open in Atlantic City, N. J., next Monday, and continue throughout the week. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, also left for the convention this afternoon. Other members of the staff will go later.

Official delegates and representatives of libraries in many of the leading cities of the world are to attend the meeting. Later most of them will come to Boston for a two-day inspection of the libraries and art treasures in this city. They are coming from London and other English cities, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Rome, Brussels, Manchester, Glasgow, Copenhagen, Munich, Birmingham, Bel-

fast, Edinburgh, Oslo, Brussels, Rio Janeiro, Tokyo, Mexico City, and from Palestine.

Among the guests will be Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association and Lord Elgin of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, whose work is chiefly connected with libraries.

Will View Art Treasures

The foreign visitors are to arrive in Boston by boat on the morning of Oct. 13 and will be established at the Hotel Kenmore. They will visit the Boston Public Library and then attend the luncheon given by the trustees at the Hotel Somerset.

In the afternoon they will divide into groups and be taken to any of the following places they may choose: the Museum of Fine Arts, Simmons College Library School, the State Library and office of the Free Public Library Commission, typical branches of the Boston Public Library and neighboring towns and city libraries. At 4 p. m. they are to be entertained at the Boston Athenaeum. The city of Boston is to entertain them at dinner at the Hotel Kenmore.

The next morning they are to have luncheon at the Harvard Union. In the afternoon they will visit any of the places listed for the former day that they may choose and at 4 p. m. will attend a reception at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

Leaving Boston that evening, they will continue their trip, going direct to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Included in their schedule are Toronto, Detroit, Mich.; Ann Arbor, Chicago, Cleveland; Washington, D. C.; Princeton, N. J., and New York City.

Historic Exhibit at Library

Additions are constantly being made to the exhibit of library development in the last 50 years now on in the fine arts department of the library under the direction of Mr. Belden. These trace the processes to which a book is submitted from the time it reaches the publisher's table until it is placed in the hands of the individual who draws the first copy. By means of figures all the transactions, some 15, are clearly depicted.

In a large wall case are shown various types of material available to the public in the division of fine arts and technology.

These include periodicals, magazine covers for their value as suggestions for color and design, a study collection of photographs, rich in sculpture of all periods; color prints of old and modern paintings; plates on historical ornament and decoration; an almost complete collection of the Medici prints; a large collection of photographs of notable paintings, and photographs of many subjects, including scenery; costume plates, clipper pictures from art periodicals, and so on.

The Function of the Public Library

By Charles F. D. Belden

MORE and more it is seen how firmly the public library rests, for foundation, upon a nation's faith in the power of thought. This faith — this belief in the ennobling and strengthening values of the things of the mind — continues so great that our communities are increasingly willing to be taxed in order to make the records of thought freely available to all comers at all times.

Acting upon this faith, the public library, through the proffer of ever more effective service to persons of all ages, both educated and uneducated, eagerly promotes the advancement of learning. That is the task which it accomplishes through stimulating and encouraging the reading of the best books and the making of investigations in every realm of thought and knowledge. At the same time the library is the medium through which the community provides for its members, one and all, the means of recreation, inspiration and education in the broadest sense through books and all other forms of recorded thought.

The service of the public library begins to-day, as it has for years past, in the work with children. For them it is the chief gateway to the world of books. Through the wisely directed story-hour, through class and individual instruction in the use of books, through expert and sympathetic advice, it inculcates the habit and love of good reading. It supplements the instruction of the school and college, and serves as a continuation school for all of life. By its intelligent work with children, the public library has the power, ultimately, to lift the thinking of a whole community to higher levels.

educational efforts of teachers and librarians. Both were equally eager for cultivation of international relations, which, in the words of Mr. Belden, "would soon see the compilation of a world catalog of all existing books with their locations."

"This would probably contain only about 10,000,000 titles, of which the union catalog of the Library of Congress already has 3,000,000," he continued. "I look, also, for a great activity on the part of libraries in the collection of phonograph records and educational and historical films. In this way the voices of famous men and women and important events of passing days and years will be preserved for future times, while the reproduction of these records and films will become an important educational function of the library."

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"I hope to see the day when boys and men, women and girls out of work will register themselves and their desires at the public library and then under the guidance or suggestion of the librarian, go through a course of reading so that when they are applying for a job they can offer as reference the public librarian, who can testify as to the ambition displayed by applicant and the work he did during the days when he was out of work."

A gift of 50 of the outstanding religious publications of the past library year was announced as destined for the Atlantic City Free Library. The gesture is the outcome of a decision reached last year by the Religious Round Table group to make a dona-

Pulling for Greater Libraries



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university, and William Frederick Ynst, Rochester, N. Y.

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The 27 delegates represent various countries, including Japan. From the boat they taken at once to the Hotel which will be their headquarters. Breakfast and from there to the library in Copley Square. Luncheon they will be given by the Free Board of Public Librarians of Massachusetts at the Hotel Somerset.

In the afternoon parties formed to visit various places of interest, including Simmons School, the Museum of Fine Arts, the State Library and offices of the Boston Public Library. Various branches of the Boston Public Library are being shown, including the branch at Brookline, Waltham and others. At 4 p. m. they are entertained at the Hotel Kew. Dinner at the Hotel Kew. The delegates are then taken to the Harvard University at the Harvard Museum of Natural History. The afternoon the delegates are taken to the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, where they will be entertained. They leave at 6:10 p. m. for New York.

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Scotland—Thomas Gorrie, chairman of the library committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, East Port, Dunfermline; Ernest A. Savage, librarian, Edinburgh Public Libraries, Edinburgh.

Similarly, the public library of to-day can do much to increase the earning-power of the community and of its members. Employers and laboring men alike—the great corporation and the individual artisans in its employ—can all be helped by the library which will select books adapted to the raising of standards of efficiency, and will make them easily available. The economic level as well as the intellectual tone of the community can be deeply affected by the service of the library.

Recent immigrants may be aided in becoming better Americans; the stranger may be made at home; the scholar, the inventor, the poet, the artist can all be helped toward creative work by the public library. It is all things to all men, and its possession in freely available form of the best thought of all times, on all possible subjects, gives it, perhaps, a wider potentiality of human helpfulness than any other agency hitherto conceived.

While the public library does not give formal instruction, it provides, or should be able, with the aid of inter-library loans from neighboring libraries or loans from central libraries established to meet the need, to provide the best books on every possible subject of interest or curiosity. The efficient public library will aid the enquirer in the wise choice of the book or books suited to his or her individual needs or desires. But it goes further, and through such devices as lectures, exhibitions, musical performances and reproductions of music by mechanical means, through reading lists and other forms of library publicity and propaganda, and, most helpful and significant of all, by means of the services of trained and sympathetic personal advisors, it seeks to attract the people to its treasures, and to introduce them to books in such a way as to secure their intelligent interest.

The public library is universal in its application. No one American institution provides so widely for the intellectual needs

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collection of photographs rich in sculpture of all periods; color prints of old and modern paintings; plates on historical ornament and decoration; an almost complete collection of the Medici prints; a large collection of photographs of notable paintings, and photographs of many subjects, including pageantry; costume plates, clipped pictures from art periodicals, and so on.

of every member of the community. Its service is absolutely impersonal—except in so far as it adapts its wares to its users—and it asks no questions except "What do you want?" Through its reference service it seeks to furnish the answer to any reasonable question, no matter what its nature or who the enquirer, and to provide him with the books which he needs, so far as they are available, or can be made available; failing in this, it guides the student, whenever possible, to the ultimate sources of information on the desired subject.

The modern library is becoming more and more an active factor in keeping alert, open and well-informed the minds of all those who have ceased their formal school education. Through the literature of emotion and imagination, it offers an enlargement and enrichment of life; through the literature of knowledge it promotes the growth of power and of the ability to serve self and mankind. The success of a modern public library, with its ever increasing opportunities of service to the public, is dependent not alone on more adequate funds for the purchase, housing and proper care of books and related material, but also on its ability to attract to its staff persons of training and scholarship who possess those human and sympathetic qualities of mind that will win the confidence and respect of all seekers after knowledge.

The modern public library is the most universal of public servants—an institution created by the citizens of a community to provide for their own needs in the all-embracing fields of thought and learning.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO
1927

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Atlantic City Daily Press
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Pulling for Greater Libraries



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afternoon. Other members of the
staff will go later.

Official delegates and representa
tives of libraries in many of the

Atlantic City Daily Press
Oct. 9, 1926

Pulling for Greater Libraries



Retiring President Charles F. D. Belden, of Boston, gives best wishes for the coming year to George Herbert Locke, Toronto, new head of the American Library association, with Dr. H. Guppy, of Manchester, England, center, as intermediary.

Library Heads Urge a World List Of Books

Chas. F. D. Belden, Retiring
President, and Geo. Locke,
Successor, Back Project

WOULD CONTAIN 10 MILLION TITLES

Concurrence of opinion as to the
future of library work was the note
in the first statements of retiring
President Charles F. D. Belden, and
incoming President George Herbert
Locke, Toronto, Canada, to the Amer
ican Library conference, which closed
its fiftieth convention yesterday.

Both men propounded the extension
of service of strata of society which
hitherto have lent slight ear to edu
cational efforts of teachers and librari
ans. Both were equally eager for cul
mination of international relations,
which, in the words of Mr. Belden,
"would soon see the compilation of a
world catalog of all existing books
with their locations."

"This would probably contain only
about 10,000,000 titles, of which the
union catalog of the Library of Con
gress already has 3,000,000," he con
tinued. "I look, also, for a great ac
tivity on the part of libraries in the
collection of phonograph records and
educational and historical films. In
this way the voices of famous men
and women and important events of
passing days and years will be pre
served for future times, while the
reproduction of these records and films
will become an important educational
function of the library."

Musical Masterpieces

"As community centers, people are
looking more and more to the librari
es for everything of cultural nature,
and I confidently anticipate the time
when every public library will, at
regular intervals, bring forth from
its stores a collection of musical mas
terpieces for public reproduction. We
may, I believe, look for a similar ad
vance in the circulation of reproduc
tions of great paintings and other
works of art."

"The second half-century of Ameri
can library history will be especially
noteworthy in the development of
libraries remote from the great cities.
The past 50 years have been an age
of urban development. There will be
an upbuilding of great county and
other regional libraries, with a branch
at every cross-road, to which, perhaps,
to the very gateway of the farm or
the office of the mine, the books de
sired will be brought daily by some
form of rural delivery."

Library Aids Success

Like Mr. Belden, Mr. Locke con
centrated his attention on the poten
tialities rather than the achievements
of the A. L. A. "A library cannot
give a person ambition, although I
have known many cases where it has
developed the little some one had and
made it real and helpful toward suc
cess," he said. "It can help to satisfy
ambition. It can help the lonely per
son to mingle with the interesting per
sons of the past and prepare him to
be interesting to those whom he will
meet in his daily life. It can help the
chap who is out of work temporarily
by giving him an opportunity to study
his subject and thus prepare himself
to take a better place in his trade
when he returns to work."

"I hope to see the day when boys
and men, women and girls out of
work will register themselves and their
desires at the public library and then
under the guidance or suggestion of
the librarian, go through a course of
reading so that, when they are apply
ing for a job they can offer as refer
ence the public librarian, who can tes
tify as to the ambition displayed by
applicant and the work he did dur
ing the days when he was out of
work."

A gift of 50 of the outstanding re
ligious publications of the past library
year was announced as destined for
the Atlantic City Free Library. The
gesture is the outcome of a decision
reached last year by the Religious
Round Table group to make a dona

tion of the yearly religious exhibits
to the library in the city where con
ventions are being held. Frank Grant
Lewis, of the Crozer Theological sem
inary, Chester, Pa., was this year's
exhibitor. From the 50 volumes
which will be at the disposal of the
public in two weeks, Mr. Lewis chose
12 as especially appropriate for the
public's tastes and of interest to the
younger element, so prone to wave
aside any religious information ex
tended to them.

The Chosen Books
The group is comprised of "Man No
body Knows," Bruce Barton; "Imag
ination and Religion," S. Parkes Can
ham; "Ten Portraits of the Prophets,"
Bernard C. Clusen; "Jesus and Our
Generation," Charles W. Gilkey;
"Paul of Tarsus," Terrot R. Glover;
"Religion in Everyday Life," Wilfred
T. Grenfell; "Youth Looks at the
Church," Interdenominational Student
Conference, Evanston; "Christ of the
Indian Road," E. Stanley Jones; "Lib
eral Christianity," William P. Mer
rill; "Seven Days With God," Abra
ham M. Ribbany; "Life's Little Pit
falls," Agnes M. Royden, and "Sci
ence and Religion," John A. Thomson.

An itinerary is being arranged for
A. L. A. delegates from Belgium, Bra
zil, Denmark, Scotland, Guatemala,
Holland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nor
way, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland,
who will tour the important eastern
library centers of the United States
beginning in New York and ending in
Washington.

Next year's convention was voted
for Toronto, Canada.

Other officers of the American Li
brary association for next year are:
Joseph Lewis Wheeler, Ph. D., Mary
land, first vice president; Anne Mor
ten Mulheron, A. A., of Portland, Ore.
second vice president; Edward David
Tweedell, Ph. D., Chicago, treasurer;
Alvin Melvin Traylor, Chicago, treas
urer of endowment fund. Members of
the executive board are: Theresa
Hitchler, Brooklyn; Elva S. Smith,
Vermont; Nina C. Brotherton, Pitts
burgh; Clarence Brown Lester, Wis
consin; Ormal Henry Severance, Mis
souri; Edward Francis Stevens, Yale
university, and William Frederick
Yust, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct 9, 1926

Active Librarian

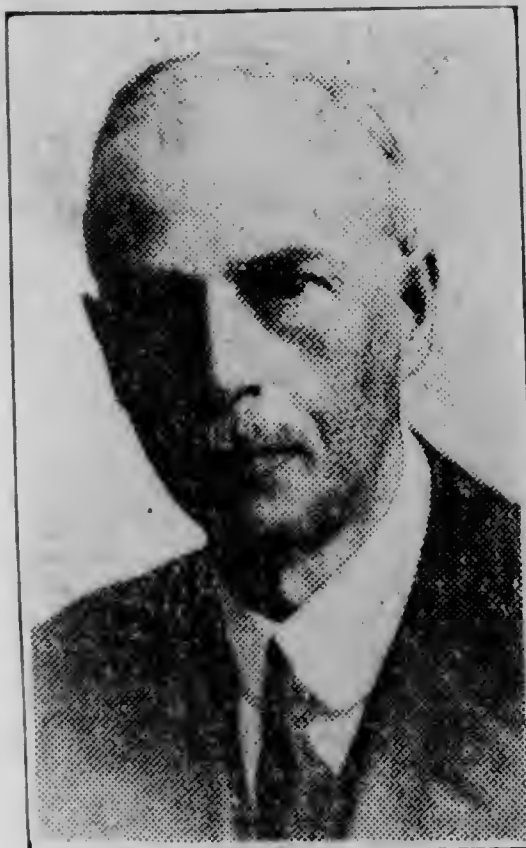


MLLE. RACHEL SEIDEYN
Librarian, University Library, Brussels.

LIBRARY HONORS WON BY TORONTO

Gets Convention for 1927
and New President, George
H. Locke

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9 (Special)—George Herbert Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library and one-time lecturer on the history of education at Harvard University and Radcliffe College, is the new president of the American Library Association. He was chosen



S. A. PITT
Glasgow Librarian.

without opposition at the closing session of the forty-eighth meeting of the association, here.

Mr. Locke succeeds Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, who has been president of the association for the past year. Joseph Lewis Wheeler, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, was elected first vice-president, and Anne Morton Mulheron of Portland, Ore., second vice-president. Edward David Tweedell, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was chosen treasurer.

The executive committee for the next year will consist of Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library; Elva S. Smith, Carnegie Library School; Nina C. Brotherton, Carnegie

Institute; Clarence Brown Lester, Wisconsin Library Commission; Henry Ormal Severance, University of Missouri; Edward Francis Stevens, Pratt Institute, and William Frederick Yust, Rochester Public Library.

Next year's convention of the association will be held in Toronto.

"Biography, history, and travel are now more widely read than fiction by Canadians," the new president said in an interview. "The romantic lives of our modern successful men have aroused curiosity as to how it all came about."

"People nowadays would rather read the real stories than fictional romances, and whenever there is an interest in biography there always follows an interest in history, for to understand the life of a man one must know something of the social and political conditions of the day in which he lived."

"The various expeditions by air, land, and sea of the past year and the resultant newspaper publicity have whetted the appetite of the stay-at-home for more detail of the hazardous and exciting ventures, so travel books are greatly in demand."

"Every Man's University"

Mr. Belden, retiring president of the association, referred to the public library as "every man's university." He declared that it was the task of the American Library Association to bring the libraries and the public together in an educational relation.

"The growth of library patronage will ultimately build a demand for a universal world-wide book service. We should consider the probability that before the end of another 50 years we shall see the compilation of a world catalogue of all existing books with their locations. This would probably contain only about 10,000,000 titles, of which the union catalogue of the library of Congress already has 3,000,000."

He said he looked for great activity on the part of libraries in the collection of phonograph records and educational and historical films, and predicted a noteworthy development of libraries remote from great cities.

International Touch

Library extension as a means of stimulating education throughout the world was one of the paramount considerations of the meeting. That library extension service has not reached the proportions in foreign countries that it has in the United States was evidenced by the testimony of foreign delegates to the convention.

"Library extension work is altogether unknown in Belgium," Miss Rachel Seideyn, librarian of the University Library, Brussels, declared, "although we are anxiously looking forward to the day when we will be able to inaugurate such a service. The fact that there are no public libraries in Belgium in the sense that there are in America, all of the libraries being owned or controlled by political parties, makes it difficult to get such a service under way."

"We are hoping, however, that as soon as the present reorganization of the University Library is completed we will be able to undertake extension work."

"I believe that the first step in this direction, not only in my own country, but in any country which has not undertaken extension work, is to open the university libraries to all and not to confine its use to students."

Madame Haffkin-Hamberger, librarian All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow, said:

"Library extension work in the Soviet Union is emphasized. It is an extremely important part of the educational system and is playing an important rôle in the development of that system. Illiteracy has declined steadily since the adoption of extension service. Study clubs, for adults, co-operation between the libraries and the vocational schools and workers' colleges are all a part of the movement. In the rural districts, 'reading clubs' have been organized for the benefit of the peasants. Motion pictures are used in many instances to create a desire for knowledge on the part of the individual. Story telling and the dramatization of newspaper articles have also brought many new readers to the library."

Other important foreign delegates who attended the meeting and contributed to the discussions were S. A. Pitt, of Glasgow; Mary Elizabeth Wood, of Boone University, Wuchang, China; and the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C. M. G.



MARY ELIZABETH WOOD
Librarian at Boone University, Wuchang, China.

tributed to the discussions were S. A. Pitt, of Glasgow; Mary Elizabeth Wood, of Boone University, Wuchang, China; and the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C. M. G.

Boston Herald
Oct. 12, 1926

BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB OPENS 26TH SEASON

Series of 14 Lectures Arranged for the Coming Winter

The Boston Ruskin Club has completed its winter program and arranged a series of 14 lectures of high literary merit, which are to be given in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library on Monday afternoons. This marks the 26th season for these programs.

The first of these lectures was given yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall, when Miss Lillian Whiting spoke on "Endowed with Divine Vision." Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor sang a group of soprano solos, accompanied on the piano by Raymond Coon. The president of the club, Miss Lillian Elizabeth Kelly, presided. There was a large attendance.

Boston Herald Oct. 12/26

MAYOR NICHOLS HOST TO LIBRARY DELEGATES

Mayor Nichols will be host to the foreign delegates to the American Library Association conference at a dinner in the Hotel Kenmore tomorrow night. The dinner will be under the auspices of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1926

Boston's Bookman Guests, Here from Many Lands



(Transcript Photo by Frank B. Colby)

Delegates from Foreign Countries and Libraries in Boston for Two Days Visit Under Escort of Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Public Library, Who Is Standing at the Left End of the Top Row

MORE than a score of eminent foreign librarians, representing fifteen countries, arrived in Boston today for a two-day program of library inspection and entertainment under the direction of Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library. The foreign guests arrived at eight o'clock this morning at India Wharf by the Eastern Steamship Line from New York and were met by the Boston committee and escorted to the Hotel Kenmore. The visitors, who are making a post-conference tour of the principal cities of the East and Middle West following the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Library Association at Atlantic City, went, after breakfast, to the Boston Public Library, where they were conducted through the building by Mr. Belden and members of his staff.

At noon there was a luncheon for the visitors, tendered by the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, in the Hotel Somerset. This afternoon a party was formed to visit Simmons College Library School, the Museum of Fine Arts, the State Library and office of the Free Public Library Commission, typical branch libraries and libraries in Brookline, Waltham and Somerville.

At four o'clock tea was served in the Athenaeum. This evening the librarians will be the guests at dinner of the City of Boston, tendered by Mayor Nichols. As the guests of the American Library Association on the two-weeks tour, which the association has arranged, the visitors are traveling with Dr. George H. Locke of Toronto, newly-elected president of the A. L. A., Carl H. Milne, executive secretary, and other library officials. Leaving Atlantic City on Saturday afternoon after the close of the convention, the party made a brief stop in Princeton, then proceeded to New York. Thursday evening they will entrain for Niagara Falls and will proceed on Friday to Toronto. Thence their route takes them to Detroit and Ann Arbor, and on to Chicago, where they are scheduled to arrive Monday, Oct. 18. Turning back, they will be in Cleveland on the following Wednesday; Thursday evening they will arrive in Washington, D. C., whence they will return to New York to set out for their respective homes.

The librarians will visit Harvard tomorrow morning, with luncheon at the Harvard Union. The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum is on their itinerary for the afternoon, the inspection to be followed by a reception.

Addresses will be made by Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols and others. The mayor will have the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth, Professor and Mrs. Frank W. Vogel, Professor William B. Munro, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Frank S. Deland, George R. Nutter, President Boston Bar Association, Dr. Archibald G. Coolidge, Dean Walter B. Donham of the Harvard Business School, Mr. and Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Morris Carter, D. N. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Godstone, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chase, Mrs. Frederic Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. D. Belden, Miss June R. Donnelly, Miss Margaret Whiting, Miss Edna Phillips, Henry Lewis Johnson, Foster Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Innes, Edward F. Condon, mayor's secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Black, James E. King, Miss Josephine Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Garner, James Reardon, George H. Johnson, city collector; Miss Anna M. Bauerhoff and Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

Guests at Tonight's Dinner
At the dinner this evening, under the auspices of the Public Library trustees of the city, Guy W. Currier, president; Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connelly, vice president; William A. Gaston, Gordon Abbott, Louis E. Kirstein, to the foreign delegates, Mr. Currier will preside.

THE LIBRARIAN

AND now, for the consolation of those librarians who could not attend the A. L. A.'s semi-centennial convention, the convention—or one of its most important parts—comes to Boston. A goodly group of the distinguished guests who came from fifteen countries of Europe to attend the conference in Atlantic City, arrived here this morning and will remain until Thursday night. Having inspected the Boston Public Library during the forenoon, they took lunch at the Hotel Somerset as guests of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commissioners, spent the afternoon in any one of five optional tours to places of interest, and closed the day with a cup of tea at the Boston Athenaeum. Tonight Mayor Nichols offers them a complimentary dinner, given by the city under the auspices of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, at the Hotel Kenmore.

Tomorrow, after a visit to Harvard, the group will be received at luncheon in the Harvard Union by the President and Fellows of Harvard University. At four o'clock they will be given a private view of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at a reception arranged by the trustees. The train carrying the travelers on to Niagara Falls, via Buffalo, leaves at 6.10 P. M.

Here, if the Librarian mistakes not, is an ideal program for the entertainment of foreign visitors, providing them, for once, not a great over-plus of activity, but just enough to be profitably pleasurable without the likelihood of fatigue. To have on whole morning for the library in Copley square, another for Harvard College, and two hours on

two successive afternoons to be used at the delegates' option for trips to any one institution—such as the Simmons College Library School, the Museum of Fine Arts, or to single outlying libraries as in Brookline, or one of the Boston system's typical branches—should not be very strenuous, especially when motor transport is provided, as no doubt it will be.

And the hospitality planned should be just enough to maintain, in Boston, the exceedingly good opinion which the Librarian is happy to say these European guests have already formed of the American librarians' courtesy and cordiality. At Atlantic City and in Philadelphia, as the Librarian learns, the visitors could not say enough either for the formal plans made in their interest, or for the warm informality with which they were received by their American colleagues, in an intimate and personal way.

No small part of this pleasing impression, the Librarian is convinced, must have resulted from the unselfish geniality the inborn tact, of the president of the American Library Association, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden. Mr. and Mrs. Belden made the association's guests in a very real sense their personal guests. No wonder our visitors found themselves well received.

The precise list of Boston's guests of today and tomorrow makes interesting and impressive reading. The group is as follows:

Belgium—Mr. Camille Gaspar, manuscripts division, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels; Mlle. Rachel Selders, Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre, Brussels.

Denmark—Mr. A. G. Drachman, assistant librarian, University Library, Copenhagen; Mr. O. Thyrsgod, bibliotekar, Industriforeningens Bibliotek, Copenhagen.

England—Mr. R. P. Sharp, keeper of printed books, British Museum, London; Dr. Henry Gump, president, British Library Association, and librarian, John Rylands Library, Manchester; Mr. J. Peplow, borough librarian of the Donfort Public Libraries, London; Mr. Walter Powell, librarian, Public Libraries, Birmingham.

North Ireland—Mr. J. Gourley, sub-librarian, Belfast Public Libraries, Central Public Library, Belfast.

Scotland—Mr. Thomas Gorrie, chairman of the Library Committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, East Port, Dunfermline; Mr. Ernest A. Savage, librarian, Edinburgh Public Libraries, Edinburgh.

France—Mr. Eugene Morel, bibliothécaire, La Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Mlle. Aline Payen, Lamontjoie, Lot et Garonne.

Germany—Dr. Hugo Krüss, der general direktor, Preussischen Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; Dr. K. O. Hertlin, Amerika-Institut, Universität, Berlin; Dr. Adolph Hilsebeck, direktor, Universitätsbibliothek, München; Dr. Jürgens, Bibliotheksinspektor der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin; Miss Susanne Neukircher, Librarian, Städtische Volksbibliothek, Frankfurt am Main.

Holland—Dr. Jacob ter Meulen and Mrs. ter Meulen, head librarian of the Palace of Peace, The Hague.

Italy—Vincenzo Fago, Rome; L. De Gregori, bibliotecario direttore, Biblioteca Casanatense, Rome.

Japan—K. Matsumoto, director, Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo.

Mexico—Senor don Basilio Buñes, Mexican consul at Philadelphia.

Norway—Mr. Thor Andersen, librarian, Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo.

Russia—Madame L. Haffkin Hamburger, director, Institute for Library Science, All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow.

Sweden—Dr. Isak G. A. Collin and Mrs. Collin, Riksbibliotekarie, Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm.

Switzerland—Mr. Andre Bovet, directeur, Bibliothèque Publique de la Ville, Neuchâtel.

In addition, the party will be accompanied by:

Mr. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Theresa Hittler, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Mary P. Parsons, Paris Library School; Miss Helen Seymour, Chicago, publicity director, A. L. A.; Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary, American Library Association, and Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, Boston, in charge of the party.

Classics at John Rylands Library

In connection with the annual meeting of the Classical Association of England and Wales, which this year was held in Manchester, England, the John Rylands Library issued a special catalogue of an exhibition of their unequalled collection of early editions of the Greek and Latin classics. It is a well-printed handbook of seventy-two pages, with a description of the library and its history, illustrated from photographs and facsimiles. The richness of the John Rylands Library in early editions of the classics is so great that only a few representative examples can be exhibited and described. In addition to the earliest printed editions there are a few manuscripts, one of which is a portion of the earliest vellum codex of the Odyssey of Homer, dating from about the year 230. Of the principal Greek and Latin authors the library is fortunately able to show the first printed editions; while of the earliest Greek printed text the "Betrachtonymonachia," printed at Brescia in 1474, and of the first printed edition of the "Disticha de moribus" of Dionysius Cato the only copies known are those exhibited. The catalogue is a valuable addition to any classical library.

Natural Background for Book Experts—Boston Public Library



GROUP OF FOREIGN DELEGATES

Front Row, Left to Right—Dr. Hugo Krüss, Germany; Don Basilio Buñes, Mexico; Andre Bovet, Switzerland; Camille Gaspar, Belgium; R. F. Sharp, England; Dr. Jürgens, Germany; Walter Powell, England; Dr. Isak G. A. Collin, Sweden. Second Row—Carl H. Milam, Chicago; Frank H. Chase, Boston; K. Matsumoto, Japan; A. G. Drachman, Denmark; Dr. Adolph Hilsebeck, Germany; Thor M. Andersen, Norway; O. Thyrsgod, Denmark; Dr. Karl O. Bertling, Germany. Back Row—Charles F. D. Belden, Boston; F. J. Peplow, England; Mme. L. Haffkin Hamburger, Russia; Ernest A. Savage, Scotland; Vincenzo Fago, Italy; Miss Theresa Hittler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Jacob ter Meulen, Holland; Thomas Gorrie, Scotland; Miss Susanne Neukircher, Germany; Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. J. Gourley, Northern Ireland; L. De Gregori, Italy; Eugene Morel, France.

Boston Host to Librarians From 15 Foreign Countries

Delegates at Recent Convention of American Association Begin Two-Day Visit

Boston today is host to 29 librarians from 15 countries who attended the recent semi-centennial of the American Library Association at Atlantic City. They arrived at India Wharf at 8 a. m. and were immediately escorted to the Hotel Kenmore. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and retiring president of the association, is in general charge of the program, assisted by Frederick W. Faxon, who accompanied the party from New York.

As soon as the librarians had breakfasted at the Kenmore, they assembled on the steps of the Library at Copley Square where they were photographed and then conducted through the building. Dr. Robert P. Sharp, keeper of printed books at the British Museum, London, on his first trip to America, was particularly impressed by the mechanical facilities for the conveyance of books, lifts and traveling bands, which he declared he would seek to introduce into the museum upon his return.

One attendant led him and F. J. Peplow, borough librarian of the Donfort Public Libraries, London, through the building. They paused in the bindery, where Dr. Sharp examined the various methods used in stitching volumes. He was shown the hand-sewer and over-sewer, a comparatively new way of stitching by machine.

Marvels at Scope of Work

"The elaborateness of the methods and systems of the Boston Public Library," he remarked, "causes me to marvel. The facilities here are wonderful and I am greatly im-

pressed by the size of the large staffs, and also that so much of the work is done by women. Only men are employed in the library of the British Museum."

"All the upper posts from keeper to assistant are obtained through civil service appointments," he said, "while clerks and attendants are nominated by trustees through a qualifying examination. By a recent Act of Parliament, however, women are likely to be introduced into the museum. If employed in a new branch building, I feel certain that the plan would meet with success. You see, we at the museum are constantly forced to adapt ourselves to an old building, and we are handicapped in this respect. If we were as fortunate as Boston with its modern equipment, work would be much easier."

Dr. Sharp explained the workings of the library at the British Museum. No one under 21 is admitted to the reading rooms and no books are allowed to be removed from the building. The library contains about 3,000,000 volumes, and has trebled in size since 1850, he declared. The English have been slow to afford themselves of the public libraries, which are used more as reference and research sources than for entertainment, as is the American custom.

"The British Museum's rapid growth requires a mile of new shelving to be installed each year," continued Dr. Sharp. "Instead of using the card-index system for books, as in America, all volumes are listed in bound volumes, which is not as easy to keep up to date as with the former system."

Dr. Sharp says that, although he has been in America only a fortnight, he has grown to love the country immensely, and is sorry he must sail for England so soon. He will leave for Niagara Falls tomorrow night, and will visit Toronto, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Mich., Chicago and Cleveland, returning by way of Washington and New York, with the other delegates, and sailing for England Oct. 23.

Lands Government Printing Office

Dr. Karl O. Bertling, director of the Amerika-Institut, Berlin, which co-operates with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, said that while he was most interested in international relations of libraries and that the purpose of his trip to America was to collect books which would be helpful along this line, he also hoped to see the establishment of a government printing office at Berlin soon like the one in Washington.

"Your plant at Washington is a marvelous system," he said. "Just to think that it produces, collects and distributes all the government matter for the United States, as well as making it available for foreign governments—why it is simply wonderful—words fail me to express my delight at what was revealed to me upon my visit there."

"Germany lacks a government printing plant because the method of procedure in the past has been for individual printing houses to undertake this work by contract," Dr. Bertling continued. "From the beginning of the Amerika-Institut, it has been our aim to offer reciprocity of service to American libraries, to give return exchanges and, aside from the technical standpoint to offer American students and research workers an ample means of resources for study in Berlin."

"The 'degree-hunter' is passing," declared Dr. Bertling in reference to changes in universities from pre-war days. No longer is Germany flooded by American youth with no serious purposes of study other than cramming to get out of college. This is due, of course, to the growth and improvement of educational systems in the United States since the war.

It is no longer necessary for American boys and girls to leave their own country in order to obtain an adequate education.

"Thus persons now going to Europe are of a more mature age and with more serious intentions of doing post-graduate work. Especially at Goettingen are American traditions kept alive. Students attending there today may look from the same windows that Longfellow, Franklin, and Tietken gazed from more than 100 years ago. Their names and memories are kept ever fresh by slabs with their imprint."

"The Amerika Institut, which contains 15,000 volumes, functions in conjunction with the Institute of International Education at New York. Let me cite you a concrete illustration of the work we do: Several American fellowship students were in Berlin doing research work. A plebiscite is maintained to interpret their wishes and to get them into intimate relations with whatever pursuit in which they are most interested. In connection with registration work on election day the Amerika-Institut arranges for a for-eigner to sit in the booth where the votes are cast and watch the whole proceedings throughout the day so you can gather how facilities are offered the research worker in Berlin. The institut functions on a basis of co-operation with representatives of the American University Union in London and Paris."

At noon the party left the library for the Hotel Somerset, where the delegates lunched as guests of the Free Board of Public Library Commissioners of Massachusetts. Later they separated into small groups to visit such places of interest as the Simmons College Library School, the Museum of Fine Arts, the State Library and offices of the commission. At 4 o'clock they were entertained at the Boston Athenaeum. Mayor Nichols will tender the delegates a dinner at the Hotel Kenmore this evening, under auspices of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Traveler
Oct 15 - 1926

Delegations of Foreign Librarians Inspects Hub's Library Systems



This group of foreign librarians visited the Boston Public Library today as well as libraries of other cities and towns of Greater Boston. Tomorrow they will visit Harvard University.

Mayor Nichols Tenders Them a Banquet Tonight

Twenty-nine foreign librarians today made a thorough inspection of the Boston Public Library, its branches and public libraries in Brookline, Waltham and Somerville. The party arrived from New York today. The librarians and members of the public library commission were guests at a dinner at the Somerset at noon.

OTHER VISITS

This afternoon parties from the delegation visited the Simmons College library, the Art Museum, the state library and the office of the free public library commission, the branches of the public library and the libraries in the three outside cities and towns. Later the visitors had tea at the Boston Athenaeum. This evening Mayor Nichols will tender them a banquet at the Kenmore. Tomorrow the party will visit Harvard University.

The foreign librarians are guests of the American Library Association on a two weeks' tour. The visit will end tomorrow, when the visitors train for Niagara Falls. The party is accompanied by Dr. George H. Locke of Toronto, new president of the American Library Association; Carl H. Milan, executive secretary, and other library officials.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, OCT 13, 1926

LIBRARY DELEGATES DUE THIS MORNING

Will Spend Day Visiting Points of Interest

Delegates to the American Library Association conference from 15 foreign countries will arrive in Boston early this morning on the boat from New York and will go to the Hotel Kenmore for breakfast, the first event on the two-day program of the meeting. The party will spend most of its time visiting points of interest in and around Boston, particularly the libraries of municipalities and colleges, and will leave at 6:10 p. m. tomorrow for Niagara Falls, via Buffalo.

The foreign delegates expected are Camille Gaspar, Belgium; Mlle Rachel Sedeyn, La Bibliotheque de l'Universite Libre, Belgium; A. G. Drachmann, University Library, Copenhagen, Denmark; O. Thyregod, Society of Arts, Copenhagen, Denmark; R. F. Sharp, British Museum; Dr. Henry

Guppy, British Library Association; F. J. Peplow, Deptford Public Libraries, London; Walter Powell, Birmingham Public Libraries, England; E. J. Gourley, Belfast, Ireland; Thomas Gorrie, Dunfermline, Scotland; Ernest A. Savage, Edinburgh, Scotland; Eugene Morel, Paris, France. Dr. Hugo Kruss, Berlin; Dr. K. O. Hertling, Berlin; Dr. Adolph Hilsenbeck, Munich; Dr. Juergens, Berlin, and Miss Susanne Neukirchner, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; Dr. Jacob ter Meulen and Mrs. ter Meulen, The Hague, Holland; Vincenzo Fazio, Rome, Italy; L. De Gregori, Rome; Mlle Aline Payen, Lot et Garonne, France. K. Matsumoto, Tokio, Japan; Senor

don Basilio Bulnes, Mexican Consul at Philadelphia, Mexico; Thor M. Andersen, Oslo, Norway; Madame L. Haffkin-Hamburger, Moscow, Russia; Dr. and Mrs. Isak G. A. Collin, Stockholm, Sweden; and Mr. Andre Bovet, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

The following Americans will also be in the party:

Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn; Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn; Miss Mary P. Parsons, Paris Library School; Miss Helen Seymour, publicity director; Carl H. Milan, secretary of the American Library Association, and Frederick W. Faxon, Boston, in charge of the party.

THE BOSTON HERALD THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1926

FOREIGN LIBRARY EXPERTS IN BOSTON

Twenty-nine eminent foreign librarians, on a two weeks' tour of this country as the guests of the American Library Association, were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Kenmore last night by the city of Boston. Mayor Nichols, who was indisposed following his Columbus day activities, was represented by Elliot Wadsworth.

Dean Wallace B. Donham of the Harvard Business School, the principal speaker, told of a plan, already approved, whereby the new Harvard business library would become a branch of the Boston public library, and incorporate the collections of both institutions in a library suitable for business research. He said that in time the Harvard Business School hoped to establish a library of duplicated works down town for the general public and to render research assistance service.

Guy W. Currier, president of the Public Library board of trustees, was toastmaster. Representative Henry L. Shattuck greeted the visitors for Gov. Fuller. Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, of Harvard and Frank P. Hill, of the Brookline public library, who is accompanying the delegates, also spoke briefly.

The visiting librarians praised Boston's institutions lavishly and expressed appreciation of American hospitality which, they said, was not imagined by Europeans. Among the speakers were: R. F. Sharp, of the British Museum; Dr. Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association; Ernest A. Savage of Edinburgh; Dr. K. O. Hertling of Berlin, and Camille Gaspar of the Royal Library of Belgium.

The delegates, who represent 15 foreign countries including Japan and Russia, arrived in Boston yesterday morning, having previously visited Princeton and New York city.

During their visit to Harvard today, they will be given a luncheon by the president and fellows of Harvard University at the Harvard Union. Later they will visit the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum where a reception will be held in their honor.

Boston Transcript THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

LIBRARIANS VISIT HARVARD

Foreign Visitors Are Guests of President and Fellows at Luncheon in the Harvard Union

The twenty-nine foreign librarians who are making a two-weeks' tour of the principal library centers of the country as the guests of the American Library Association, spent this morning at Harvard University. At 12:30 the visitors were the guests of the president and fellows of the university at luncheon in the Harvard Union. The afternoon was spent visiting other places of interest, the group re-assembling at four o'clock for a reception at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

At the dinner tendered by Mayor Nichols and the trustees of the Public Library last night in the Hotel Kenmore, Dean W. B. Donham of the Harvard School of Business Administration announced that the new library of the School of Business Administration is to be on the Boston side of the Charles River, and also is to be a branch of the Boston Public Library, in order that it may have the custody and use of the Public Library's present collection of business books. The speaker declared also that a downtown business library, for casual use by the general public, is to be established and stocked largely with duplicate business books from the Public Library and the Business Administration School's library.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck spoke in place of Governor Fuller, who had a previous engagement, and Elliot Wadsworth represented Mayor Nichols. Guy W. Currier, president of the board of trustees of the library, presided. Others who spoke briefly were Dr. K. O. Hertling of Berlin, Camille Gaspar of the Royal Library, Brussels, Belgium; Ernest D. Savage of Edinburgh Public Library; R. F. Sharp of the British Museum; Dr. Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association; Dr. Archibald Coolidge, representing Harvard University; and Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn Public Library, representing the American Library Association.

The visitors will leave at 6:10 this evening for Niagara Falls.

Boston Transcript FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1926

Incidents and Prospects

The modernists have the upper hand in the program finally arranged for the concert of the Pro-Arte Quartet of Brussels at the Public Library on Sunday evening. Though Beethoven leads the list, it is the Beethoven of one of the "last quartets"—in A-minor, Op. 132. Next stands Mr. Gruenberg's "Four in Discretions for String Quartet," and none but a modernist would dare such a title. Last the quartet ("Poem") of the young Belgian, Huybrecht, prize-winning piece in California last spring. Mr. Aldrich of the New York Times heard it last week in Washington and found it far too drastic and "advanced" for his personal comfort; but he extolled "the mastery" of the players over these "last quartets" of Beethoven.

Moderns All

Tomorrow evening in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library and with no charge for admission, a concert of chamber-music, for the most part modern, played by the renowned Pro-Arte Quartet of Brussels, now making a first visit to America by invitation of Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge. She also gives this concert to Boston. On the program, though Beethoven leads the list, it is the Beethoven of one of the "last quartets"—in A-minor, Op. 132. Next stands Mr. Gruenberg's "Four in Discretions for String Quartet," and none but a modernist would dare such a title. Last the "Poem" of the young Belgian, Huybrecht, prize-winning quartet in California last spring. It is drastic and "advanced."

The monthly concerts of chamber music, bestowed upon the Public Library by Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge, have been arranged from October through April as hereunder. They will take place in the Lecture Hall on Sunday evenings at eight o'clock, with no charge for admission:

- Oct. 17—The Pro-Arte Quartet of Brussels.
- Nov. 21—The Lenox Quartet of New York.
- Dec. 19—The Florenz Quartet.
- Jan. 16—The Leitz Quartet of New York.
- Feb. 13—The South Mountain Quartet of Pittsfield.
- Mar. 13—The Curtis Quartet of Philadelphia.
- Apr. 10—The London String Quartet.

THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1926

BRUSSELS QUARTET IN LIBRARY CONCERT

String Players Please Large
Audience

String players from Brussels, the Pro Arte Quartet, appeared last night, for the first time in Boston, at a public library concert, under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington. These players are A. Onnon, first violin; L. Halleux, second violin; G. Prevost, viola; R. Maas, cello.

The Belgian visitors see no harm in an exacting program. They began last night with a Beethoven quartet, Op. 132, no less. A minor. People view it variously, some will have it a jewel in Beethoven's brightest crown, the fruit of his ripest years; others believe it the work of a man far past his prime. But everybody agrees that this quartet is not restful to hear; it demands attention.

So, it served not too well as a preparation for four "indiscretions" by Louis Gruenberg. And, after these indiscretions, as though the brain and ear had not been sufficiently taxed, came a prize-winning poem by Huybrechts, in one movement. To close, for full measure, there was the Debussy quartet.

The long Beethoven work aside, the program proved not quite so formidable as it looked. The "Indiscretions," amusing trifles, are short little pieces built about pretty themes and lively rhythms, highly spiced with dissonances that can hardly add to the content of the people who would naturally take pleasure in that kind of theme and rhythm. Three pieces out of the four end with a humorous surprise. In the way guides to short story writing recommend. The slow piece, the second, seems to have most in it really worth while.

The poem contains more of value. Though the program gave no such information, themes and rhythms suggested Indian origin. The slow episodes have much charm; the first brisk passage has some, in the style of opus-cos. Other quick measures, perhaps for want of a hint as to what it was all about, sound meaningless, as well as unnecessarily ugly. If the composer, however, wrote passages very unpleasant, he wrote them because he wanted them so, not because he knew no better; he proved as much, in the best of what he

showed last night. His work will be worth the watching for.

Conditions last night were not favorable to strings. The heat within the hall was intense, and outside the air was damp. So it is hardly fair to judge of the Quartet's tone, which in quick-moving music, sounded small.

The ensemble, however, was admirable. The quartet played the modern music, on many guises, quite as it ought to be played, rhythmically and making the most of every bar of melody. If the treatment of the first Beethoven movement seemed something too superficial, and that of the second not too vital in accent, the Belgian players rose nobly to the loftiness of the slow movement. Vividly they felt the mystic quality Vincent I. Indy finds in Beethoven, as well as in Cesar Franck; most players do not. As for the finale—can mortal powers make it a pleasure to hear?

The audience was very large and enthusiastic.

R. R. G.

FIND MAN'S BEST PLACE OF REFUGE

In Public Library He
Far Outnumbers
the Women

Those incorrigible thrill hunters, the statisticians, snooping around the town after new and startling discoveries in the unexplored realm of the commonplace, have now unearthed man's final stronghold against invasion—the reading rooms of the public library.

LIBRARY THE REFUGE

Everywhere you find the men, they say, you'll find the women too. There are flappers on the common benches and grandmothers in the ringside sections of the box fight halls. The ladies crowd the ball parks, jam the football stadiums, and wait their turns for the bowling alleys. They're everywhere in overwhelming numbers except one place, the public library.

Here man is still the champion reader. His morning paper barricades him against the breakfast table larrage of wifely admonition; his sheaf of private correspondence lets him hide his head, ostrich fashion, when the sob sisters drop around for their daily visit; and at evening time, his single sure fire, refuge from feminine society is in the library reading room.

Among the book shelves, attendants report unanimously, the women folks are outnumbered three to one. In the periodical room and the newspaper files, the story is the same. Not only do the men come oftener and in three fold strength, but they stay longer once they have arrived.

Women in Minority

According to Michael J. Conroy, first assistant chief of the reference department, supervising Bates Hall, the general reading room, the women have been in about the same minority since as long as he can remember. That's nearly 20 years on this one job.

It makes no difference what may be the time of day. Even at the hours when husbands ought to be on the trail of the elusive dollar, they're apt to be reading books. Dishwashing and meal getting, on the other hand, never seem to thin the regular 3-1-3 percentage of feminine book worms.

"Men do read more," affirms Mr. Conroy, "and there isn't any doubt of it. No, I don't know why. They haven't more time, they aren't more fond of culture chasing, and they're not around this place to show the world their latest choice in neckwear or socks. 'Refuge,' you say, may be what they're hunting here? Well, maybe. Let's call it rest. The two objectives are not so very different."

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT 7, 1926

LIBRARIANS PAY WARM TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS

National Association Marks
Its 50th Anniversary

Dewey and Bowker, of the Original
Conference, Speak in Philadelphia

By WILLIAM ALCOTT

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 6.—Meeting in the same city in which librarians of America formed the first association of librarians in the world, 50 years ago to the very day, 1200 librarians from the Atlantic City conference made a pilgrimage to this city today and in Drexel Institute held commemorative exercises. The great assembly hall was packed, and many stood in the aisles, the numbers being augmented by Philadelphians and local librarians.

On the platform sat nearly 100 guests, many of them former presidents and officers, but nearly one half were delegates from libraries in Europe, Asia and South America.

Conspicuous among the guests were three of the six living members of the conference in Philadelphia on Oct. 6, 1876—Melvil Dewey, who was then librarian of Amherst College; Richard R. Bowker, native of Salem and publisher of the Library Journal, and Charles Evans of Chicago, formerly of the Boston Athenaeum. Dr. Herbert Putnam, former librarian of the Boston Public Library, and now librarian of the Library of Congress, occupied a seat in the front row.

Devised World Classification

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association, presided. There were only two speakers on the program but they were notable personages—Mr. Bowker, now blind, but very erect and active, who delivered the historical address, covering events which preceded the formation of A. L. A. and its progress since. His topic was "Seedtime and Harvest: The Story of A. L. A."

Then came Melvil Dewey, probably the greatest librarian America has produced, the man who had the vision of an association of librarians, who interested eminent librarians in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago in the idea, and called the conference for Oct. 4-6, 1876, at Philadelphia.

He is the man who devised the decimal system of library classification, the most widely used system in the world, and led in the work of standardization of library supplies through the Library Bureau, the first institution of its kind in the world. Dr. Dewey's subject was "Our Next Half Century."

Start of America's System

Mr. Belden, by vote of the trustees of the Boston Public Library trustees passed last July, turned over to the association a bound volume of letters, circulars and programs pertaining to the first meeting of the A. L. A.

Mr. Bowker's address was delivered with a voice so strong and clear that he was easily heard in every part of the great auditorium, and he never hesitated for a word or date or name.

He told how Melvil Dewey, an undergraduate at Amherst College, during a dull sermon in compulsory chapel attendance, worked out his decimal system of classification, dividing all knowledge into 10 units, and then into 100, and then into 1000.

He traced the development of the library movement from the first public library supported by public tax, at Peterboro, N. H., in 1833, followed by Orange and Wayland, Mass., in 1849, and Boston Public in 1852.

The first conference of librarians was held in 1853, he said, but accomplished nothing. The conference of 1876, attended by 90 men and 13 women, was a time when the sterner sex in library work had not become the submerged sex. Mr. Dewey at that time gave the association a slogan which has persisted to this day: "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost."

The big three of that 1876 conference were Justin Winsor of the Boston Public Library, the first president; William F. Poole of Chicago, the Nestor of librarians, and Charles A. Cutter of the Boston Athenaeum.

Praises Women Librarians

Mr. Bowker warned his hearers not to think that America was the leader in all library work, because a century ago France had organized literary societies which greatly helped the public library movement in that country; the University of Leyden had a card catalog more than a century old; Spain had established libraries in the capitals of the South American countries, although they died almost immediately, while today Barcelona in Spain led the world in Government support of the public library.

China had the revolving bookcase 200 years before an American patented it in the United States, and the United States Agricultural Department still found the longest record of plant life in the encyclopedias of China, and still used them.

He urged librarians to hold in reverence the names of three women who had contributed largely to library progress. They are Caroline Hewins, of Hartford, Conn., the first woman to bring the library facilities to children; Mrs. Minerva V. Sanders of Pawtucket, R. I., who first permitted readers to go directly to the library shelves, and Mary Wright Plummer, a graduate in the first class in the first library school, head of the Pratt Institute, who had organized the New York Library School.

Libraries to Train Leaders

Mr. Dewey told the assemblage that the first thing librarians need to learn, and the thing which the world needs to learn, is that this world is never going to be made better through the policeman and the soldier, but only as the people come to wish for the best things for themselves and their children, and that is education.

The chief duty of the library in the next 50 years, he said, is to find and train leaders.

He declared the policy of making the library a storehouse and said 90 percent of the material in many libraries would best be discarded, leaving no more than one library in each State to preserve its material for future use.

After the exercises the entire company became the guests of the University of Pennsylvania at lunch and then were taken in cars for a tour of the grounds and the city.

Christ Science
Monitor - Oct. 18/26

Pro Arte Quartet

The Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels, M. A. Onnon, first violin; M. L. Halleux, second violin; M. G. Prevost, viola, and M. R. Maas, cello, played for the first time in Boston last night in the lecture hall of the Public Library, under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington. The program was made up of Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, op. 132, Gruenberg's "Four Indiscretions for String Quartet," Huybrechts' Quartet ("Poème"), and the Debussy Quartet.

The Belgians established at once their right to a place among chamber ensembles of the first rank. Their distinguishing quality is vigor. This vigor expresses itself noticeably in their attack, and is so pronounced here that it results at times in moments of uncertain intonation. Tone, also, sometimes suffers from the same cause. But broadly speaking, the musical and executive equipment of these players, and above all, their mutuality of ensemble, are superior.

The program was not so long to listen to as to look at. It occupied two hours, but these passed quickly by virtue of variety in the selections and of excellence in the performance. The two central items were novelties. But it may be said that Beethoven and Debussy did not suffer from the interposition of Messrs. Gruenberg and Huybrechts. Mr. Gruenberg is an American of Russian origin. His music fairly bears out its clever title. The four pieces are lively, entertaining whims-whims whose chief importance perhaps is that they mark one of the early invasions of the jazz mood into chamber music. The musical material apparently came from the bottomlands of Louisiana by way of Harlem. It is not impressive. The treatment is adept and amusing, particularly in its "surprise endings." Indeed, this work bears much the same relation to music that the stories of O. Henry bear to literature.

Hardly as much can be said of Mr. Huybrechts' "Poème," which won the 1926 Ojai Prize and was first performed at the Ojai Valley Festival in California last April. It is full of very disagreeable sounds, expressed with considerable fury, but its significance was not apparent on a first hearing. This means not so much that it was difficult as that it was too easy to understand. There is no objection to dissonance or to musical vehemence, when there is reason for their use, when they convey something. But a composer cannot expect the public of today to be moved to admiration by musical clichés. Nor can the distinction of having won a prize conceal banality in a composition.

The high points of the evening were Debussy's Quartet and the slow movement of the Beethoven. It is well to hear Beethoven's later quartets now; they will probably be less appealing next April. Indeed, three movements of the fifteenth were not entirely satisfying last night, in the rather violent interpretation given them by the Belgians. Yet the Canzona came from these players in a manner to stir and still the most unresponsive. And the Debussy received a rarely lucid expression. The moment when the Andantino faded into silence will linger in memory.

L. A. S.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1926

COME FROM BRUSSELS, A RENOWNED QUARTET JUSTIFIES ITS FAME

RARE CONCERT OF WELL-MATED CHAMBER-MUSIC

Mrs. Coolidge Sends "The Pro-Arte" to the Public Library—All the Virtues Viciously Arrayed—As Notable a Program, with Two Modernists Tucked Between Beethoven and Debussy—Pleasures a Plenty

THE CONCERTS are becoming corporate bodies. Before long, they may wear the parenthetical tag that stenographers read aloud as though it were a writing fluid. Last winter it was Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge who bestowed a series of chamber-concerts upon the Boston Public Library and the 450 listeners whom its Lecture-Hall monthly contained. Last evening, the renewal of this good gift before an unabated audience was the "Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation." So would she consolidate her beneficence, devotion and broad-mindedness—the rarest of combinations with wealth—that by them posterity also may profit. As yet, however, to a "Foundation" she may give a personal touch. Before she was incorporated into our blessed bureaucracy, it was her custom to bid noted string-quartets from Europe to her Berkshire Festival; for a fortnight thereafter to send them around a few favored cities. Accordingly, to Washington as substitute—such as it is—for Pittsburgh, her "Foundation" lately conveyed the Pro-Arte Quartet; now passes it on, so to say, without money and without price to New York and to Boston.

Musicians in America would hardly give such a name to such a body. Doing so, they would invite the most damning adjective in the vocabulary of our race—"highbrow." In Brussels, whence the new quartet comes, there is no occasion for this foreboding, and Messrs. Onnou, Halleux, Prévoost and Maas may have belied themselves with a proper pride players "in behalf of art." They have most proved this loyalty in zeal for modern and ultra-modern music. Toward it no string quartet of the day is more open-minded; upon the performance of it spends more pains. At will, these four gentlemen from Brussels excel also with the classics; while, whatever the music, their agreeable presence and quiet air in the concert-hall commend them. They have not a displayful trick in their budget. They do their best, which last evening was surpassingly good, and—praise be!—make no fuss about it. With reason their note has radiated from Brussels to Paris, Holland, Germany, and now to seaboard America. And they are still in their early thirties!

As it seemed on Sunday, no string-quartet familiar to American ears arrays so many virtues. The violinist, Mr. Maas, commands an instrument that is treasure in itself; draws from it a tone deep, rich, smooth and vibrant—delight and marvel to the following ear. As the slow movement of Debussy's quartet proved, the viola-player, Mr. Prévoost, is exceedingly sensitive and artful with the tenor-voice of the four. Mr. Onnou, at the first violin, deploys that best of leadership, which is felt by his comrades rather than imposed by him. As an ensemble, the Pro-Arte Quartet plays with equalized mastery over the gamut of tone between. There were moments in Beethoven's Quartet in A minor (Op. 132) when the advance of the four players was almost orchestral in rhythmic impetus, in breadth and resonance of voice. These were moments no less in Debussy's Quartet, when their euphonies with blended timbres, their shadings with contrasted, seemed finesse itself.

Time and again, whatever the music, "The Pro-Arte" struck a prophetic freedom and fire that Herr Hindemith might envy, to a speckless clarity matting a spontaneity full-breathed. It swung into the songful candors of Mr. Gruenberg's first "Indiscretions" as though such music of the people glorified were its daily work and pastime. Bidden to the fine-span, sharp-edged measures of a slow section in Monsieur Huybrechts's "Poem," or to the sparkling tonal pin-wheels, which are his movements "Vif," it was not a whit less in the vein. The depth and splendor of its instrumental song in Beethoven's Adagio of thanksgiving searched the listening ear, melted the hearing heart. Yet these Brussels seemed equally well aware that at moments in the four "Indiscretions," Mr. Gruenberg's tonal thumb, so to say, draws close to his tonal nose. Such range of response and conveyance is stimulatingly human. As pleasurable is the technical mastery, since it has not dried into a wizened perfection of super-refinement. As for four minds with but a single impulse and eight hands by it in unity and diversity propelled, there were meetings and partings of the voices, diminuendi and crescendi, that renewed in the twentieth-century chamber-music room, the age of eighteenth-century miracle, vocal or instrumental.

Modern or ultra-modern, unblushing and unafraid, was the whole program—

a wise choice, since such music fares best when it is not in see-saw with semi-conventionalized classics; since a miscellaneous audience, like that which the Public Library gathers, listens with fewer prepossessions and prejudices than more "select" assemblies. Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, out of those fearsome "last quartets," was the beginning. Through fifty minutes it continued; but what listener of any practice with such music heard it with sense of striving pen or baffled ear? The lucidity of the gentlemen from Brussels made crooked paths straight; while in their vitalizing freedoms effort became effortless. More, they enriched the music with rare and deep sensuous beauty—the beauty (it was easy to believe) that, as he wrote, sounded in the deaf Beethoven's spiritual ear. Such beauty ascended from the superposed voices of the Trio in the Scherzo, was multiplied, passioned and winged in the Adagio of exaltation. In the Finale, possibly the logical temper, which whiffs across the French frontier into the Belgian arts, a little curbed the plunging Beethoven. Yet what freedom of rhythm and incisiveness of modulation also spurred him! . . . And the true and

living Debussy emerged from the Quartet, which was final number. There, in the Scherzo and the Andante, was the super-sensibility that wove magical visions in an iridescent gossamer of tone. There, also, in the first and the last movements, was the Debussy who spoke out in firm-textured musical thought and mood, to plangent and full-paced sonorities.

Into the intermediate places the two composers of our instant day were neatly tucked. Monsieur Huybrechts, if report go truly, is a Fleming with a seeming aptitude for prize-winning. His Sonata for Violin and Piano bore off the Coolidge Prize last week at Washington. Six months ago, with the string-quartet of last evening, he was equally fortunate at the Ojai Festival in California. He subtitled the piece "Poem"; but looks in his bosom the poetic scheme, presumably not tangible enough for print. In one movement, through six subdivisions—"lent" and "vif" in alternation—he proceeds. More particularly, he invents short-breathed and not too distinctive motifs, with which he plays modernistic games of rhythms, harmonies, dissonances, timbres. A second section, "très-vif et fantasque," glints and gambols to a scintillant climax: the succeeding division, "lent," sings in the high registers and the piercing voice of the ultra-moderns. "Très-vif" and Monsieur Huybrechts sets sparklets of tone dancing in the air; "très-lent" and he is minded to sustained and feeling melody, the more grateful because it is neither long-drawn nor sentimental. In sum, a modernist with moods as well as manipulation; fanciful, not mechanical, with technical—and poignant—device.

As for the excellent Gruenberg and his four "Indiscretions," the listener may almost see him at his work-table, music-paper spread before him. Blessing his soul, he makes an unmistakable people's tune of the Americanos (as the neo-Menckens like to say); drives it in open-faced song and lively rhythms up and down a string quartet—and the most ascetic of us may not withstand such a call of the blood. What next? There at Mr. Gruenberg's elbow lies his notebook. Out of it he calls a brief slow movement, too slight for much development, but, with a bit of concentration, serving the lyric need. Then he turns another page and from it picks a still briefer scherzo, lithe and lilting. For a finale he can depend again upon the rhythmic buoyancy, the dissonant expansiveness, that swung him through the beginning. Decidedly a pleasant fifteen minutes in Mr. Gruenberg's study. Your vowed modernist is not ashamed to be amusing for the diversion's sake. Through his window from the folk come also more than one tone or interval that he sets upon the staves.

H. T. P.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1926

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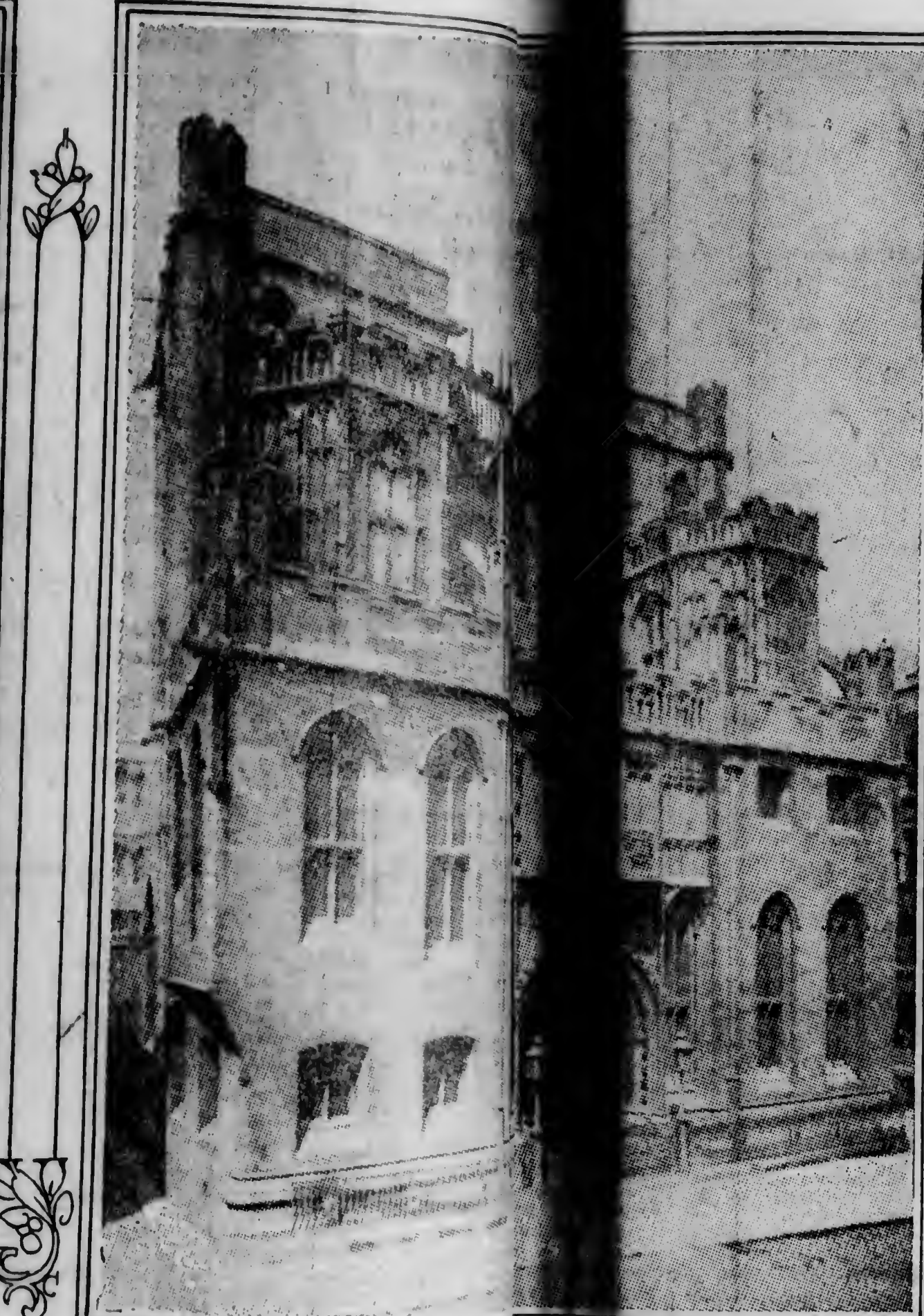
The poem contains more of value. Though the program gave no such information, themes and rhythms suggested Indian origin. The slow episodes have much charm; the first brisk passage has some, in the style of operetta. Other quick measures, perhaps for want of a hint as to what it was all about, sound meaningless, as well as unnecessarily ugly. If the composer, however, wrote passages very unpleasant, he wrote them because he wanted them so, not because he knew no better; he proved as much, in the best of what he showed last night. His work will be worth the watching for.

Conditions last night were not favorable to strings. The heat within the hall was intense, and outside the air was damp. So it is hardly fair to judge of the Quartet's tone; which in quick-moving music, sounded small.

The ensemble, however, was admirable. The quartet played the modern music, one many guess, quite as it ought to be played, rhythmically and making the most of every bar of melody. If the treatment of the first Beethoven movement seemed something too superfluous, and that of the second not too vital in accent, the Belgian players rose nobly to the loftiness of the slow movement. Vividly they felt the mystic quality Vincent I. Indy finds in Beethoven, as well as in Cesar Franck; most players do not. As for the finale—can mortal powers make it a pleasure to hear? The audience was very large and enthusiastic.

R. R. G.

Dr. Guppy at Home in His Own Literary Workshop



The John Rylands Library of Manchester, England, Where the Head of the British Library Association, a Recent Boston Visitor, Is Librarian—Some of the Unique Treasures of One of the World's Greatest Libraries

By George H. Sargent

BEARING high their torches, the members of the American Library Association have left Atlantic City after their fiftieth anniversary convention and scattered all over this broad land. The foreign visitors still linger, to take more leisurely the intellectual and other fare which American hospitality has provided for them. The librarians of the Old World have embraced the opportunity to visit the great libraries of this country and have found, in some American private libraries, rare books which were once treasured in old English country houses. To the visitors California seems a long way off, but some of them, more fortunate than most in the possession of time, have even taken advantage of the opportunity to visit the matchless library of Henry E. Huntington at San Gabriel, Calif., which has now become the world's great treasure-house of rare books. Others, more limited in leave of absence, have spent happy days in inspecting the treasures of the J. Pierpont Morgan Memorial Library, and in Boston and other cities have been the guests of American booklovers.

But the outstanding figure among the foreign visitors has been the head of the British Library Association, Dr. Guppy, who has been the guest of the Rylands Library for several days.

with sagacity and financial ability. He took up and developed enterprises which had been regarded as worthless. He was a tremendous worker, and his career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. When the Manchester Ship Canal was planned he contributed a quarter of a million dollars to help it through, and later, when the project appeared to be in danger, he increased his contribution. He was deeply and sincerely religious, and took a special interest in aiding the studies of the poorer Free Church ministers by gifts of books which were beyond their means or inaccessible in the remote country parishes. He employed scholars to prepare special editions of the Bible and other religious works, which he distributed free. The little town of Stratford, outside of Manchester, where he lived, was provided, through his generosity, with a town hall, public baths, a coffee house and a free library.

When John Rylands died, Dec. 11, 1888, Mrs. Rylands found herself the possessor of an enormous fortune, and decided to use a part of it to perpetuate the memory of her husband by dedicating to it an institution devoted to the encouragement of learning, to be placed in the heart of the city where he had won his financial triumphs. She recalled the little library at Longford Hall, Stratford, which Mr. Rylands had nourished with care and which had aided many a struggling minister. So it was determined to establish the memorial library upon a religious foundation in the broadest sense of the word. There were to be no sectarian limitations, but theology was to occupy a prominent place and the student of any religion was to find here the material necessary for his study and research. With this idea in view Mrs. Rylands began the collection, in 1889, of the works of standard authorities in all departments of literature.

In 1890, in the heart of Manchester, with its only conspicuous front on Deansgate, one of the principal thoroughfares, the erection of a building designed by Basil Champneys was begun. With buildings of considerable height on the narrow streets on either side, the library is on the upper floor, some thirty feet above the pavement level. It is considered



one of the outstanding features of this library is its collection of manuscripts. Of which a small group of less than a hundred examples were in the Althorp Library. The present commanding position of the John Rylands Library in this respect is due to the acquisition, in 1901, by Mrs. Rylands, of the "Crawford Manuscripts," numbering about 6000 codices, rolls and tablets, a number of which are encased in jeweled covers. These formed a small, but a very precious part of the "Bibliotheca Lindesiana" formed at Haigh Hall, Wigan, by the Earl of Crawford. The late Earl had planned, in 1864, a library which should contain the best editions of the greatest writers of all the languages in the world—a Utopian project incapable of realization. But he succeeded so well that the contents of the "Printed Books Preserved at Haigh Hall," issued in 1910, fills four folio volumes consisting of nearly 5000 printed pages. The sale of the manuscripts to Mrs. Rylands gave to her library a surpassing pre-eminence. Many of these manuscripts are of world-wide fame and are already known to scholars. On the

second voyage along the south coast of the Atlantic, he was captured by the Portuguese and taken to Lisbon, where he was held for ransom. He was eventually released and returned to his home in Portugal.

The Rylands Manuscripts

One of the outstanding features of this library is its collection of manuscripts. Of which a small group of less than a hundred examples were in the Althorp Library. The present commanding position of the John Rylands Library in this respect is due to the acquisition, in 1901, by Mrs. Rylands, of the "Crawford Manuscripts," numbering about 6000 codices, rolls and tablets, a number of which are encased in jeweled covers. These formed a small, but a very precious part of the "Bibliotheca Lindesiana" formed at Haigh Hall, Wigan, by the Earl of Crawford. The late Earl had planned, in 1864, a library which should contain the best editions of the greatest writers of all the languages in the world—a Utopian project incapable of realization. But he succeeded so well that the contents of the "Printed Books Preserved at Haigh Hall," issued in 1910, fills four folio volumes consisting of nearly 5000 printed pages. The sale of the manuscripts to Mrs. Rylands gave to her library a surpassing pre-eminence. Many of these manuscripts are of world-wide fame and are already known to scholars. On the

should have a good binding, and there are magnificent specimens of the book-binder's art from the fifteenth century to the present day, including thirteen Göttingen bindings and work of all the known masters. The collection of Roger Payne bindings is the largest extant, including the finest work of this greatest of English bookbinders, the Glasgow "Aescy-lus." As might be expected, many of these books have a remarkable personal history and come from the greatest libraries. The Valdarfer "Boccaccio," for instance, is the famous copy sold in 1872 for £2250, the highest price up to that time ever paid for a book and made famous by Dibdin as the foundation of the Roxburghe Club of book collectors.

A Library, Not a Storehouse

Throughout the twenty-seven years of its activities, the John Rylands Library has felt a due appreciation of its duty to scholarship. It is no mere storehouse or museum of rare books and manuscripts. The trustees, of whom the Earl of Crawford and Balcanquhall is the head, have realized that while it is their duty to conserve and build up the collections entrusted to their care, the real importance of the library rests upon the use





By George H. Sargent

But the outstanding figure among the foreign visitors has been the president of the British Library Association, Dr. S. P. V.uppy, who conveyed to the association the felicitous news of the association of which he is the head, the librarians and governors of the John Rylands Library of Manchester, England, and of the Council of the Victoria University of Manchester. Before the association met, Dr. Uppy came to Boston, saw and conquered the city, and then whom he came in contact. Through "The Librarian" of the Transcript the people of New England have already made his acquaintance, and his delightful personality has left an impress on all those library workers with whom he came in contact.

[illegible]

John Rylands

As Mr. Guppy says, there is little glamour of romance about the life of John Rylands. His was a life of hard work, of frugality and persistent endeavor. But with his unbounded energy he was endowed with a natural aptitude for trade.

In 1890, in the heart of Manchester, on its only conspicuous front on Deansgate, one of the principal thoroughfares, the erection of a building designed by J. J. and E. B. Chapman was begun. With building of considerable height on the narrow street, either side, the library was on the upper floor, thirty feet above the pavement level. It is considered one of the finest examples of modern Gothic architecture in the world. The designer of the building was guided by principles laid down by Ruskin in his *Ten Lamps of Architecture* which he showed adequate to meet the many unusual and special conditions required in this character of building on such a

the Althorp Library contains only about 40,000 volumes out of the 350,000 printed books in the John Rylands Library. It is by universal consent its most splendid part, and in some respects absolutely unapproachable. Thus what the John Rylands library might have acquired in reputation only after the lapse of centuries it gained in a single day. The John Rylands Library became a place of pilgrimage for the lover of rare books and printed matter, a library for the stimulation of

George John, second Earl Spencer, who succeeded to the earldom in 1753. The first Earl Spencer had been the library of Dr. John Spencer, one of some five thousand volumes, among which were many of the rare "tracts" of Elizabethan literature. In the recent Briltwell Catalogue, some thousands of volumes are brought to the attention of the reader. The library reached magnificence only under the second Earl, who acquired the Revizky Library, containing the most extraordinary series of selected editions of the works of the Greek and Latin classics, the finest productions of the most famous presses and the best editions then obtainable. Charles Spencer, Count of Albany, was a Hungarian noble of large means with a special faculty for acquiring languages. Born in Hungary in 1737, he was educated at Vienna, travelled extensively, and resided for some years in Warsaw under Empress Maria Theresa and at

Count Reviezky would not have a book annotated, no matter how illustrious the hand that penned the notes. He wanted a book on vellum if he could get it, was not insensible to the charms of "large paper" copies and sought for rare first editions in the freshness of copies just from the hands of the printer. Today most of these books stand without peers anywhere, as respects their condition.

In 1807 Lord Spencer retired from public life and decided to devote himself to book collecting. For the next thirty years he was the most active book collector in the world. He often bought several copies of the same book in order to keep the finest, continually improving his library by exchanges and the sale of duplicates, the method so successfully adopted by our own Henry E. Huntington. In 1802 Lord Spencer secured an *ibn-lan* the famous *Thesaurus Fregall* Dibdin, whose *Bibliographical works*, including the "Bibliographia Spenceriana," the catalogue of the Athorp library, are now among the classics of book collect-

Lord Spencer's method of enrichment of the Althorp collection is shown by a single instance referred by Dr. Guppy. Among the many editions of Virgil, the Althorp Virgil autograph were two editions of Virgil so rare as to be almost priceless, one printed at Rome by Swetsehelm and Pannartz in 1471, the other by Adam of Ammergau. Lord Spencer commissioned Dr. Dibdin to go after these volumes. After many consultations with the Bodleian, Dr. Dibdin, of the University of Württemberg, the scheme was submitted to the king. Dr. Dibdin dwelt adroitly upon the pre-eminence of the Althorp Virgil autograph, and the comparative insignificance in classics, urging that at the mere cost of a couple of Virgils his Majesty's library would be provided with the best Virgils in the world. His own library rather than weakening it. The king "fell for it" the terms were arranged with the royal librarian with the understanding that the Bodleian should be supplied in the Virgils sought. The result is in the triumph the two volumes which swelled the number of editions at Althorp of Virgil printed prior to the year

In 1813, through the purchase of the entire library of Stanesby Alethorne, Earl Spencer acquired a magnificent lot of early English books, including those printed by England's first printers, Caxton and Wynken de Worde. In 1819

Not less remarkable than the Incunabula or "cradle-books" are the productions of the famous Venetian press known as "Aldines," from the press of the famous scholar-printer Aldus, founded about the year 1494. The John Rylands collection is the largest ever brought together, numbering upwards of 800 volumes, many of which are printed on vellum. These have been arranged, like the incunabula, in a separate section. Here are Aldines printed in Lyons by forgers who imitated his work.

The Bible Room in the John Rylands Library contains rare works which are the progress of printing in the five centuries. Here are the earliest of all the earlier Bibles, and the most famous versions. Indeed it would be easier to enumerate the later Bibles not to be found here than to name those on the shelves. There are sixteenth-century editions of the Latin Vulgate, the four printed text of the Bible; the most important editions of the sixteenth century; the four editions of the Bible of the late fifteenth century; the first editions of the Bible in many foreign languages, including Eliot's Indian Bible, and the first printing of the Psalter of the sixteenth century. In Genoa in 1489, which is given, was the first note on the nineteenth page of the first life of Columbus, in which a note of the first voyage to the west coast of America is given. There is also a note of the second voyage along the north coast.

Cuba, to be found in the English Bibles there every notable edition from the English Bible of Wiclif to the present day. It may surprise some to know that Caxton and his successors, for fifty years after the beginning of printing in England did not attempt to print the English Bible. It was considered unsafe to put this book in the hands of the common people. Manuscript translations in English of Wiclif and his followers were made, a

William Tindale, who had printed the first English Testament in quarto at Worms in 1525, was in Antwerp on the octave of the Colonoie edition only a few days. A small fragment survives in the British Museum) and two imperfect copies of the 1526 edition of Worms edition of the Catechism (one in the Bodleian, the other in the Baptist College at Bath). Tindale, by the first edition of the revision of the New Testament printed in Antwerp in 1534 the John Rylands Library has two fine copies of the octave edition of 1526 which appeared in the year of Tindale's martyrdom. Of the first complete Bible printed in English, edited by Miles Coverdale and probably printed in Antwerp, the Bodleian has two copies, both imperfect (one is all the known copies), but the second edition of the same version, issued at Southwark in 1537, the John Rylands copy is the only perfect one known. There are also known a few of the Bible students, there are copies to be found here, down to the latest revision.

In the classics, of course, the library is especially strong. Of the fifty most famous Greek and Latin authors, the library has the first editions over printed and there are hundreds of manuscript editions of the art of printing. The range of the collected texts of the classics is obvious when it is remembered that many of the manuscripts from which these texts were first printed have since perished. The Italian section of the library is rich, the Dante collection numbering upwards of 100 volumes. The French literature of the library is particularly rich in the sixteenth and seventeenth century works and the masterpieces of Spanish and Italian literature, together with those of other countries, are well represented. The departments of classical philology, English literature, and English language supply ample material for student of linguistics.

In English literature there are editions of the great masterpieces, the four folios of Shakespeare there are two sets. One of the first folios is actual copy used by Theobald for his edition of the poet's works published in 1711. It was purchased by George Steevens

The historical section of the library has been built up by the more recent acquisition of thousands of volumes covering the ancient, classical, medieval and modern periods, together with some 15,000 pamphlets. Theology and philosophy occupy a prominent position, as do education and sociology. In bibliography the backbone of literary research, the library is especially strong. In the Periodical Room there are upwards of 500 periodicals of all countries accessible to students. Art and science, extralibrary books, maps and geographical works, leave no department of human knowledge untouched.

One of the outstanding features of this project is small collections of manuscript fragments, many of which are unique. There are over one hundred examples were in the Altona Library. The present commanding position of the John Rylands collection, in 1907, was due to the acquisition, in 1868, by Mrs. Rylands, of the "Crawford Manuscripts," numbering about 6000 codices, scrolls and tablets, a number of which were encased in jeweled boxes. One of the most precious of these was a very precious part of the "Bibliotheca Lindesiana" formed by Ralph Hall, Wigan, by the Earl of Crawford. The late Earl had planned, in 1860, a library containing the works of all the languages of the greatest writers of all time, in all the languages in the world—a Utopian project incapable of realization. But he succeeded so well that the catalog of his collection, published by Sir Ralph Hall in 1868, issued in 1910, fills four folio volumes consisting of nearly 5000 printed pages. The sale of the manuscripts at the end of the century went to the University of Cambridge. Many of the manuscripts are of world-wide fame and are already known to scholars. On the Oriental side they represent more than thirty languages. These include Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, Georgian, Persian, Sanskrit, Chinese, Tibetan, etc., and numbering more than 1000. One of these is the manuscript of the Koran of the second half of the eighth century. Another is the oldest Arabic manuscript containing the text ascribed among the papyrus rolls as examples of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" and there are large and important collections of Pehlewi.

The oldest Syriac manuscript, supremely important, is that of the New Testament Peschita dating from the middle of the sixth century. The new family of the Gospels, discovered in 1909, is unique, and through the scholarship of Dr. Rendel Harris and Dr. A. Mingana a translation has been published by the Governors of the Library.

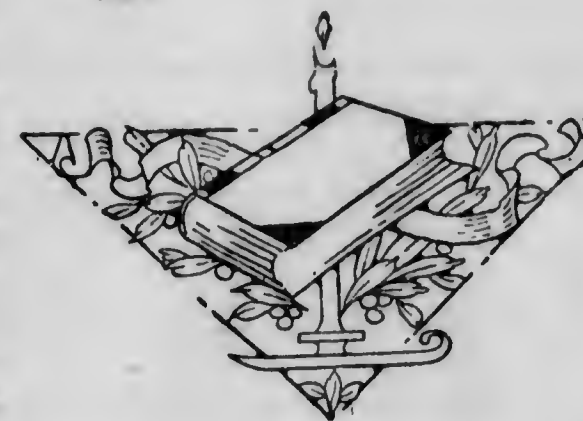
The "Odyssey" written in Greek of the late third or early fourth century

The Western manuscripts contain a wealth of material that it is impossible to describe them in detail. Of the manuscripts whether produced in England, Flanders, France, Germany, Italy, or Spain, there are several hundreds, including specimens of the highest art in calligraphy and illumination of the gospel according to the sixth to the nineteenth century. All these, of course, are unique. A Missal of Sarum use is probably the oldest known manuscript of that service dating from about 1260. The Trier Gospels is a German manuscript of

the "saunter" of George Washington. The "Colonna Missi" is a picture of a man in a military uniform. The original is in six large folio volumes. The first volume is the early sixteenth century, with splendid illustrations. A dainty little Book of Hours is said to have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots and bears an inscription in her hand: "Mon Dieu confondez tous mes ennemis. M." The French manuscripts are of great beauty, and some have illustrations showing costumes and ways of life of the people of the fourteenth century. An English manuscript of Lydgate's "Siege of Troye" is excellent about the year 1400. Illuminated, gives a pictorial representation of the social customs of the period and shows the author presenting his work to King Henry V.

to King's College, London, is no less than thirty examples of jewelled bindings in which some of the finest examples of a jewelled binding that can be seen in the Pierpont Morgan Library. "Ashburnham Gospels" in a cover of gold and gems. But the John Rylands Library, while with nothing like the same splendour, has a few, although hardly thirty examples, ranks third in the world. Its only predecessors being the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris and the Royal Library at Munich. The binding of leather are not less interesting. Spencer believing that a good

- 1—The Main Staircase of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England.
- 2—An Exterior View of the Famous Library.
- 3—The Beautiful Interior of the Main Library.
- 4—The "Saint Christopher" Block Printed 1423.



should have a good binding, and these are magnificent specimens of the bookbinder's art from the fifteenth century to the present day, including thirteen Groat bindings and work of all the known ~~masters~~ ^{masters}. The collection of Roger Pugh is the finest work of this greatest of English bookbinders, the Glasgow "Aesopus." As might be expected, many of these books have a remarkable picture history and come from the great libraries. The Valdarfer "Boccaccio," for instance, is the famous copy sold in 1722, for £250, the highest price ever paid for a book and made over many by Dibdin as the foundation of the Roxburg Club of book collectors.

Throughout the twenty-seven years its activities, the John Rylands Library has felt a due appreciation of its position as a storehouse of manuscripts or museum of rare books and scripts. The trustees, of whom the majority are laymen, have realized that while it is their duty to conserve and build up the collection entrusted to their care, the real life of the library is to be found in the use which is made of the works which it contains. It is exclusively a library for search and reference, open to holders of University and local library tickets on all week days except holidays. The general public and visitors are admitted to the library on Tuesday and Friday mornings from 10 to 12.30, and on Saturday from 10 to 1.30. Visitors from America or from a distance will find admission at any time the library is open, upon application to the librarians or the curatorial assistants. The governors take pains to afford every possible facility for the use of the library, and to conserve its resources. Even an up-to-date Anglico "rotograph" outfit is at the students in any part

world. His attention to scholarship runs ripe fruit. Among the men who have added greatly to the world's knowledge by their researches in the field of the history of the book John Rylands Library are Dr. Charles Johnson, a student of ancient and early religions have made him famous; Dr. T. F. Tout, medieval; R. S. Conway, the classical scholar; A. Mingana, the expert in the field of the theological manuscripts; Dr. Herford, whose literary studies included many and many others, including Henry Guppy himself, whose additions to the dusts of the world have been inserted into from editing exhibition catalogues which are models of the kind, and a quarterly bulletin which is the highest standard of scholarship, a periodical which has been a model of the kind. His manuscripts and other works by eminent specialists, along with reproductions of some of the works in the library's possession is the heart of the British Library, the head of the British Library, the president.

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Gutenberg Bible

From the First Book Printed with Movable Type

pli dicto. Nequaquam ultra dabitur pa-
leas ipso ad confectiois lactem sicut
prius: sed ipsi vadant et colligant sti-
pulas: et mensuram lactem quam
prius habebant imponant super eos:
et ministrent quicquid. Vocatur et: ibi
arreo vociferant: dicentes. Eam? et la-
ctis canis deos nostros. Spiritum autem
opibus et replantat: ut non acquiescat
urbis moribundis. Agit ergo illi prelati
operum: et quod ore ad ipsum dicuntur.
Sed dicit pharaon. Nō do vobis pale-
as. Itaque colligite strubi in iumentis por-
tionis: nec minuet quicquid de agris vestris.
Dispersitque illi ipsi in omnes recti agri:
per: ad colligendas paleas. Prelati quod
opere: instabant pharaonem. Cōpleat opus
vestrum dicitur: ut prius facere solent
quādo dabatur vobis palea. Flagel-
latur: sicut qui preant opibus filiorum
isrl: ab rectoribus pharaonis dictis.
Quare nō impletio mensurā lactis
sicut prius: nec huius nec hodie? Venit
tunc: ipso filios isrl: et vociferant sicut
ad pharaonem dicentes. Cur ita agitis
contra nos? Paleas nō dant nobis:
et lasso filios impant. Et famli-
ari flagellis edimur: et multum agitur
contra ipsum nūm. Qui ait. Pharaon
quod: et idcirco dicitis. Eam? et facti-
mus deo. Itaque ego et opamini. Pa-
leas nō dabitur vobis: et redditis con-
suetum nūm: lactis. Quid vobis? se-
ipso filios isrl: in malis: eo quod dicitur
non minuitur quicquid opio de lac-
ribus per singulos dies. Accurritque
moyses et aaron et habebat refulso egre-
dientes a pharaone: et dixerunt ad mo-
ysen. Videtis dñs? iudice: quia fecit facti
odori nūm contra pharaonem et eius nos?
et plumbis et gladii ut occideret nos.
Circulique: est moyses ad dñm. et ait.

Dixit autem affligenti populum istum: Quare
miserum meum? Et ego cum quo ingloriosus
sum ad pharaonem in locum? et uolui uo-
cabulari populum istum: et non liberasti eos.
Respondit dicens ad moysen. ¶
Fuit diebus quo eduximus te
pharaonem. Per manum tuam feci dimitti-
te eos: et in manu roburati filios illos
de terra tua. Iocundus? Edixit ad moy-
sem dicens. Ego dixi: quia apparui abra-
ham: pharaonem in domum tuam: et
et nomen meum adnotari non indicant ei.
Populique sedulo tunc eis ut diceret eis ter-
ram optinere: et magis propinaculum con-
tinere quo fuerit ad uenerit. Ego audire per-
mitti filios israel quo egiptum expellerent
eos: et reuerberati sunt pectus meum. ¶
Dixit filijs israel. Ego dixi: qui eduxit uos
de ergastulo egiptiorum: et tuas de filiis
duxit: ac reuoluit? brachio regis et iudi-
cis magnis: et allumina uos michi in
populum: et ego uelut deus. Et tunc quia
ego sum deus deus uestrorum: qui eduxi
uos de ergastulo egiptiorum: et induxi
uos in terram: super quam leuauit manus
meam: et dixerat tibi abraham: pharaonem
et iacob: habebis illam possessionem et uo-
bis: ego dominus. Flauit autem ego moyses
otia filijs israel: qui non acquiruerunt ei:
propterea angustia spiritus. et opus duris-
simi. Iocundus? Edixit ad moysen di-
cens. Ingredere et loquere ad pharaonem
regem egipti: ut dimittat filios israel
de terra tua. Respondit moyses coram
domino. Ecce filijs israel non audiunt me. Et
quomodo audiet pharaonem: plebem tuam
incedentibus tui labijs? Iocundus? Et dixit
ad moysen et aaron: et dedit mandatum
ad filios israel et ad pharaonem regem
egipti: ut dimittat filios israel de terra egi-
pti. ¶ Qui sunt principes domorum et famili-
as suas. Filij ruben primogeniti israel:

An Original Page of the Gutenberg Bible

This Passage from Exodus, V-VII, Is on Display in the Window of R. H. White Company
Until Saturday Afternoon

IN a window of the R. H. White Company store passersby this morning had the unusual privilege of seeing an entire original page of the Gutenberg Bible, recently bought in New York by Dr. Rosenbach.

The process by which the text of this Bible maintains its clarity was well known to printers 475 years ago. The wet freshly-inked pages were dried in the sun and wind. This draws the printed words more closely together and gives this page its freshly inked appearance.

Beyond question, the Gutenberg Bible was the first book ever printed, from movable type. The young German in the town of Mainz used both vellum and paper in his work.

There are said to be forty-five Gutenberg Bibles in existence. The first one brought to this country was imported by James Lenox, whose collection is now in the New York Public Library. In 1847 \$2500 was paid for this Bible. The last one to come into this country was sold by auction in New York for \$106,000. It was later purchased by

Mrs. Harkness and presented to the new Sterling Library of Yale University. The Boston Public Library also has one page of the original Gutenberg Bible, and a facsimile edition of the entire Bible. Needless to say, the temporary presence of another page in Boston is of great interest to bibliophiles.

The page on display is out of Exodus, chapters V-VII. It will remain in White's window until Saturday afternoon. Last week it was shown in New Haven and beginning Monday it will be shown in Providence.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.
as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

President Coolidge's Engagements Today

Special to the Transcript

Washington, Oct. 21.

12.00 M.—The Italian ambassador and the Marchese de Capitani.
12.15 P.M.—Foreign delegates to the fiftieth convention of American Library Association.

Boston Transcript

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1926

HARDER TO BE GOOD CITIZEN

Successful Men Now Owe a Duty to the
Community After Their Death, Says
Loui E. Kirstein

"The man who pays his taxes and a his bills and doesn't beat his wife, is no longer a good citizen," said Louis L. Kirstein, vice president of William F. Long's Sons, in a talk this noon at the City Club before the Boston Life Underwriters' Association. "He must do more than that, if he is to do his full duty. When he has cared for his family, it is his duty also to help those who are unable to help themselves. And that duty continues after his death as well as during his lifetime."

"I am surprised that that form of insurance has not been more emphasized," continued Mr. Kirshtein. "The successful man should take out insurance for philanthropies and charities, to show his recognition and appreciation for what the community has given him and what he has taken from the community. Did you ever stop to think of the number of law yers and doctors and educators who have been lost because of the lack of opportunity, because institutions have been hampered by lack of money? Giving money for the lame-blee uses of charity is a palliative. Anyone will give money to a starving man. What count is what we do constructively.

Mr. Kirstein declared that he has taken out two such policies.

Boston Transcript

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.
as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1920

LIBRARY JOURNAL, does a service by printing in its newest issue a complete text of Mr. Charles F. Belden's presidential address to the American Library Association. Liberal quotation from the speech was offered at the time of delivery in the Transcript's news reports of the semi-centennial celebration. But the text deserved, in a professional journal, publication verbatim. No one now engaged in library work could afford to read it as a pin-money mint, can afford to go without reading it. For breadth of view, for marshalling of memories most significant in the past half-century of the public library's service and for choice of the aptest quotations, it is hard to mark the fifty years to come, it is an impressive and distinguished speech, well-nigh a great speech.

Though the time for summary has almost run out, still the subject cannot be dismissed without reference to the withdrawal of Mr. M. from the presidency of the A. L. A. It has been without question, a year of success. Wherever, in many cities of the land, the Librarian has been, he has illustrated his capacity as national leader of the library movement for 1955-56; he has received a warm and hearty response. As the association's chief executive officer he has been, as ever, direct and efficient. As presiding officer of the semi-annual meetings he has been, as ever, a most direct and his geniality turned every day opportunity to gold, and from every mischance refuted away the dross. "Not only was there general enthusiasm for the Librarian, but for him as a leader of the Brooklyn Public Library has told the Librarian, "but not even petty criticism was current in any group, and the Librarian has been able to say this to be so of any A. L. A. meeting."

This is a record which all Bostonians may be proud to know that Boston's librarian made for himself when called to lead the Nation's librarians. The A. L. A. can only feel regret upon bidding farewell to such a president. But it is pleasing to know, since the custom of annual change is adamant—and essentially wise—that the new president should be so able and excellent a man as Dr. George H. Locke of Toronto.

The full text of Mr. R. B. Bowker's convention speech, "Seed Time and Har-vest," also richly deserves complete publication. It gives an insight into the early days of the A. L. A. possible only on the part of one of those who shared in the central sowing and still share importantly in the work of the harvest. The light tone of much of Melvil Dewey's informal talk, as reported by a stenog-rapher, makes it refreshing subject mat-ter for quotation. "I am not sure if I have capacity 'am here,' said this old-time graduate of the famous and famous founder of the decimal system of classification. "Forty-nine years ago in England, at every place we stopped, was asked if I were the son of the Mel-ville Dewey who had been so persistent in his work, and now I meet people who ask if I am rather than the old working Melvil Dewey who is still under the harrow.

"I have a little box in which I have been putting for some time notes of things I would like to say to the American Library Association, and when Mr. Belden asked me to speak for thirty minutes at this meeting, I said I should like to discuss the subject of the book as I was leaving home, condensed them into five large pages of shorthand notes, and I found if I were to tell you briefly the things I had saved up to tell you, my speech would be very short. I have a 14-11-11-11-11 Sesqui-centennial had close for the season. So I am going to cut it down to one-tenth the amount—the decimal system, you know.

"Fifty years ago we went up to celebrate the opening of the magnificent building that housed the text department, not state, but the Library," says the Librarian. "The Librarian supposes that the building was the Philadelphia Public Library's new home opened at the time of the exposition in the 1870s. It was put in a rural area and looked like a castle there with Lloyd Smith, the librarian and looked over the great reading room expecting to see two or three hundred people busily at work, and there were only a few, perhaps, 10 or 15. The average attendance," he said, "wasn't there! Not one day that somebody doesn't come into this library."

Imagine anyone having occasion to make such a remark about Bates Hall today, or about any library in all or Metropolitan Boston, including any one even of its smallest suburbs.

To continue with Dr. Dewey's address, this eloquent section may be especially noted:

There are certain things every child calls for. His mother carries him in her arms or rocks him in the cradle, and the instinct for a ride has evolved into steamships.

"Tell me a story!" And from that has grown knowledge of biography, travel, history.

"Sing me a song!" That is the part of library work that needs rapid development, for from it has grown the reproducing pianos, the victrolas, the radio and all these different devices that carry music.

"Tell me the news." And from that has evolved the newspaper and in the library, our reading room.

Then there is the question of "What?" "How?" And from that has come the information desk, the encyclopedia, the things that give information, build power and efficiency.

These things all (except the riding) center about the library of the future. The name will stand although the thing changes very much.

The library of the future, in my belief, has as its chief function to find and train leaders. The world has learned that Government by commissions and trusts is inefficient. City managers, club managers, who are real leaders and can give the best results, Nathan made, one of the trustees of the great Public Library in Boston, used to say, when the board was going off on arguments, "Boards are long and narrow, they are made of wood."

We want in librarianship real leaders, and to the leader is given the power to read.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1926

Public Library Growth

The first institution of higher learning in the new world was founded in part on the private library of John Harvard. A few years later a few serious men in Connecticut placed their books on a table and united in saying: "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." In 1723 the faculty of William and Mary College instructed John Randolph, who was about to sail for England, to spend a portion of a precious fund of £500 for proper books for the library of the college, and they furnished him with two lists, "one of those books the college is possessed of already, and another, of those which an ancient minister designs shortly to leave to it," so that Randolph might not buy duplicates. In 1748 "The Charleston Library Society" raised a fund for "such new pamphlets and magazines as should occasionally be published in Great Britain." In 1747 Abraham Redwood gave £500 for buying books for the famous library which bears his name in Newport, Rhode Island. And earlier still Benjamin Franklin laid the foundation for the first American circulating library.

These were the beginnings. In 1776 so far as known there were twenty-nine libraries in the colonies with some 45,000 books. When the Smithsonian Institution began to collect library statistics in 1849 the existing libraries contained 1,600,000 volumes. In 1876 the number had leaped to 12,000,000. Today there are 18,000 libraries in the United States and they contain 90,000,000 books. These facts are taken from the article on "Fifty Years of the American Library Association," prepared by George Burwell Utley of the Newberry Library for the semi-centennial meeting of the association lately held—the meeting over which our Boston librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, presided with remarkable success.

From the time of John Harvard until the present day Boston has been a leader in the whole library movement in America. The first convention of librarians was held in New York in 1853, and it probably was the first meeting of the kind ever assembled in any country. The delegates present numbered eighty-two, but no permanent organization resulted. Among these delegates, however, was "a young man who had recently graduated from Yale and who was librarian of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. He

appears to have been a listener at the feet of his seniors, for his name does not appear in any of the reported papers and discussions, but in the later history of the library movement in America the name of William Frederick Poole is found associated with every important measure over a period of nearly forty years." The real start of the A. L. A. came in 1876 when the enterprising Melvil Dewey, lately graduated from Amherst and then librarian of the college, induced a committee to accept the responsibility of calling a conference. Justin Winsor, then the head of the Boston Public Library, led the committee, and another of its three members was Mr. Poole, then with the Chicago Public Library. That first meeting was a great success and annual meetings have been held ever since.

The story of the fifty years now completed is inspiring. In this country we have developed an impressive and beautiful style of library architecture, with splendid buildings scattered throughout the land. An American library is maintained in Paris. Fifty years ago it was not easy to obtain a library book for use at home. Now the traveling library is an important feature of the books-for-everybody movement. Says Mr. Utley: "The librarian of half a century ago probably would not have survived the shock if he had been asked to send one of his carefully guarded tomes to a distant city." And that wonderful achievement of the world war, wooden buildings quickly thrown together by army engineers and always crowded. And that organization "used up—7,000,000 books!" That was the largest library system ever operated. And yet these indomitable and resourceful promoters of popular education insist that what has been done is hardly a token of the great things that lie on ahead.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, OCT 27, 1926

CZECHOSLOVAK LIBRARY ASS'N HONORS HUB MAN

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, has been unanimously elected an honorary fellow in the Czechoslovak Library Association, he learned from a letter sent to him from Prague, dated Oct 13, and signed by the president of the association.

The honor bestowed on Mr Belden, according to the letter, "is not only a proof of the Czechoslovak librarian's high esteem for your professional work, but it also bears witness of the cultural community and intellectual cooperation of all Nations." The honorary diploma will be sent to Mr Belden very soon, the letter added.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass. as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1926

HONORED BY CZECHOSLOVAKS

Library Association of Prague Makes Charles F. D. Belden of Boston an Honorary Fellow

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, has received the following letter from the office of the Czechoslovak Library Association:

"We have the pleasure to inform you that the Czechoslovak Library Association in Prague in their general meeting held on the 4th October unanimously resolved to elect you honorary fellow. "It is with sincere joy that we take the liberty of informing you of your election and we beg you kindly to accept it. It is not only a proof of the Czechoslovak librarians' high esteem for your professional work but it also bears witness of the cultural community and intellectual co-operation of all nations."

"In a very short time we shall have the honor of sending you the honorary diploma."

"For the Czechoslovak Library Association,
"Dr. Z. V. TOROLKA, President.
"Dr. F. B. SOUKUP, Secretary."

Re Boston Post
Oct 28/26

Czechoslovak Honor for Director Belden

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston public library, received word yesterday that he has been elected an honorary fellow of the Czechoslovak Library Association as token of its high esteem for your professional work and also as witness of the cultural community and intellectual cooperation of all nations."

LEADER DEFINES USE OF LIBRARY

Promotes Advancement of Learning, Says C. F. D. Belden of Boston

"What do you want?" That, says Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of Massachusetts, and recently retired president of the American Library Association, is the one thing with which the public library concerns itself.

The "you" means everybody, and the "want" means every worth-while thing that can be found on the printed page, he pointed out, from the needs and desires of those on the pinnacle of achievement in any direction to the child who may not know his letters but likes to look at pictures.

Mr. Belden in defining a modern library says:

"More and more it is seen how firmly the public library rests, for foundation, upon a nation's faith in the power of thought. Acting upon this faith the public library, through the proffer of ever more effective service to persons of all ages, both educated and uneducated, eagerly promotes the advancement of learning."

"The service of the public library begins in the work with children. For them it is the chief gateway to the world of books."

"Similarly, the public library of today can do much to increase the earning-power of the community and of its members. Employers and laboring men alike, the great corporation and the individual artisans in its employ, can all be helped by the library, which will select books adapted to the raising of standards of efficiency and will make them easily available."

"Recent immigrants may be aided in becoming better Americans; the stranger may be made at home; the scholar, the inventor, the poet, the artist can all be helped toward creative work by the public library."

"The public library is universal in its application. No one American institution provides so widely for the intellectual needs of every member of the community. Its service is absolutely impersonal—except in so far as it adapts its wares to its users."

"The modern library is becoming more and more an active factor in keeping alert, open and well-informed the minds of all those who have ceased their formal school education. Through the literature of emotion and imagination, it offers an enlargement and enrichment of life; through the literature of knowledge it promotes the growth of power and of the ability to serve self and mankind."

Maps

GREENLAND ON MAP TEN YEARS BEFORE COLUMBUS SAILED

Edition of Ptolemy, Published in 1482, Shows Continent West of Iceland

ON VIEW AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Early Maps of America Much in Demand by Fashionable Interior Decorators

More and more people are interested in old maps. There has been a great demand in recent years for these colorful, quaintly imaginative and richly decorated sheets; they have proved very effective on the walls of homes. The early maps of America are most sought for; they create by themselves an atmosphere of Colonial days.

The maps now on exhibition at the Public Library until Feb. 8, were chosen with a view towards the historical development of cartography; besides, these specimens fairly represent how this development took place in the different countries. In most cases maps of America were chosen as examples.

Of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia" the library possesses many valuable copies. The rarest is the large folio edition by Leonardus Holle, "vir ingeniosus," as with unusual modesty he styles himself in the colophon. This edition of 1482 (Ulm) is especially noteworthy, for beside its thirty-one sectional maps it contains a map of the world with a representation of Greenland on it. This crooked line of what is supposed to be Greenland, drawn ten years before the discovery of America, is regarded as a proof of the Viking explorations. There must have been an oral tradition about these adventures, on the basis of which Nicolaus Germanus, editor of the work, prepared the map. The book itself is one of the finest specimens of printing during the fifteenth century in Germany.

There are several other editions of Ptolemy on view; most of them in Latin, one in Italian. The earliest was printed in 1521, by Jacob Pentius at Venice. The next was published in 1522. This is the first among the numerous editions of Ptolemy which contains a map with the name of America on it. The earliest map on which the name of America appears is Solinus' "Account of the World as known to the Ancients," published in 1520, in Vienna.

Boston Transcript
Oct 30/26

Sunday evening, Nov. 21, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, with no charge for admission, a concert of chamber-music played by the Lenox String Quartet of New York, heard in the same room and with pleasure more than once last winter.

The Flemish: Mercator and Ortelius

Mercator's maps appeal perhaps most to the visitor. These first attempts to embody with accurate delineation the results of the discoveries of the preceding century have a perennial charm. A casual island often assumes the proportions of a vast continent, the distances between two known points often seem surprisingly short or wide, imaginary rivers flow into imaginary bays—but the thirst for knowledge, the ambition for concrete information is there. These maps denote the ascendancy of the new scientific spirit, and as such they really mark an epoch.

And how much life is teeming in these curious representations! They are peopled with angels and cherubs, grotesque monsters and wild animals. Porpoises are crowded together with flying fishes, dragons with sea-horses. Tiny boats rush with full sails toward the Indies.

Young elephants try their strength on trunks of trees, lions are lying at rest with ominous peace, while innocent lambs are grazing on the meadow. The cartouches, containing the titles of the maps, bear the coat-of-arms of kings, and in the wide borders whole tribes of savages are located. This is really a world, "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," the theater of the earth.

Among Mercator's maps the "Septentrionalium Terrarum Descriptio" is placed in the first show-case. Four large rivers cut four islands from the Polar continent. ("California, the only prominent territory known to the Spaniards," seems rather near to the Pole.)

Another map of Mercator shows Virginia and Florida, being "a new description of the American provinces." It was printed in 1607, at Amsterdam. The next Mercator bears the date of 1609; it is the first French edition of the map of "Nova Hispania."

There are several original maps by Abraham Ortelius. His map of the world, first published in 1570, was long considered as the most accurate among all contemporary maps. The Public Library possesses a copy of the edition of 1595, belonging to the library of John Adams. There is also a "descriptio" of the Pacific Ocean by Ortelius, from 1588. Ortelius enjoyed great repute during his life; next to Mercator, he was regarded the greatest map-maker. Philip of Spain appointed him "geographer to the king."

Dutch, French, English Map-Makers

At the beginning of the seventeenth century William Blaeu founded a large establishment at Amsterdam, which was carried on later by his son, Johan, and then by his grandson, Cornelius. They were a whole dynasty, indeed, reminding one of the Philips of Antwerp.

Works by De Wit, Janszoon, Danckert, Vischer are also shown. They all demonstrate the superiority of the Dutch map-making; in skill of drawing and beauty of design they are by far the best products of the period. Antwerp, Amsterdam, Louvain were the centers of the art of cartography for two centuries in Europe. The works of the Dutch map-makers were usually published also in French and Spanish editions.

From among the French map-makers Salsson d'Abbeville and De l'Isle (or De l'Isle) have several items in the exhibition. Sanson's "Northern Part of South America" was printed in 1656. De l'Isle's "North and South America" in 1732, in Paris.

In England map-making began to flourish early. Christopher Saxton, contemporary of Ortelius, produced the first modern atlas of England in 1575. In the eighteenth century the maps of Senex and Moll acquired special distinction. Senex's "Africa," made in 1710 and dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton, is one of the finest items in the show-cases.

The exhibition would not be complete without the Portolan Atlas which the Library bought last year. The atlas, consisting of six manuscript maps, was made by Augustin Roussin of Marseilles, probably for his own use, about 1580. The maps include America, the Mediterranean and southern Africa. Their hard wear indicates that the atlas was used for practical purposes in navigation.

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926

LIBRARY WORK IN CHINA

Miss Mary E. Wood of Wuchang to Tell of Educational Advances in Orient at Several Meetings Next Week

Coming to Boston next week to address various bodies in the interest of the furtherance of the library idea in China, is Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, who went to the Orient with her brother twenty-seven years ago and became so interested in educational work that with the help of friends she founded and built up a library at Boone University, Wuchang, now a part of Central China University. Later, with the help of two Chinese who had been trained in New York, she established at Boone University a library school which is now officered by Chinese. Under the auspices of the American Library Association, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, director of the St. Louis Public Library, was sent to China, and he helped to found the Library Association of China, which is now carrying forward the movement in which Miss Wood is so keenly interested.

Miss Wood's presence here is under the auspices of a committee whose membership includes Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library; Miss Katharine P. Loring of Frides Crossing, and Miss Mary deC. Ward of this city. Mrs. Frederic Cunningham of Brookline is the executive secretary and the treasurer is Charles F. Weed, vice president of the First National Bank.

Miss Wood will tell her story first at the anniversary meeting of the Women's Auxiliary in St. Paul's Cathedral next Wednesday forenoon, and on Thursday evening she will speak at the Church of the Advent. On Sunday, Nov. 7, she will speak at a missionary service at Grace Church, Salem; and on Wednesday, Nov.

10, she will address a community meeting at the Brush Hill road, Readville, residence of Mrs. N. Penrose Hollowell, this meeting being sponsored by the Women's Unitarian Alliance, the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan; Guild of St. Michael's, Milton; and the Milton Public Library. On Thursday, Nov. 11, Miss Wood will speak at the Boston Public Library, and on Friday afternoon,



Miss Mary E. Wood

Nov. 12, she will give a short address at the interdenominational meeting at Tremont Temple, at which Mrs. Henry W. Peabody will preside. During her stay here Miss Wood has engagements to speak at Worcester, Providence and Fitchburg.

Boston Transcript

Sept. 11 - 1926

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY TOWN

With the Establishment of Newbury's Public Library, Massachusetts Is the First State in the Union to Stand "100 Per Cent for Libraries"

Newbury, recently the only town in the State without a public library, is in the library map now and thus Massachusetts stands one hundred per cent for libraries.

A few months ago Rev. Floyd Morris arrived in the village of Byfield to take charge of the church. He was amazed to find no library. On inquiring at the State Division of Public Libraries it was explained to him that he had settled in the only town in Massachusetts not possessing a library. It was also explained to him that the town of Newbury (of which Byfield is a part) was paying each year for the privilege of drawing books from the Newburyport Library. However, inquiry revealed the fact that only the people near the border of that city were availing themselves of this privilege as curtailment of trolleys had seriously handicapped those living far distant.

Thus, feeling that the village was much in need of its own library near at hand, Mr. Morris and his wife determined to see what could be done.

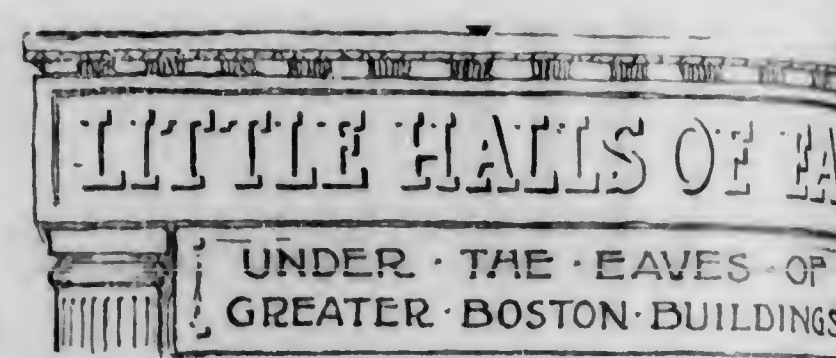
The use of a large hall over the grain store was given by Mrs. John Litch; tables and bookcases were contributed, chairs were lent by the Grange, books and pictures lent by the Division of Public Libraries, and a deposit of books lent by the Newburyport Library. A small sum of money left after the disbanding of the Boy Scouts helped to purchase some boys' books, other books and magazines were contributed. With this as a nucleus the doors were open for inspection Sept. 10. A gathering of about fifty people showed the interest of the community and the eagerness of the children when they saw attractive books ready for them, proved the need of books for the little ones. Mr. Morris presided at the brief exercises and Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Division of Public Libraries, brought greetings from the State.

Mrs. Henrietta Arlin has volunteered to act as librarian, with Mrs. George Ordway as willing assistant. It is hoped that the town will take over the library at the next town meeting and appropriate money for its support. When this is done the State can give \$100 worth of books. Meanwhile the library will grow,

as interested friends help it to succeed. Story hours are being planned and much use can be made of the room for community service.

It is especially fitting that Massachusetts should commemorate the centennial of the American Library Association by the beginning of a library in Newbury, and it is proud to be the only State in the Union to have a library in every town.

Christian Science Monitor
Oct. 26/26



Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names born into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

An American jurist and an English potter, both of whose names appear on the walls of the Boston Public Library, are the topics of today's little biographies. They are Simon Greenleaf and Josiah Wedgwood.

GREENLEAF, Simon, was born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1783, and began the practice of law in Maine in 1806, and on the establishment of its Supreme Court in 1820 became reporter. Greenleaf became Royall professor of law at Harvard in 1833, and Dane professor in 1846. He resigned in 1848, and was made professor emeritus. His most important work was "A Treatise on the Law of Evidence" (3 vols., 1842-53; 16th ed., 1899, revised and enlarged by J. H. Wigmore).

Other works published by Greenleaf include: "Origin and Principles of Free Masonry" (1820); "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Maine" (3 vols., 1822-33); "Examination of the Testimony of the Four

Evangelists by the Rules of Evidence as Administered in the Courts of Justice, with an Account of the Trial of Jesus" (1846).

WEDGWOOD, Josiah, was born at Burslem, Staffordshire, in 1730, and in his early youth worked for an older brother in a pottery. His opportunities for education were very limited, but when 29 he was able to gather sufficient funds to establish a factory of ornamental pottery in competition with his brother in Burslem. Soon afterward he produced the cream-colored ware now called by his name. Queen Charlotte liked it so well that she ordered a table service of this kind and made Wedgwood her potter.

Wedgwood is accredited with having accomplished a great deal in refining the national taste. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several treatises to the "Transactions" of that body. He opened a warehouse in London, where he executed copies of antique vases, cameos and sculpture, remarkable for their accuracy and exquisite workmanship. Among his works in this department were 50 copies of the celebrated Portland vase, for which 50 guineas were paid for each. Some of his compositions were of such hardness and indestructibility as to render them priceless for chemical vessels. His works were of the greatest benefit to the manufactures and commercial prosperity of the country.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

NINE thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine books (Miss Mary Elizabeth Prim goes bond for this official figure) were moved in a single recent autumn day from the Warren Street Branch of the Boston Public Library to a new building, two blocks away. On a Saturday, at 9 P. M., the Warren street branch closed its doors. On Monday, at 9 A. M., it reopened as the Roxbury Memorial Library, with quarters in the new Roxbury Memorial High School. Anyone who has tried moving a personal library consisting of even several hundred or a thousand books knows the perplexities of the task. The physical shifting of the volumes from one home to another may not be very difficult, but unless a carefully systematized plan has been laid out in advance of the moving, to assure maintenance of something like order among the books, vast, confusing and laborious is the task of reclassifying and arranging them on the new shelves. Even then very willing and intelligent co-operation must be given by the movers, and seldom indeed are movers thereto moved.

The three movers who accomplished this miracle of Warren street branch, under the direction of the library shipper and with the aid of two youths most appropriately yclept "runners," stirred Miss Prim to much admiring awe. "There has been much controversy," she writes, "as to why the high school and library are called the Roxbury Memorial. As to the library, we prefer to consider it a tribute to the perennial memory of the gallant and tireless movers who shifted nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine books two blocks and up a hill, without a break in the service to the reading public of Roxbury."

The first step in the plan of migration, Miss Prim explains, was taken before closing time on Warren street's final Saturday night. The runners assisted the library force in putting all the books in perfect order on the old shelves. At eight o'clock Sunday morning the movers appeared with a Ford truck. At once they began to pack the books in boxes. Each box held one shelf's particular load of books. The boxes were then piled into the truck, and the motor made eager way on its first trip up the hilly street to the Roxbury Memorial.

The new branch library is approached by a magnificent double flight of stone steps. To saunter up them gives one a feeling of elegant leisure. One half expects a battalion of butlers to greet one at the top. A superb approach, certainly, but give a thought to the movers who plodded up these steps, hour after hour, each bearing on his back a box of books, the contents of one bookshelf.

As the movers entered, breathless, but far from downhearted, the librarian and her assistants directed them to the children's room, which is to the left of the entrance. Even during the chaotic melee of late morning, that children's room was charming. Underfoot is resilient cork matting, in an amusing chequered pattern. Tiny chairs faced tiny tables. On low racks beneath the many long windows were spread out picture books. Kate Greenaway, Caldecott and the Brownies were awaiting eager fingers.

To facilitate the labors of the moving force, each section of the library was marked, as biography, history, geography. The boxes of books were immediately transferred to the shelves. Before noon the children's room was completely stocked. After lunch, the movers began on the adults' section, which is to the right of the entrance. Then it was that the boxes grew heavier, for the library is well supplied with dictionaries, encyclopedias, and books of reference. After all, you never know when the cross-word puzzle epidemic may again sweep through Boston. Nevertheless, the brisk-stepping movers swung along their boxes and turned the contents onto tables, as a baked cake is slipped out of a pan. From the tables the library force transferred the books, still in perfect order, to the bright new shelves.

Hitherto the Warren street branch has been cramped in one dreary room. The new branch library, like the city of Washington, D. C., is a place of magnificent distances. Nevertheless, every inch of space has been utilized. It would make an efficiency expert weep tears of sheer envy to see what has been done in that line at Roxbury Memorial Branch.

Although the library occupies the middle section of the Roxbury Memorial High School it is not connected with the school system of Boston, as is the case with "school libraries" in other sections of the country, but will continue a regular branch of the Boston Public Library. The doors which lead to the schoolrooms are to be kept locked, and students are expected to come in by the regular library entrance. They will not be admitted during school hours. The Memorial High School's own library which is in a balcony above, is visible from the public library, but it has a separate entrance.

At nine o'clock Monday morning the Memorial Branch Library was open for business, and every book was in its place on the shelf.

There were even flowers on the tables. Although the only guide to the new library was a small sign on a telegraph pole at the end of the street, the faithful public of Warren Street surged into its new quarters very soon after they were opened. Between ten and twelve of the morning one hundred and twenty-nine books were taken out. With peculiar appropriateness, one of the first comers selected a copy of "The Oregon Trail," Kipling's Verse went next, then a book by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Let us hope it was the volume containing the legend of the Roxbury Puddingstone, for it is this which forms the foundation of the library.

"Let it be said to the credit of the Warren Street-Roxbury Memorial Branch staff, that they were not a bit 'upstage' in their new quarters. Often the sudden removal from congested surroundings to spacious elegance has a disastrous effect on the manners. Not so with this branch. Far from assuming the attitude ascribed to the 'nouveau riche,' they say: Yes, the view is wonderful, but will the public know where to find us? Will they mind the hill?"

"One can only reply with the saying about the world beating a path to the door of the man who invented a better mouse trap than anyone else. In this case the mouse trap is baited with the best the world can offer of books, magazines and newspapers."

Boston Globe
November 4-1926

VETERAN EMPLOYEES OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY GATHER AT LUNCHEON TO ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION

Forty-Three Connected With Institution For 25 or More Years, and Whose
Service Aggregates 12 Centuries, Discuss Plans at Hotel Victoria



Front Row, Left to Right—Pierce E. Buckley, Charles F. D. Belden, director; George H. Connor, Joseph F. Maier, Joseph W. Ward. Back Row, Left to Right—M. Florence Cufflin, Della Jean Deery, Theodosia E. Macurdy, Margaret A. Sheridan, Frank C. Blaisdell, Florence F. Richards, Mary C. Sheridan. SOME OF LIBRARY'S "OLD-TIMERS"

At noon yesterday 43 employees of the Boston Public Library—25 women and 18 men—who have been connected with the institution for 25 or more years, the aggregate of their service reaching approximately 12 centuries, held an informal luncheon at the Hotel Victoria for the purpose of organizing an association to which library employees who have been 25 or more years are eligible to memberships.

They expect to hold frequent meetings and an annual get-together to which the dozen or more pensioners from the library service will be guests.

Charles F. D. Belden, Director of the Library, presided, and the tables were decorated with baskets of roses and cut flowers. At the head table, with Director Belden, were Miss Margaret A. Sheridan, who has seen 52 years of continuous service at the Library, Miss Florence F. Richards, who has seen 50 years, and Mr Frank C. Blaisdell, with 52 years of service.

Several have served 50 and 35 and more years continuously. Some were in the service of the Boston Public Library when it was in the old building near the corner of Boylston and Tremont sts. where the Colonial Theatre now stands. These public servants, who count their friends and acquaintances by the thousands, now are ambitious to be of greater service and for that purpose are getting together for exchanges of ideas and the perfection of their system.

It was a lively and enjoyable luncheon party this noon and in fact amounted to the consolidation in one room of the greatest fountain of valuable and accurate information ever before crowded into so compact a space. Every one of those present is a recognized authority on some important subject.

Those present were: Frank C. Blaisdell, 52 years' service; Florence F. Richards, 52 years; Della Jean Deery, 35; Theodosia E. Macurdy, 30; Alice M. Jordan, 26; Francis J. Hannigan,

32; Anne M. Donovan, 28; Katherine Rogan, 30; Edith Guerrier, 27; Pierce E. Buckley, 35; Isabel E. Wetherill, 27; Grace L. Murray, 29; Robert Dixon, 25; Richard Brown, 28; Alice B. Orcutt, 30; Mary A. Tenney, 30; Katie F. Albert, 34; Everett F. Matthews, 27; Chester A. S. Fazakas, 25; Joseph F. Maier, 34; Marion D. Brackett, 29; Ellen F. Conley, 35; Geneva Watson, 25; V. E. Cole, William J. Mulloney, Henry W. Frye and James J. Kelley, 28; Margaret S. Barton, 41; Joseph W. Ward, 35; Emma F. Lynch and Josephine E. Day, 26; Mary A. Reynolds and George H. Connor, 35; Mary C. Sheridan, Marlan A. McCarthy, Margaret Louise Cassidy, Laura M. Cross, M. Florence Cufflin, Margaret A. Sheridan, Charles F. D. Belden, Morris J. Rosenberg, George Hoffner and George W. Forbes, 26.

After the luncheon, the participants returned to their duties at the Boston Public Library, across Copley Square, for they were, after all, simply absent on their regular luncheon hour.

Boston Transcript
July 7, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

THE first branch of the Boston Public Library to be housed in a public school building within "modern" times will be opened next September when the present Warren Street branch of B. P. L. moves into the central portion of the new Memorial High School in Roxbury. Though installed under the same roof as the school, the "Roxbury Memorial Library," to give the Warren Street branch its new name, will not be a "school library" but will continue a regular branch of the city's book system in every sense of the word, for adults as well as for children.

Public libraries in school buildings are a novelty to Boston these late years, though curiously enough, the first branch library in the United States was opened, more than fifty years ago, in the old Lyman School building, on Meridian street, East Boston. It occupied one floor, with the district court downstairs. Later, the local high school took over the top floor, and the branch library was appropriately sandwiched between justice and learning.

When the entire structure in Roxbury is completed, the library will be surrounded by learning on all sides, for the wing on one side will be occupied by the Girls' High School, which will also be ready in the fall; on the other the Boys' High School, which has not yet been built. The foundation of the Memorial High School and the new Branch Library is that good old Roxbury Pudding Stone immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The library has a magnificent entrance with a double flight of stone steps. On the lower floor is a lecture hall—into one corner of which you could fit the old East Boston Branch. Adjoining this is a room which will contain the display of mounted pictures that teachers borrow to brighten their classrooms. Then comes the library workroom, locker room and lunch room. In the present quarters of the branch, the three are combined in one small, dark room.

Upstairs, as you enter, the first thing you see is a combined counter and desk. The front of this is for registration, and either side for the issue and return of books. This arrangement is the last word in library desks, and was brought to its present state of perfection by Miss Lydia W. Masters, librarian at Watertown, who kindly allowed the Boston Public Library to copy her design. Turnstiles on either side of the desk are expected to be a great help in decreasing the number of missing books. The children's department is to the left, the room for adults to the right. The partitions between are of glass. The librarian's office is on the extreme right, overlooking the entire floor.

The high school library is in a balcony above, visible to the branch library, but with a separate entrance. The doors which lead from the branch to the school rooms are to be kept locked, so there will be no chance for the students to slip in for a glance at the magazines during study hours.

The new library is lavishly supplied with windows. "Almost as many as a factory," one of the staff put it.

At one time, the project was discussed of completely separating the school library from the branch. Fortunately, it was realized that if this were done, the beautiful soaring effect would be lost. Now, the students may gaze down at the branch library and the eyes of readers may travel upward to the high creamy ceiling.

At the present time, Warren Street branch is on a level with the sidewalk. Indeed, patrons of the library riding by on the cars are accustomed to peer in to see whether any of their favorite books are on shelf. This will not be possible after September.

"The new library is beautiful," one of the attendants admitted, "but do you suppose our circulation will fall?"

It won't, of course; but what does it avail a librarian, though she be located in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, if her "circulation" falls?

The statistical department of the Boston Public Library reports that at the present time there are 7,082 blades of grass in the Library Courtyard—a gain of sixteen over last year.

Do you know that you may now spend your lunch time reading in that Courtyard? Every fine day from twelve to two you will find a collection of books, novels and non-fiction, in charge of a library attendant. Also, there are comfortable chairs, and the latest magazines.

Somebody should compile a bibliography of librarians who took up—or descended into—authorship. It would include Edmund Lester Pearson, whose ray touch once graced this very column. Fascinating as are his recent essays on famous murders, what librarian would trade for these "The Secret Book," and the mad credulity of its index, which includes such references as:

How Fire Clubs, Futility of, 22.
Child, Tragic Death of, 115.
Dutch, Current Conduct when Sat upon by, 88.
Thermometer, Large, Hard to Swallow, 4.
But to get back to the subject (though it can't touch Mr. Pearson for interest), such a bibliography would also contain such diverse stylisms as Giovanni Jacopo Casanova de Seingalt and Kathleen Norris. The latest addition to the ranks of librarians who have gone literate, as it were, is E. J. Hudleston, in charge of the British War Office Library. The American edition of his "Warriors in Undress" has been recently brought out by Little, Brown Company. It is a sparkling collection of essays, full of lightly malicious wit.

Most of us love books; and warriors, if we are to believe Mr. Hudleston, have never lacked affection. So you see how wide a range of appeal the volume has.

Cataloguers will be amused by the description of the 1864 classified catalogue of the War Office, especially the "Miscellaneous" section (irresistibly reminiscent of Mr. Pearson's index), containing the reference, Baths and Washhouses for Laboring Classes, followed by Caesar's Opera Omnia; then Hlad, The. On the heels of which tread Incrinating Lignors, Philosophical and Statistical History of.

The description of the classification catalogue printed in 1883 will delight the hearts of all who have struggled with the Dewey Decimal System. Mr. Hudleston explains how this was adapted by the War Office Library.

"Roughly speaking, instead of putting your book under a subject heading, you think of a number," as the children say. Thus, to take an instance, if 254 stands for the armies of the world, 354.735 may stand for the United States Army and 254.7368 may stand for the Pay Department of that Army. It is, in fact, a kind of "this is the house that Jack built" method of classification. It seems, on the whole, simpler to call a spade a spade (or even a something shovel) than to label it with a row of digits, each, like the word Basingstoke, replete with hidden meaning."

The article on "The Librarian in Undress" starts off with the rousing statement of the Head of the British Museum that

"the first duty of a librarian is to suffer fools gladly." Like all who do reference work, Mr. Hudleston has encountered those imbeciles who never enter a library except to demand that the librarian "settle" some fantastic bit. Consequently, a card-index of items of out-of-the-way information is a necessity for the practising reference librarian. He, himself, has had one for many years. This description of it, with anecdotes and allusions to such public figures as George Washington, Napoleon, and the Duke of Wellington offers infinite amusement to the discerning reader.

Students of American history will find some new and enthralling data in "Some Warriors in the American War of Independence." Like all good Britishers, Mr. Hudleston proudly misuses out-of-date American slang on every possible occasion. This, of course, is not a flaw, but an added delight. Indeed, "Warriors in Undress" is one of the most diverting books in recent years. It is for the sophisticated—but then, all librarians are sophisticated.

So popular was the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club held recently at Plymouth that the manager of the hotel there had to send his family to Boston in order to make room for the visiting librarians. The speakers were unusually interesting. Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, reminisced delightfully about Sam Walter Foss, the poet-librarian. Dr. Koopman also read a paper, "Four Men of '76," by William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library. This was not concerned with Revolutionary times, as you might suspect, but was a spirited and informative portrait of the men who made the American Librarian Association in 1876. Melville Dewey, Charles A. Cutter, William F. Poole and Justin Winsor.

Miss Alice F. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, and Mabel F. McCarnes, instructor in school library work, Columbia University, discussed library work with school children. Joseph C. Lincoln, who has so diligently kept the "Cape Yankee" before the public, also spoke and was as amusing as always. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, who was re-elected president of the association, gave an interesting talk on "Useful Reference Books of the Past Two Years."

Another stimulating speaker of the occasion was Professor Robert E. Rogers, of Mass. Institute of Technology, whose subject was the "The Challenge of Modern Literature." Professor Rogers, with his vital enthusiasm, his fine selective mind and an incredible range of reading, has done more to further the gospel spread by the new writers than almost anyone else around Boston. His University Extension lectures, held at the Boston Public Library, are jammed to the doors. Last year, people from out of town used to spend the night in Boston in order that they might attend Professor Rogers' lectures. Even blizzards did not deter his students. During the severest storm last winter, a young man came thirty miles to register for one of Professor Rogers' courses, only to find that the University Extension Commission had postponed the lecture on account of the weather. The librarians were fortunate in securing such a speaker.

The Information Office at the Boston Public Library reports that old questions still come its way and are answered as expeditiously as possible. Recently, a young lady demanded a list of all the gold fish dealers in the U. S. A. She went on to explain that her brother raised water hyacinths, which are, apparently, a source of aesthetic delight to goldfish. She was supplied with Kelly's Directory of merchants, manufacturers, etc., which contains a list of goldfish dealers of the whole world.

Two women tourists paused from reverently inspecting the front hall of the library to inquire what sort of fish is featured in the library seal. "Dolphins," the attendant explained. "Oh, really," said the tourist, "wouldn't you think they'd use codfish?"

Some other recent questions follow:

What is the Indian word for bright-as-the-sunlight?

Can you give me the identity of a Boston woman author who camps in the woods?

Is there a book about "double-mindedness in college students? (There must be much material on this fascinating subject.)

Has anyone ever written a history of the nail file?

Is there any dictionary where you can find a word if you don't know the first letter? (A rhyming dictionary was offered, but it appeared that the questioner was uncertain about the last part of the word, as well.)

An irritated man "four the great open spaces," exclaiming: "Why has the card catalogue nothing about sesame seeds? All I can find is milk about Sesame and Lilies."

How many feet constitute a city block in Detroit?

Then, finally, a sweet young summer student inquired, "Will you please tell me how the World War has benefited art, literature and science?"

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1926

Seeing the Public Library

MOST of Boston's summer vacation pilgrims come with the Public Library conspicuously starred in their notes of itinerary. Its noble mass, its serene yet richly decorative front, arrest few visitors long in their haste toward the more popularly famed interior. The graceful naked youths sculptured above the entrance perhaps no longer shock those who give the front a casual glance. Besides, the great bronze figures seated upon either side the outer steps are apt to divert the eye from less conspicuous sculptural decorations.

Polished by all passing feet, the zodiacal figures of the pavement distract most eyes from the groined ceiling, and its mosaics reminiscent of Venetian St. Mark's and its dim glories. Men and women move slowly up the great staircase, usually almost in silence. Most men go hat in hand. A patient watcher for an hour or two daily in almost any week between mid-July and early September could assign pretty closely individual visitors to their local habitat. Were their speech louder one could come near to guessing the place of each over half the continent.

Those tawny marbles, stored and solidified sunshine of myriad ages, quarried in distant earth, carved by deft hands to architectural beauty, polished to smooth and restful flat surfaces, and assembled in such fashion as to form pillars and arches of due proportion, seem to breathe into the ample enclosed space a golden atmosphere. Imagination, brain and hand have wrought in unison to the general result; but only here and there a visitor of trained eye, or one of instinctive taste, pauses long at the first landing of the staircase to absorb the perfect beauty of the whole effect. Many turn to look out of the window upon the cloistered court, with its simply rich lawn, its sunny peace of noonday accentuated by the splash of the fountain in the pool of transparent water. All pause for a few minutes to gaze at the serenely harmonious wall decorations of Puvis de Chavannes. Not a few are probably startled rather than soothed by the silent appeal of the Frenchman's colors, because of the unfamiliar technique that dictated a conventionalizing of the figures, a simplicity without minute detail. Again, few pause long enough to realize the effect of unity produced by the painter's care that his decorations should not be so emphatic as to divert attention from the complete architectural effect.

Many are really in haste to see Abbey's dark glories. The painter's method is more easily understood in these pictures done in full perspective, with their gold and crimson starting out from the darker background in powerful appeal. Not many give much attention to the darkly rich beamed ceiling. Mothers and daughters gravely con the closely printed card of explanation. The vice of our education, which approaches such decorative splendors as those of Abbey, as it approaches literature, sculpture, architecture, as feasts of skilled science rather than of creative art, distracts the attention of such visitors from the broad effects of consistent wholes. They are apt to go away, intellectually enriched perhaps, but aesthetically starved. The fine spirit pervading the library is lost upon too many.

So, too, in Bates hall, the visitors are apt to have curious eyes for the slender company of midsummer readers, for the

formidable array of books by the ten thousand, for the bust of sage and saint, but to neglect the dignity and beauty of the apartment itself, and its rarely beautiful ceiling. Minutes are too precious to be concentrated in wasteful silence upon the larger beauties of the apartment as a whole, which teach sound taste without puzzling comment, and widen the mind. An American naval officer once boasted that he saw everything in the great museums of Paris when he visited them on a forty-eight hours leave.

Mothers and their eager offspring flock to the room for children and teachers. A few book-hungry youngsters would like to settle down here and feed freely. But time is precious and hours might be given to the exhibition room alone. Many pause under the large photograph of Lincoln, at full length though seated, shown at the great and good man's ungainliest, with all his physical defects crying aloud, those defects that caricaturists loved to exaggerate till the shot of Wilkes Booth stilled evil tongues and poisoned pens.

There is much to be seen, so all must climb higher and try to guess out the faces of Sargent's prophets. Then, too, there is the newspaper room. Luckily its windows are wide. Not yet has come that cold season when it seems as if no relatively fresh air reaches the crowded room except such as is expelled from the lungs of visitors just in from the frosty streets. The summer visitors are apt to be incurious as to any files except those of the newspapers published nearest the home town. But time must be saved for a visit to the genealogical shelves, for most of the visitors are "old American," many descended from the earliest New Englanders. Duty duly paid at the altar of ancestor worship, tired visitors hasten off, for are not the State Houses, old and new, to be seen, and must not the Museum of Art be done with something like conscientious regard for every department, as far as time serves?

(Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 1-1926)

LIBRARIANS PLAN TO VISIT BOSTON

Europeans Will Tour East After Golden Jubilee of American Association

Charles F. D. Belden, director of Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association, left Boston this afternoon to conduct the association's golden jubilee convention which is to open in Atlantic City, N. J., next Monday, and continue throughout the week. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, also left for the convention this afternoon. Other members of the staff will go later.

Official delegates and representatives of libraries in many of the leading cities of the world are to attend the meeting. Later most of them will come to Boston for a two-day inspection of the libraries and art treasures in this city. They are coming from London and other English cities, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Rome, Brussels, Manchester, Glasgow, Copenhagen, Munich, Birmingham, Belfast, Edinburgh, Oslo, Brussels, Rio Janeiro, Tokyo, Mexico City, and from Palestine.

Among the guests will be Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association and Lord Elgin of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, whose work is chiefly connected with libraries.

Will View Art Treasures

The foreign visitors are to arrive in Boston by boat on the morning of Oct. 13 and will be established at the Hotel Kenmore. They will visit the Boston Public Library and then attend the luncheon given by the trustees at the Hotel Somerset.

In the afternoon they will divide into groups and be taken to any of the following places they may choose: the Museum of Fine Arts, Simmons College Library School, the State Library and office of the Free Public Library Commission, typical branches of the Boston Public Library and neighboring town and city libraries. At 4 p. m. they are to be entertained at the Boston Athenaeum. The city of Boston is to entertain them at dinner at the Hotel Kenmore.

The next morning they are to have luncheon at the Harvard Union. In the afternoon they will visit any of the places listed for the former day that they may choose and at 4 p. m. will attend a reception at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

Leaving Boston that evening, they will continue their trip, going direct to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Included in their schedule are Toronto, Detroit, Mich.; Ann Arbor, Chicago, Cleveland; Washington, D. C.; Princeton, N. J., and New York City.

Historic Exhibit at Library

Additions are constantly being made to the exhibit of library development in the last 50 years now on in the fine arts department of the library under the direction of Mr. Belden. These trace the processes to which a book is submitted from the time it reaches the publisher's table until it is placed in the hands of the individual who draws the first copy. By means of figures all the transactions, some 18, are clearly depicted.

In a large wall case are shown various types of material available to the public in the division of fine arts and technology.

These include periodicals, magazine covers for their value as suggestions for color and design, a study collection of photographs rich in sculpture of all periods; color prints of old and modern paintings; plates on historical ornament and decoration; an almost complete collection of photographs of notable paintings, and photographs of many subjects, including pageantry; costume plates, clipped pictures from art periodicals, and so on.

Gaylord's Triangle

A monthly publication designed to be of interest and of service to librarians. Published at Syracuse, N. Y., by Gaylord Bros., and sent free upon request to any address.

Forrest B. Spaulding, Editor

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Vol. 6 NOVEMBER, 1926 No. 3

A. L. A. Begins

51st Year

With the close of the Atlantic City-Philadelphia Conference the American Library Association closed its first half-century of existence. The conference was the largest in point of attendance that has ever been held. To President Charles F. D. Belden and those who labored with him to make the conference a success, the whole library world is indebted.

Now less than eight short months remain before the next conference to be held in Toronto under the presidency of George H. Locke.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1, 1926

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1926

SARGENT FUND TURNED OVER TO THE LIBRARY

Will Be Used to Preserve Paintings by Famous Artists

Judge Pierce in the supreme court yesterday authorized the turning over to the Boston Public Library of a fund of \$5000 and accrued interest subscribed by the public to enable the late John Singer Sargent to complete his paintings for the library. Judge Pierce decrees the money is to be used to preserve the Sargent paintings and for any other purpose deemed advisable in connection with the collection.

The fund was subscribed by the public 20 years ago after the Boston city council refused to furnish \$5000 to complete the work. At the time of the death of Mr. Sargent none of this money had been used. The court ordered the money turned over to the library as it would be impossible to return it to the many donors, many of whom are dead.

FEW who attend conventions realize, or trouble to think, how much labor has gone into their preparation and management and in provision for the comfort of the great gathering. The burden was especially great at the semi-centenary conference of the A. L. A. because it included over two thousand people and was held in two places with special transportation arrangements between. President Belden cannot be too much praised for his painstaking foresight during the year in passing upon arrangements and making decisions and for his quiet patience and thoro courtesy during the meeting, while Secretary Milam who is expected to be ubiquitous, omniscient, and attentive to every one of the thousands present came as near fulfilling those requirements as mortal could. The Program Committee are also entitled to high credit for the skill with which they fitted innumerable demands for time and space into the limited hours of five days.

AN EXPERT'S SURVEY OF NEW JUVENILES

Miss Jordan Looks Over the 1926 Books for
Young Readers and Tells Boston Herald
Readers About Some of Them

By ALICE M. JORDAN
Supervisor, Work with Children, Boston
Public Library

"My ambition in days gone by," wrote Howard Pyle, "was to write a really notable adult book, but now I am glad that I have made literary friends of the children rather than older folk. In one's mature years one forgets the books that one reads, but the stories of childhood leave an indelible impression, and their authors always have a niche in the temple of memory from which the image is never sent out to be thrown into the rubbish heap of things that are outgrown and outlived."

"The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," drawn from the old ballads Howard Pyle had loved since childhood, was published in 1883. Today, after more than 40 years, it is still fresh in appeal, still merry and unspoiled, still full of the spirit of the outdoor world which calls insistently these clear October days. This book, as well as the noble group of Arthurian legends, and the amusing versions of old fairy tales, which make up Howard Pyle's contribution to the sum of lasting books for children, are accompanied by his matchless illustrations, witness to his belief that children deserve the best that art and literary skill can give them. In the series of pictures illustrating the life of George Washington, now hanging on the walls of the Children's room in the Boston Public Library, Mr. Pyle was not awfully working for children but he was glad when the paintings were placed where boys and girls could see them.

Every year at this season the crop of children's books comes to harvest and the quality of the yield stands to be measured by the finest appraisal. Which ones will take their place with the friends that are kept, which ones

are merely pleasant acquaintances on a day's journey? Altogether the ingathering this year is a fruitful one, whatever the ultimate destiny.

THIS WON A PRIZE

When the American Library Association, at its recent convention in Atlantic City, announced "Shen of the Sea" to be the winner of the Newbery medal, it voiced a belief that this delightful and unusual book was the high-water mark of American writing for children last year. The first venture of a young Virginian, Arthur Rossie Christian, "Shen of the Sea" discloses a vein of sympathetic understanding of Chinese characteristics, especially of the small elements in Chinese humor. Written in a vigorous and taking style, this collection of stories has the flavor of authentic folklore. It was the hopelessly mischievous Ah Nee whose love of fun led to the invention of printing; it was lazy Ah Pui who blew up the bed-stove with the first gunpowder; it was Ah Teha the sleeper who steeped leaves from a bush and put them into boiling water and so discovered the drink that can drive away sleepiness.

There is the charm of sincerity in the narrator's dismay over the grewsome portrait of lovely Radiant Blossom; there is the suspense employed by the horn story-teller in the tale of the Shen, who, escaping from a bottle, caused the ocean to overflow a plain. It is hard to believe that Mr. Christian never has been in China, for how otherwise could he secure in generous measure that elusive quality called atmosphere? Sometimes he writes of the smooth and fertile plain in the north where the water demons once took possession, again, it is of the seven farms far in the South owned by the youthful Ah Teha. "A most peculiar orphan was he. It is usual for orphans to be so very poor. That is the world-wide custom. Ah Teha, on the contrary, was quite wealthy. He owned seven farms, with seven times seven horses to draw the plough. He owned seven mules, with

THE READING HABIT FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Next week will be Children's Book Week, the week of the year when the schools and women's clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, public libraries and book stores are all emphasizing the importance of encouraging children to love reading. Children's Book Week was originated in 1919 and has grown into a national educational movement with everyone interested in the welfare of children taking part in it.

Your local public library and book stores will be holding special exhibits of books for boys and girls all the week. Go to see them and read the feature articles on children's reading appearing in magazines and newspapers. If we help children to form the habit of reading good books, we are giving them a great gift, for the love of books will bring them happiness and companionship throughout life.

seven breezes to spin them. Furthermore, he owned seven thousand pieces of gold, and a fine white cat." The publishers chose wisely when they asked Miss Hays to make illustrations for "Shen of the Sea," for she has entered fully into its spirit and given the heartiest collaboration.

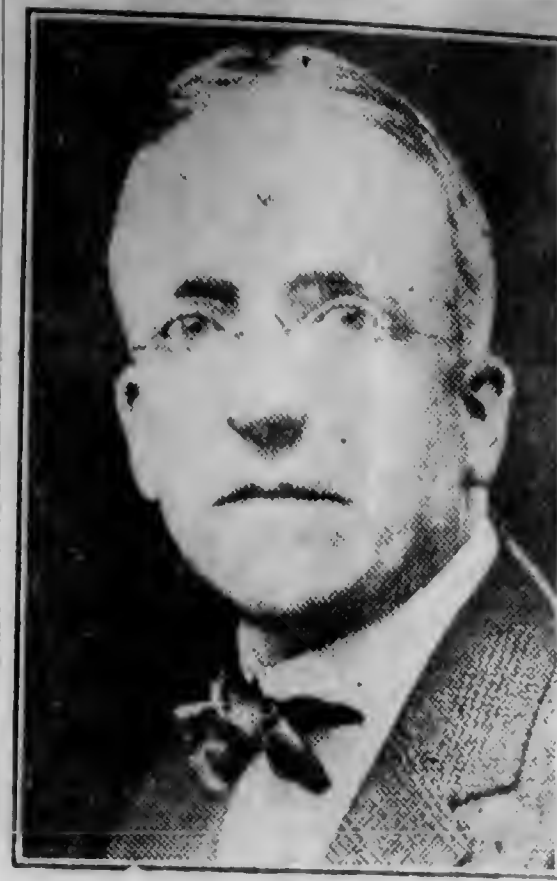
An understanding illustrator has so much to do in producing the right effect in children's books that discerning book buyers will rejoice in the new edition of "Tales of Laughter," with pictures by Elizabeth MacKintyre. People with an eye for creative work have been watching this artist since her "Puck in Pasture" was published last year. A well proved book of fairy tales, arranged by those skillful editors, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith, "Tales of Laughter" has long been loved for its gay and mirth provoking contents, quite unadorned by pictures of any kind. Better no illustrations to fairy tales than the wrong kind. These vigorous and joyful drawings are in complete accord with the text, giving it a decorative interpretation that adds rather than impedes imagination. Edward Lear would adopt, I am sure, these portraits of the four little children who went round the world as a very close second to those he himself drew.

CHRISTOPHER ROBIN AGAIN

Every one who loves Christopher Robin, and who does not, has known that a new book about him was coming out this fall. "Winnie-the-Pooh" is here with drawings by Ernest H. Shepard, the right sort of drawings, naturally, perfect in themselves and perfect in their understanding of Christopher Robin's world.

"What about a story?" said Christopher Robin.

"What about a story?" I said.



THORNTON W. BURGESS
The most popular writer for little folks has two new books on the fall list.

sources, in all a notable assemblage showing boy customs and activities through the ages. This panorama of boyhood is enlivened by picturesque anecdotes from history so related that they make a living story. The boy of the Bronze Age lingering under the shadows of Stonehenge, the small Trojan at school in the House of



BRADLEY WINS N. E. FLYWEIGHT TITLE

Defeats Harry Goldstein in 10
Rounds at Holyoke

HOLYOKE, Nov. 5.—Ruby Bradley of Holyoke won the New England flyweight title by defeating Harry Goldstein of Boston in a 10-round bout here tonight. Bradley weighed 113½ pounds, Goldstein 113½. The bout was supposed to be the semi-final but proved to be the feature of the evening. The main card between Louis Kid Kaplan and Jimmy Della of California went a

rest of the trip on foot. They autos which had to be abandoned about which had been patterned. The party inaugurates a series of the weekend being initiated into the New

Lindsay
SPORTS

Hubert Houben, famous German sprinter whose indoor appearances here last winter were not so famous, makes his reappearance in the current Harvard style from the current Harvard style to get some valuable tips on the of Princeton last year ought to be coaches. The latter, who was captain of the team, was captured by McMillan, Brown and Ed McMillan. Brown stadium today will be "Turn" Mc-

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER

FOUNDED 1821

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1926

Anything So Wonderful as a Library!

An interview with Charles F. D. Belden

EDWARD H. COTTON

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY in the United States and Canada is only beginning to realize its possibilities. If only some benefactor would come along and say, "Here are unlimited funds; use them as your judgment dictates," a large library could develop a system of public service that would astound the nation."

This statement, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public Library of Boston, made to me in the course of an informal conversation about libraries, books, authors, and publishers—such a talk as lovers of books delight to engage in. Explaining a trifle more in detail, he continued: "There is no limit to the benefits which a free public library, adequately supported, can render to the community which it serves through the rich stores of information, entertainment, and inspiration available in the books upon its shelves. Under wise management its public service is restricted only by the amount of its funds—the funds necessary for the purchase of books, for their housing and proper care, for the making of catalogues, indexes, and other bibliographic aids in their use, and for attracting to its staff men and women whose training and experience have equipped them for giving to the public the widest and wisest assistance in making use of library material. The outstanding task now confronting the public libraries of America is the wise and systematic direction of those who wish to broaden their knowledge and culture through reading good books."

Mr. Belden is probably as well qualified as any student of book distribution to describe the relation of books to the public, and of the public to books. For eight years he was State Librarian of Massachusetts; and for the past eight years he has administered the Public Library of Boston. He is president of the American Library Association; chairman of the board of Free Public Library Commissioners; an office he has held since 1909; and a member of the Beacon Press publication committee. These positions enable him to see the process of book making and distribution from a variety of angles. When he says, therefore, that the possibility of library extension in America is without limit, and asks for necessary material resources, the statement and the request compel more than usual attention.

We were talking luncheon at the Harvard Club, a short distance from Mr. Belden's office at the Library, when he expressed this opinion, and unfolded a dream of a library in every American city and town that should not only provide good books for the community, but should teach children and adults what to read, how to read, and, more important, to read with definite purpose. In addition, let the library provide art exhibits and lecture courses, maintain an information service broad in character, direct the foreign-born, in brief, introduce the public to worthwhile books, art, and music.

The public library of Boston is one of the three most important scholarly public libraries in the United States, the other two being the Congressional Library at Washington, and the New York Public Library. Description of its activities, therefore, may be taken as a model by librarians and that increasing number of persons who value the library privilege.

Architecturally, it is one of the most beautiful library buildings in the world. The architect in charge was Charles F. McKim, who studied the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, of Paris, for ideas. In consequence, the structure somewhat resembles that famous edifice. The building was completed February, 1895, at a cost of \$2,368,000. Some of its art decorations are among the finest in existence, notably, the sequence of mural decorations by John Singer Sargent, and the "quest and achievement of the Holy Grail" (wall paintings) by Edwin Austin Abbey. It might be well to remark in passing that the Boston Library is the pioneer in the United States, among free city libraries supported by general taxation. It was founded in 1822.

During the eight years of Mr. Belden's directorship, the Library has steadily increased its usefulness. Appropriations for all purposes have gone up from \$424,476.09 in 1917-18 to \$863,772 for a period of eleven months in 1925. Last year the total circulation of books through the main library at Copley Square and its thirty-one branches was well above 3,000,000 volumes, an increase of more than 200,000 volumes over the year previous. Last year 89,855 volumes were added to the Library. Fourteen per cent. of the total expenditure went for books, periodicals, and newspapers. On February 1, 1925, 123,904 persons were regularly borrowing books through the card system, a gain since 1920 of 21,903 cards. The number of persons consulting books in Bates Hall, the main reading room, cannot be estimated. The room contains 310 chairs, most of which are constantly occupied. In addition, the Library conducts an extensive system of inter-library loans, affording books to other libraries, not only in the State but throughout the country. In the newspaper room, 276 papers are on file. In the periodical room, a total of 1,495 current magazines are available. Then there are the patent collections, the vocational information files, shelves of Government documents, Federal and State, the Open Shelf Room for busy people, and four special libraries housed on the third floor, including the Fine Arts, Technology, Music, and Barton-Ticknor divisions.

The Boston Library was the first to emphasize the need of special activities for children, and has kept continually in the forefront as regards this department of library work. When the King and Queen of Belgium visited the library in 1919, the feature that interested them

most was the equipment and service for the children.

The central library maintains a bindery, where during the past year 45,394 volumes were bound; a printing department; a carpenter shop; a paint shop; an engineering force; and a light and power plant. It keeps thirty scrubwomen constantly at work, and has a total of some five hundred persons employed. Its shelves, if placed end to end, would reach from Boston to Nasutan, N.H., a distance of thirty-five miles. This fact alone should persuade borrowers of books to wait with patience, in particular since the average time a borrower waits for his book from the stacks is a trifle over eleven minutes. The library is a big business organization, expending nearly \$1,000,000 a year.

Here is a great and varied institution serving a large and diverse population, ranging from hosts of students on the one hand—the Library is in the heart of Boston's great educational district—to children and adults of foreign lineage on the other. No person can frequent the library regularly without perceiving the fine altruistic spirit that characterizes all its staff, from the person who delivers books to cardholders, and the boy in the periodical stack room who will go out of his way to find an odd volume, to the director himself. The influencing motive is service to the individual. When one realizes that these privileges, really exceptional, are rendered entirely without charge, that there, everyone may have access to the best of the world's literature, with courteous explanation added, it is inconceivable that persons should be found capable of violating confidence. Ninety-nine out of every hundred visitors respect the rights of the building. It is the one irresponsible person who causes the trouble; who does not return valuable volumes, who mutilates the magazine or newspaper, who disturbs the quiet of the reading room, who enters a complaint if a book is a little delayed or is not available when called for.

On one occasion the assistant in charge of the newspaper room brought to Mr. Belden a man who had been detected clipping an item from a newspaper. It developed that the offender was a lawyer of good standing, one fully aware of the penalty involved. His explanation, honest but inconceivable, was that he had acted without thought.

On the other hand are many who, like the Russian immigrant girl, Mary Anin, pay the library tributes of appreciation. Says Miss Anin in her widely read book, "The Promised Land," referring to the fact that the library at Boston, even more than the public school, had assisted in her education: "Anything so wonderful as a library had never been in my life. It was even better than school. . . . One could read and learn, and learn and learn, as fast as one knew how, without being obliged to stop for stupid little girls and

AN EXPERT'S SURVEY OF NEW JUVENILES

Miss Jordan Looks Over the 1926 Books for
Young Readers and Tells Boston Herald
Readers About Some of Them

By A.
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inattentive little boys to catch up with the lesson . . . It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, peering my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: *Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All*. . . I visited every part of the building that was open to the public. I spent rapt hours studying the Abbey pictures. I repeated to myself lines from Tennyson's poem before the glowing scenes of the Holy Grail. Before the prophets in the gallery I stood mute. . . Bates Hall was the place where I spent my longest hours in the library. I chose a seat far at one end, so that looking up from my books I would get the full effect of the vast reading room. I felt the grand spaces under the soaring arches as a personal attribute of my being."

How does the book committee proceed to select books? Mr. Belden says that the library seeks to possess a copy of every worth while book published in the United States and England, except fiction—and here is the problem. Amid a welter of books of fiction, obviously not all can be placed on the shelves; the appropriation will not permit. "But even if it did," explained the director, "we could not buy them all by any means. The Library has a committee of readers of fiction, made up of persons of literary judgment, who also are widely in touch with people. Members of the committee read the book, and report favorably or unfavorably, giving reasons. The result is that about two-thirds of the fiction is winnowed out. Yet here, too, we must exercise extreme care. Suppose a book by an unknown author is not recommended, and later that author attains high distinction. His earlier work will be valuable, not for intrinsic merit, perhaps, but as illustrating his formative period. Moreover, a volume which we do not care at the moment to add to our collection may, for future generations, be useful because it will indicate the trend of the literature of the present period.

"We buy twenty or thirty copies of some works of fiction—no, not always the best sellers. Because a book sells fifty thousand or more copies by no means proves it has permanent worth, or is a safe book for children. A publisher's imprint may be sufficient to prove to our committee that the book is worth while. But, there are publishers and publisher.

"What should writers write, and what should readers read? These are questions for experts. We endeavor to reply to every question asked in our library; and if we cannot answer adequately ourselves, we refer the questioner to a person who can."

Here, Mr. Belden gave a list of names of experts who were well qualified to answer both questions. He said that with reference to what readers should read, the American Library Association was giving direct and valuable information. The Association has recently published a series of fifteen pamphlets under the general caption: "Reading with a Purpose." In this series, such authorities as Vernon Kellogg, Dallas Lore Sharp, Ambrose W.

THE READING HABIT FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Next week will be Children's Book Week, the week of the year when the schools and women's clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, public libraries and book stores are all emphasizing the importance of encouraging children to love reading. Children's Book Week was originated in 1919 and



The Christian Register

(6) [NOVEMBER 11, 1926]

Vernon, and Alexander Meiklejohn have contributed succinct information about biology, great American books, pivotal figures of history, and philosophy. Other authorities of note have written of other subjects.

Mr. Belden is enthusiastic about the service the Association can render the nation, and has recently been traveling in the South in the interests of library extension through that organization. The Association interests itself in all problems pertaining to library work. It holds conferences; conducts bureaus of information on library affairs; has committees at work on legislation for libraries, book-buying, book-binding, revenues, international relations, school libraries, hospital libraries, and work with the foreign-born; holds itself ready to answer questions about library procedure and service; publishes book lists; gives personal attention to needs of small libraries, and endeavors to attract qualified men and women into library work. Every United States soldier and sailor who was in the World War knows that the Association circulated good books through the army and navy. One of its later efforts has been made in connection with libraries for China, where the only book collections for free distribution are in the large cities, and these inadequately administered.

Yet we in this country live in a glass house. For our vast population we have as yet but six thousand free libraries.

The State of Massachusetts has a library in every city and town, a total of 167 in its 335 cities and towns, and in the city of Boston, besides the public library system, there are upwards of 160 hundred circulating libraries, not to speak of the special libraries maintained by churches, banks, and business houses, the State Library, the Boston Athenaeum, the University Collections. The State of Louisiana, outside of New Orleans, on the other hand, has but seventy-two public libraries. These and six subscription libraries serve only 20,000 of the 1,000,000 inhabitants. In that State 10,000 persons, called "Cajons," can speak neither English nor French, but have a dialect of their own. Imagine a section of country as large over as Massachusetts without one public library! This is an unfortunate truth of other sections than Louisiana.

The American community has a better servant than its library. Yet the city of New York, up to last summer, paid under library assistants about \$900, and branch librarians \$2,200, and had—economically reduced library appropriations each year for the past five years. Books, especially rare and valuable ones, cannot be bought without money. A competent and scholarly staff cannot be maintained without living salaries. Recognize the able men and women who in the past have administered libraries on salaries less than those paid the janitors. A community is known by the library it maintains as much as by its schools and churches.

Channing in the Hall of Fame

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER:—

The Hall of Fame in New York City has enshrined the names of many Unitarians; among them, William Ellery Channing's. His name was honored by the electors in 1900, and the inscriptions are in place; but no bust of Channing has been installed. The cost of preparing and installing such a bust will be \$3,000. The sculptor will be Herbert Adams, who made the statue of Dr. Channing opposite the Arlington Street Church in Boston.

At its annual meeting last May, the American Unitarian Association adopted a resolution commending the project of securing a bust of Dr. Channing, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to raise the necessary funds. Rev. Edwin Fairley, 299 Madison Avenue, New York City, was appointed treasurer of the fund, to whom checks should be sent.

The committee would like to appeal to the constituency of THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER to help this worthy cause. As a result of a letter which went out a few weeks ago, the sum of \$494 has already been secured. May we appeal to generous Unitarians and admirers of Dr. Channing to aid us in this endeavor?

PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM,
FREDERIC A. EUSTIS,
CHARLES BOLTE,
BERTHA LANDMAID,
EDWIN FAIRLEY,

Committee. New York, N.Y.

As Treasurer of the Channing Bust Committee, I acknowledge gifts from the following:

Paul B. Hooper, Flushing, N.Y.
Mrs. A. B. Robinson, Montclair, N.J.
Kenneth C. Walker, Delhi, N.Y.
S. R. Mayer Oakes, Brookville, N.Y.
L. H. Latimer, Flushing, N.Y.
E. P. Harris, Montclair, N.J.
F. A. Eustis, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. David Cheever, Wrentham, Mass.
S. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N.J.
Mrs. Harry G. Nichols, Boston, Mass.
Maxwell Copeland, Flushing, N.Y.
Miss F. E. White, Brooklyn, N.Y.
I. Tucker Barr, Boston, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Freeman, Boston, Mass.
Spencer Lathrop, Yonkers, N.Y.
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Louis A. Frothingham, North Easton, Mass.
Thos. L. Frothingham, Brooklyn, N.Y.
W. H. Aborn, Orange, N.J.
Walter Channing, Boston, Mass.
Harriet E. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Harriet and Mrs. C. I. Thayer, Mass.
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Mrs. Marion P. Morley, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Woburn, Mass.
Miss Mary Otis Russell, Boston, Mass.
Miss Eva Channing, Boston, Mass.

EDWIN FAIRLEY, Treasurer.

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER

FOUNDED 1821

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1926

Continuing the CHRISTIAN LEADER and its predecessors (1819 to 1897) the UNIVERSALIST and its predecessors (1827 to 1897), the GOSPEL BANNER (1835 to 1897), and the UNIVERSALIST LEADER (1897 to 1926).

PUBLIC LIBRARIES THAT ARE REALLY FREE

WE in the United States have a right to be very proud of our libraries. The amazing rapidity of the growth of our public library system and the statistical enumeration of buildings, books and readers indicate an amount of attention paid to this phase of education which speaks well for our common sense. To-day there are 18,000 libraries in the United States and they contain 90,000,000 books. The American Library Association, with a membership of 8,500, is devoting itself to a program of extension and development of libraries and a more thorough training of librarians. Emphasis in recent years has been placed on the relationship of the library to the children of the community. Hundreds of libraries now have special rooms adapted to the use of children, filled with books suitable for their use, and the story hour has come to be a well-recognized feature of this department. Many libraries are doing valuable Americanization work by interesting the foreign-born population and the children of aliens in our native literature and history. Through the encouragement and suggestion of the A. L. A. a successful system of co-operation is being developed between the public libraries and the schools, and also organizations such as the American Federation of Labor and the Adult Education Association.

All this the libraries have done. What they have still to do looms a tremendous task ahead. But one which in interest and value can hardly be equaled in the country to-day. Forty-five million of our people are still without library privileges. There is only six-tenths of a book per capita in the public libraries of the United States. The A. L. A. proposes to improve this condition of things so that within the next fifty years there will be a branch library within reach of every inhabitant of every state. The California idea, already developed to some extent, which, with the county as a unit, arranges for the delivery of books by motor libraries all over that area, has great possibilities. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and president of the A. L. A., prophesies an interesting development in the line of radio book talks through which "every house will hear each day of some important or interesting new book." The public, he says, will eventually be brought to regard the library "as of equal importance with the water supply and the public school."

We are so enthusiastic about this library question, its actualities and its possibilities, that we are particularly sensitive to one shortcoming which is brought to our attention with disconcerting frequency. Every so often the trustees of some library bar from its shelves some book for no reason that we can conceive of except that it advocates a point of view contrary to their own. Recently the Brookline Public Library authorities not only refused to buy, but refused to accept as a gift from a citizen of Brookline, a copy of Harry Elmer Barnes's "Genesis of the World War," on the ground that they "did not consider it expedient" to buy the book for the library and were (therefore?) unwilling to accept it. We are told by a citizen of a town in Kentucky that the trustees of the public library there have refused to let "The New Negro" circulate among that section of the population on the shady side of the color line. Last spring during a famous test case in the courts of a magazine under the censorship ban in Boston, the very judge before whom the matter was coming up for decision was not allowed to see the periodical in question when he asked for it at a library desk. Such incidents would be amusing if they were not indicative of a serious condition. A library is an institution dedicated to the advancement of learning, the spread of knowledge, the encouragement of thought. Prejudice has no place there. The self-made students who pass up and down the steps of our libraries with books tucked under their arms are seekers after truth. They don't want to be told. They want to find out for themselves.

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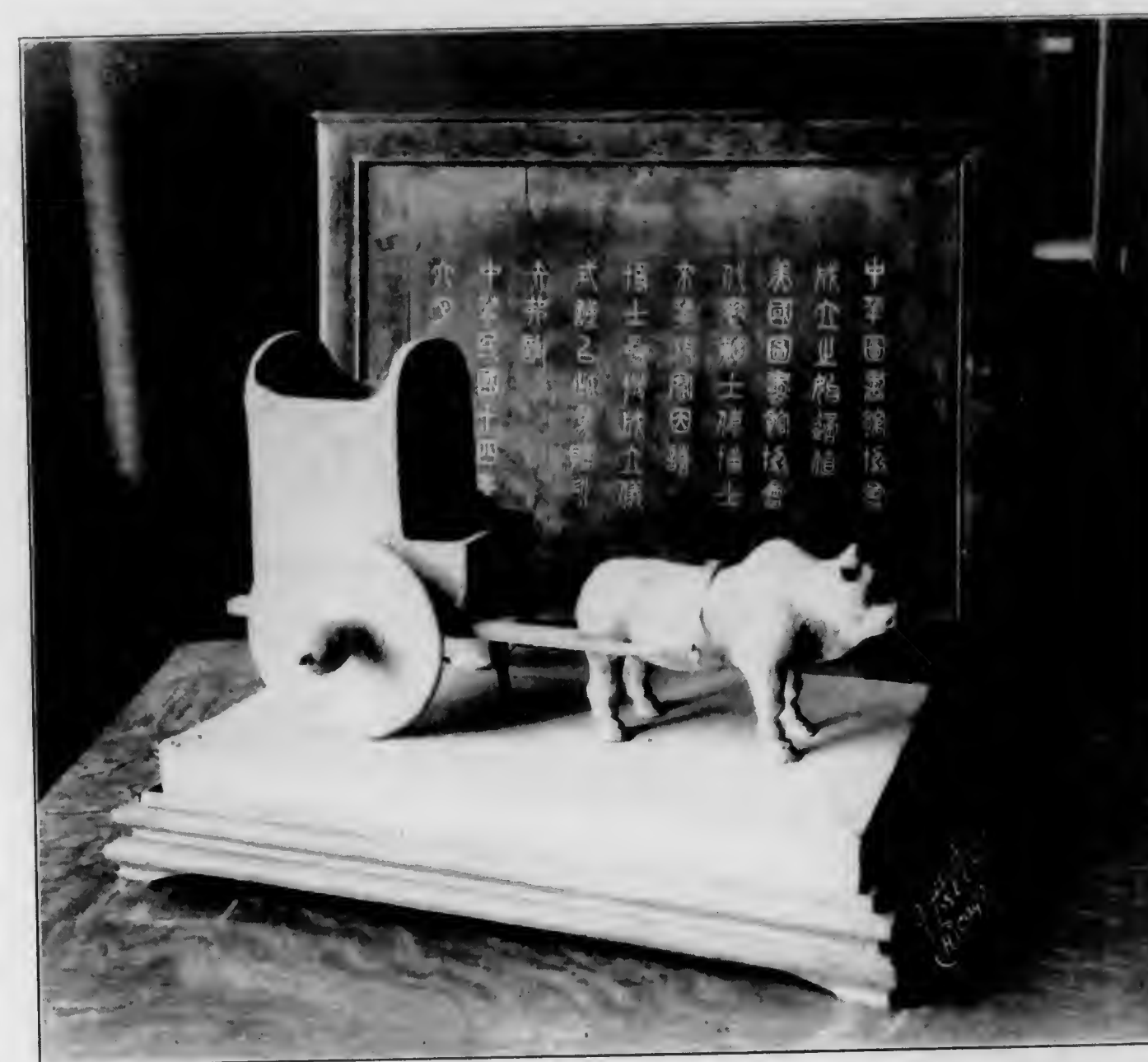
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How the World's Oldest Traveling Library looked in China over 1500 years ago. The cart was used for transporting books from one place to another. This antique clay model was presented to the American Library Association by the Chinese Library Association in recognition of the Tie of Friendship between China and the United States—the Library Tie.

Miss M. E. Wood, who has just arrived from Wuchang, will tell of the growth of libraries and education in China in spite of war conditions.

(over)

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MISS M. E. Wood, a trained Librarian, went to China twenty-seven years ago with her brother. As a teacher she became interested in educational work and, with the help of friends at home, she founded and built up a Library at Boone University, Wuchang, now a part of Central China University. Foreseeing the demand for trained librarians, interested friends sent two brilliant Chinese to New York to be trained for this profession. A little later, together with these men, Miss Wood established at Boone University a Library School. This school is now entirely officered by able Chinese men.

Her foresight was justified, for thirty men have been graduated and their services are in great demand, not only for institutional and private libraries but, most important of all, for Public Libraries which, with increasing educational facilities, are springing up in the larger cities.

In 1923-4 Miss Wood spent five months in Washington working for the return of the last portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, the bill for which specified that it should be used for educational purposes. This Act of Congress was passed and the Fund of \$6,000,000, with interest to 1940, is now being administered from Peking by the China Foundation, a Board consisting of ten eminent Chinese and five Americans.

This Foundation, unasked, now makes the offer to Boone Library School of \$5,000 annually for three years, on condition that the Library itself is sufficiently supplied with books and other equipment to form a suitable laboratory.

Feeling a keen interest in the Chinese outlook, the American Library Association was enabled by special gifts to send to China, Dr. Bostwick, Director of the St. Louis Public Library. He was enthusiastically received by educators and Government officials and before his departure was able to aid in founding the Library Association of China, which is carrying forward the movement.

Here is a challenge to the Internationally-minded. The demand has been created and now is offered to us the great opportunity of educating all the librarians for China, a country now awake to modern educational methods and ideals of service.

Miss Wood looks into the future with firm confidence that Americans will not let pass this great international opportunity for service to China through education, a Tie which will cement the friendship between that country and our own,—the Tie of Friendship through the medium of books, books for all.



Dr. Bostwick and Miss Wood honored at a banquet given by Ex-President Li Yuan hung, with distinguished scholars and officials as guests.

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ACTING COMMITTEE

Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, *Director Boston Public Library*
Mrs. Charles Biddle, Philadelphia
Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia
Miss Katherine P. Loring, Prides Crossing, Mass.
Mr. Samuel Thorne, Harrison, N. Y.
Miss M. de C. Ward, Boston.
Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College.

Executive Secretary

Mrs. Frederic Cunningham
135 Ivy St., Brookline, Mass.
To whom all communications and moneys may be sent.

Treasurer

Mr. Charles F. Weed
Vice President, First National Bank, Boston

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood,
Church Missions House,
281 Fourth Ave., New York

The following named persons show their interest by endorsing this undertaking.

Dr. Edwin H. Anderson, *Director New York Public Library*
Rev. Charles H. Brent
Mr. R. R. Bowker, *Editor "Library Journal"*
Mr. John M. Glenn, *Russell Sage Foundation*
Rev. Wm. Lawrence
Mr. K. C. Li
Hon. Charles F. Linthicum
Miss Katherine Mather, Cleveland
Hon. Schuyler Merritt
Hon. George Wharton Pepper
Miss Frances Sibley, Detroit
Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, Grand Rapids

In the Interest of CHINA

SECOND CIRCULAR LETTER, OCTOBER, 1926



AT the Institute of Politics in Williamstown last summer great emphasis was laid on constructive forces in China. It is generally granted that one of the greatest of constructive forces in any country is a Public Library System, and this is especially true in China today, where the work of building up and unifying a great nation is in progress.

One very strong impetus to the already existing though but slightly developed library movement was supplied when the United States returned the remaining portion of the Boxer Indemnity with the proviso that it be used for educational and cultural purposes. The Bill was passed by Congress in 1924. Miss M. E. Wood of Boone University, Wuchang, came to this country and passed five months in Washington to help forward the measure, prominent Chinese having sent a petition to the President of the United States asking that a portion of the money might be used to establish public libraries to serve as models in supplying the growing demand in their country. For the administration of the Indemnity Fund amounting to \$6,000,000 with interest until 1940, there was created the "China Foundation," a Board consisting of ten Chinese and five Americans, holding its meetings in Peking.

Responding to a special request, the American Library Association agreed to send an expert (as its representative) to survey the field and make a report to the China Foundation, and the second great impetus to the Library Movement in China was given when Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, a former President of the A. L. A., was sent out to do this work. Never was any representative to China more cordially received. Dr. Bostwick visited 14 cities on his lecture program and everywhere stirred up enthusiasm for the cause of libraries, not only among educators and scholars, but also in political, commercial and banking circles.

Result of the Library Delegate's Visit to China

In his report to the Foundation Dr. Bostwick laid great emphasis on the need for public libraries, and it was urged that the China Foundation make grants from the Fund for model libraries in strategic centres.

This recommendation had much weight and the first grant made by the Foundation was \$500,000 (gold) for the Metropolitan Library, to be located in Peking.

Continuing the CHRISTIAN LEADER and its predecessors (1819 to 1897) the UNIVERSALIST and its predecessors (1827 to 1897), the GOSPEL BANNER (1835 to 1897), and the UNI-

It will contain China's great books in her own language, and the great books of the West, with special emphasis on natural and applied science. The library will be run on modern lines. The Chancellor is Liang Chi Chao, China's greatest scholar. The Director is Tung Li Yuan, a Chinese graduate from an American Library School. He will have as assistants graduates from the Boone Library School.

The Foundation has intimated that it intends to make further grants for libraries of a similar nature in the future. Thus the public library, for which Miss Wood and zealous Chinese librarians have been struggling for years, will be introduced as a constructive force in China. Not only are there three public libraries in sight, the gift of a Chinese merchant, but all the government colleges and universities, all the Christian colleges and universities, and also many schools, have their own libraries, and all are asking to have their books classified according to modern methods.

National Library Association of China

This organization was founded during the visit of the American Library Association delegate's visit to China. The Association already numbers among its members most of the leading Chinese educators and many prominent statesmen. Dr. Bostwick and Miss Wood were made honorary members of the Board of Directors, and ten prominent American librarians were made honorary members of the Association. A tie of friendship, the Library Tie, has been formed between the two organizations, which will tend to increase friendship between the two nations.

The Boone Library School

To meet the needs of this modern library movement in China, there was established in 1920 a training school for Chinese librarians. It has on its staff Miss Wood, the founder, Mr. Seng, the Librarian, and Mr. Hu, the Director, the last two being graduates of the New York Public Library School, with degrees from Columbia University. This training school provides special courses in Central China University, of which Boone is now a part, and students receive not only library certificates, but a degree from the University. Thirty graduates have gone out to all parts of China.

Enlarged Plan for Library Training

Realizing the importance of the work of Boone Library School, the China Foundation, without any appeal being made to it, granted the School the sum of \$5,000 (gold) annually for three years for "Professorships and Scholarships." Thus there is offered to this School the great privilege and honor of training librarians for the whole country!

allowed to see the periodical in question when he asked for it at a library desk. Such incidents would be amusing if they were not indicative of a serious condition. A library is an institution dedicated to the advancement of learning, the spread of knowledge, the encouragement of thought. Prejudice has no place there. The self-made students who pass up and down the steps of our libraries with books tucked under their arms are seekers after truth. They don't want to be told. They want to find out for themselves.

But Boone Library is small, extremely small for such an undertaking. Its reference books are few and mostly old; the whole collection is meagre and inadequate; much is lacking in the way of equipment. Translations should be made of the helps and "tools" which librarians of the West use constantly; a big task and costly, but a duty that must be assumed.

Librarians must be all-round men. There should be a Lecture Bureau Fund which would bring to Boone the gifted men of the country. Also a fund for fellowships for certain picked men to study in one of America's library schools; this would provide leadership, and leaders are as much needed here as in other lines of work in China today.

How is the Opportunity to be Met?

The grant of \$5,000 from the China Foundation is for two purposes only. It cannot be used otherwise. In order to meet further requirements there is a call for \$5,000 more each year for three years. The response to this call rests with friends in the United States who, looking into the future, can grasp the unusual opportunity offered to share with another great people something which has been and is a mighty force in our own education, thereby cementing a new tie of friendship with a valued sister in the family of nations—China.

Can you take part in meeting this opportunity?

Needs for Three Years Annually

For Equipment	\$ 500
Translation	700
Speakers, Special Instructors	300
Books and Periodicals	3,500
	<hr/>
	\$5,000

Specially Named Memorials

Three memorial rooms have already been given. One is for an auditorium in memory of Caroline Phelps Stokes; a second, containing books on China and the East, is in memory of Seth Low; and a third, with books on commerce and international trade, is in memory of a Chinese merchant.

There are two remaining rooms to be equipped. Books and furnishings for each will require a minimum of \$1,000. In the main reading room there are still ten alcoves for each of which \$500 will be needed. These needs supplied, the equipment of the school will be complete.

It is much desired to have a special alcove or collection of books on Peace and International Good Will.

The following named persons show their interest by endorsing this undertaking:

DR. EDWIN H. ANDERSON <i>Director, New York Public Library</i>	DR. JEREMIAH W. JENKS <i>Vice-Pres., China Society of America</i>
MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN <i>Red Cross Society, Washington</i>	RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Boston
MR. R. R. BOWKER <i>Editor, "Library Journal"</i>	MR. K. C. LI, New York
RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, Buffalo	HON. CHARLES F. LINTHICUM, Baltimore
REV. FLETCHER BROCKMAN <i>National Y. M. C. A.</i>	MISS KATHERINE MATHER, Cleveland
DR. ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE <i>Director, Harvard University Libraries</i>	HON. SCHUYLER MERRITT, Stamford, Ct.
MR. JOHN M. GLENN <i>Secretary, Russell Sage Foundation</i>	HON. GEORGE WILKINSON PEPPER, Philadelphia
	MR. FREDERICK W. STEVENS <i>Formerly American Member, China Consortium</i>
	MISS FRANCES SIBLEY, Detroit

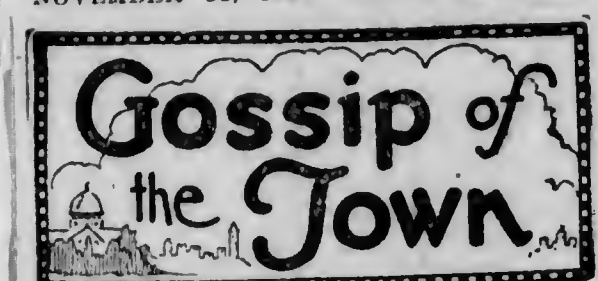
Acting Committee

MR. CHARLES F. D. BELDEN <i>Director, Boston Public Library</i>
MRS. CHARLES BUDDLE, Philadelphia
MRS. FRIDERIC CUNNINGHAM, <i>Secretary, Brookline, Mass.</i>
MRS. BAYARD HENRY, Germantown, Pa.
MISS KATHARINE P. LORING, <i>Pride's Crossing, Mass.</i>
MISS FRANCES STURGIS, Boston
MRS. SAMUEL THORNE, Harrison, N. Y.
MISS M. DE C. WARD, Boston
DR. MARY E. WOOLLEY, Mt. Holyoke College

*Treasurer, MR. CHARLES F. WEED
Vice-President, First National Bank, Boston*

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allowed to see the periodical in question when he
asked for it at a library desk. Such incidents would
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selves.

The Boston Post
Established 1851
The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England
(Issued daily by Post Publishing Co.)
NOVEMBER 11, 1926. NO. 10, VOL. 482



Toddle tops, that pocket sized gambling device so popular five or six years ago, is back again. But the little toy of chance comes in another form than the top. The newest "put two-take one" device is swung on an axle about which it is twirled.

A well dressed matron approached the librarian of a local branch library. "I wonder if you can help me out?" the matron inquired sweetly, laying a bundle down on the desk. The librarian replied that she would be only too glad. Unwrapping the bundle, the matron produced an intricate piece of embroidery, about three-quarters finished, and a small bundle of silks.

"You see, miss, I just have to get this finished by tomorrow, but a very important matter makes it necessary for me to go in town today," the matron explained. "Now I thought that perhaps one of your assistants could finish this for me in her spare time."

Boston Post Nov. 11 '26

REPORT ON CHINESE LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Report of the progress of the Chinese library movement will be made today in an address at the Boston Public Library by Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, who is touring New England to raise financial aid for the work. She will be introduced by Director Charles F. D. Beldin, president of the American Library Association.

Boston Transcript
234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1926
HAS LONG RECORD OF SERVICE

Miss Florence Richards Completes Half a Century in Employ of Boston Public Library

In recognition of the completion by Miss Florence Richards of fifty years of service in the Boston Public Library, an informal reception in her honor took place there on Monday. Miss Richards, who is in the catalogue department of the library, was the recipient of many congratulatory letters and telegrams from librarians in this country and in Canada, who are aware of her half century of service. She received also many floral tributes.

Frank C. Blaisdell, chief of the issue department, in behalf of the staff, presented Miss Richards with a mahogany spinet desk. Brief addresses by Charles F. D. Beldin, director of the library; Samuel Chevalier, chief of the catalogue department; Michael McCarthy, chief of the shelf department, and James S. Kennedy, president of the Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association, were congratulatory in character and showed Miss Richards the respect in which she is held by the library employees. Benjamin Wilby sang several appropriate songs.

Miss Richards told of the growth of the library since she entered the service on Nov. 15, 1876. At that time the library was on Boylston street, the site

now occupied by the Colonial Theater, and contained 100,000 volumes. In the present library there are 1,000,000 volumes with a 5,000,000-volume circulation a year as compared to 75,000 fifty years ago. Miss Richards is a resident of the Back Bay. There are only two other librarians in the country now in active service who were in library work in 1876.

Looking Forward To Wider Usefulness For Public Libraries

Closer Coordination to Improve Small Libraries. Compilation of a World Catalogue is Probable. Storehouses of Phonograph Records and Historical Films. Great Central Libraries with Many Branches

By CHARLES F. D. BELDEN
President American Library Association; Librarian Boston Public Library

AS THE SECOND half century of organized library work opens before us a change of emphasis is taking place. More and more is realized the necessity of vitalizing the material on the shelves of the public library if its custodians are in the fullest measure to serve the present and potential users of the institution. Librarians must have a better and wider knowledge of the contents of books, and the ability to find out and deliver at call facts of all kinds and to evaluate all available resources for the use of the business and professional world.

The citizens of the country must be awakened to the value of the public library and what it has to give in the way of service—service which is no longer to be measured by the books on the shelves of any one library, but which through organization, coordination of resources, and wholehearted cooperation will extend from town to city, to State, to country, and will finally bring within reach the resources of the knowledge of the whole civilized world. It is no idle dream to believe that 50 years hence libraries everywhere will be so closely linked together that even the smallest local library will be prepared to provide the best of expert service.

It is a tragic fact that thousands of men and women first feel their need of a formal education when it is too late to get it. But there is the public library—every man's university. We are just waking up to the infinite possibilities of helpfulness which in the past have lain dormant and neglected in every public library. It will be the task of the American Library Association to bring home to the libraries and the public the importance of this function, and to bring libraries and the public together in an educational relation. The radio will be brought into use for a crisp daily book talk, which will keep the people in touch with their library and its activities.

It is inevitable that the American Library Association shall soon enter upon a series of experiments and practical demonstrations. Among these would be

Portions of address before American Library Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8, 1926.

demonstrations of special-service activities for groups or institutions, a study of reading habits and a survey of methods whereby serious students wherever located may be supplied with any essential book.

The growth of library patronage will ultimately create a demand for a universal world-wide book service. We should consider the probability that before the end of another 50 years we shall see the compilation of a world catalogue of all existing books with their locations. This would probably contain only about ten million titles, of which the union catalogue of the Library of Congress already has three millions.

I look for a great activity on the part of libraries in the collection of phonograph records and educational and historical films. In this way the voices of famous men and women and important events of passing days and years will be preserved for future times, while the reproduction of these records and films will become an important educational function of the library.

As community centers, people are looking more and more to the libraries for everything of cultural nature, and I confidently anticipate the time when every public library will, at regular intervals, bring forth from its stores a collection of musical masterpieces for public reproduction. We may, I believe, look for a similar advance in the circulation of reproductions of great paintings and other works of art.

The second half century of American library history will be especially noteworthy in the development of libraries remote from the great cities. The past 50 years have been an age of urban development. There will be an upbuilding of great county and other regional libraries, with a branch at every crossroad, to which—perhaps to the very gateway of the farm or the office or the mine—the books desired will be brought daily by some form of rural delivery.

With better methods, with a more adequately trained personnel, with more clearly defined aims, with improved tools, the American public library will do in the next 50 years a work such as is yet hardly dreamed of.

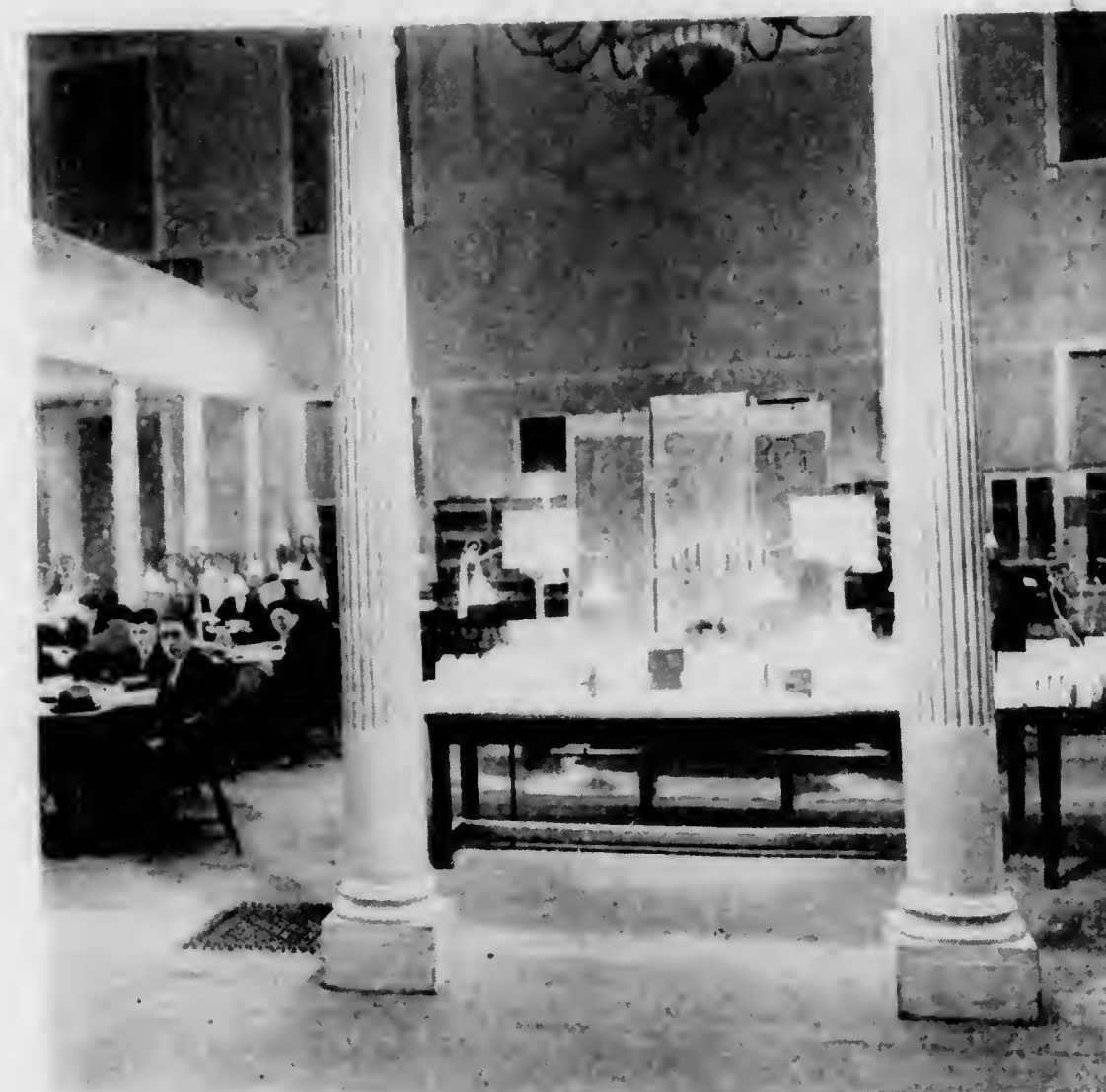
November 13, 1926

The Publishers' Weekly

1907

Chanukah and Books

How Fanny Goldstein, Branch Librarian in Boston, Arranged a Display Which Suggested Appropriate Gifts for a Great Gift-Giving Season



Books arranged around the symbolic nine branched candlestick in the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library

LAST year the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library arranged an exhibit which met with so much success that libraries and bookstores in other localities might like to utilize the idea this year.

Chanukah, the gift-giving season of the Jewish people, is sometimes called "The Feast of Lights" or "Feast of Dedication." It commemorates the victory of the Maccabean heroes and the restoration of the temple in the year 165 B.C. The holiday has for centuries been an annual Thanksgiving season which has expressed itself in

gift-giving and gladness for a period of eight days. It is the forerunner of the Christmas season, and in many years the two holidays fall simultaneously. Fanny Goldstein, the librarian, felt that books should be suggested as gifts on this occasion, the more so since to the Jews learning has ever been held a cardinal virtue. She compiled a bibliography of books by Jews or relating to them. This contained more than 200 titles. Her next move was to call on the publishers of these books in Boston and New York and arrange to have as many as possible exhibited in her library.

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President At

AS THE SECOND organized library for us a chain taking place. More a the necessity of vital on the shelves of the custodians are in the serve the present at of the institution. Lil a better and wider contents of books, a find out and deliver kinds and to evaluate sources for the use of professional world.

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Portions of address before American Library Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8, 1926.

THE NEXT 20 YEARS A WORK SUCH AS IS yet hardly dreamed of.

1910

"MASTERSON."

Harper, \$2.00.

A masterly novel that will especially appeal to men because of its political background and economic reforms in present day England. Both description and character drawings are ably done.

"MENDEL MARANTZ."

Harper, \$2.00.

"Mendel Marantz" is a tonic for all jaded nerves. One of the cleanest, most wholesome, humorous and popular books of the year. Suitable for all ages. David Friedman is a new young Jewish writer, but a humorist of the arch degree. A dramatic version of the novel will be produced on Broadway this year by Eddie Cantor.

"DAY OF ATONEMENT."

Knopf, \$2.50.

An admirable novel of Jewish life. Stark and gripping.

"TUNING IN AT LINCOLN HILL."

Macmillan, \$1.75.

"WORKING THROUGH AT LINCOLN HILL."

Macmillan, \$1.75.

Mr. Gottlieb, a Jewish author knows both boys and how to write well. Reassuring, healthy, good stories of democratic school life. His books are popular with the young.

"NIZE BABY."

Doran, \$2.00.

A really funny book. Written in an exaggerated, but entertaining Jewish dialect that is distinctly original and Gross-sonian. A book that is good to read out loud. "Nize Baby" will make its debut on the stage. It first appeared in the Sunday papers.

"JESUS OF NAZARETH."

Macmillan, \$4.50.

The most controversial life of Jesus that has recently appeared. Written by a famous Hebrew scholar and Zionist, and translated by a leading Christian scholar. Rabbi Wise used this book as a text for a sermon, and thereby stirred up the entire American Jewry. A book for a scholar.

"MY PORTION."

Seltzer, \$2.50.

An exquisite story of an American Jewess of gentle birth and culture for both Jew and Gentile.

"KASRIEL THE WATCHMAN, AND OTHER STORIES."

Jewish Pub. Soc. of Amer.

Realistic pictures of modern Jewish life on the East Side of New York. Beautifully rendered with a superior grace, and racial insight.

"AKIBA"—Trans. by AARON SCHAEFFER.

Jewish Forum Pub., \$2.00.

A fascinating romance of the famous Rabbi.

"BIBLE STORIES."

Behrman's Jewish Book Shop, New York, \$1.25.

A new, attractive and readable little book written especially for Jewish children. Contains 31 stories of Bible Days. A useful book for the bedtime story hour and to read aloud.

"OUR MARRIAGE."

Behrman's Jewish Book Shop, N. Y., \$3.00.

A book that is novel. Beautiful in its make-up. Unusual and distinctive as a wedding present for the Jewish bride.

The Publishers' Weekly

By GILBERT FRANKAU

By DAVID FRIEDMAN

By LOUIS GOLDING

By JOSEPH GOLDBERG

By MILES GROSS

By JOSEPH KALUSNER

By REBEKAH KOHLER

By RUTH LEVINE

By MARCUS LEHMAN

By ELMAL LEVINGER

By ELMAL ERLICH LEVINGER

November 13, 1926

"ISRAEL."

Boni & Liveright, \$3.00.

A passionate appeal to the Jew for a return to the teachings of his race. Gripping, powerful, with all the fire and dash of Lewisohn's particular style.

"OLD TESTAMENT HEROES."

Frank-Maurice, Inc., \$1.50.

An interesting retelling of the lives of seventeen Bible Heroes from the Old Testament in which the author has aimed to preserve the dignity and simplicity of the Bible.

"THE JEWS OF EASTERN EUROPE."

Seltzer, \$2.50.

This is a book for both Jew and Gentile. Keen, analytical, logical in its presentation, informative and convincing.

"WHEN LIFE LOSES ITS ZEST."

Little, Brown, \$1.75.

Dr. Myerson has long been known as an expert neurologist. This is a book for the layman.

"ROUND THE WORLD WITH JOCKO THE GREAT."

Macaulay, \$2.50.

Mr. Ornitz, a young Jewish writer, has written here a delightfully humorous story for children.

"VISIONS AND JEWELS."

Holt, \$2.00.

The autobiography of a Russian peasant who is now the proprietor of the Shop "Cameo Corner" in London. A gentle book, quaint and delightfully entertaining.

"POEMS FOR YOUNG ISRAEL."

Behrman's Jewish Book Shop, N. Y.

These poems were written primarily for the young, but their appeal is also to the grown-up.

"LAUGHS FROM JEWISH LORE."

Funk & Wagnalls, \$2.00.

A unique and distinct contribution to Jewish literature. The author is a Hebrew scholar and an authority on Jewish Folk-lore. He has gathered here from many sources, several hundred, subtle, keen, but at the same time humorous anecdotes all of Jewish origin. A welcome gift book and addition to any book collection.

"BOTH ONE."

Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.00.

A present day novel of inter-marriage. The book aims to convince the reader that in spite of racial dissimilarities and worldly obstacles, Jew and Gentile can be happily married.

"FAR ABOVE RUBIES."

Revell, \$2.00.

A charming book. Contains eight exquisite pictures of Bible Women. An air of deep spirituality surrounds all the characters in the book.

"COLLECTED PARODIES."

Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.75.

As a work of pure sheer cleverness, this book stands alone. Delightfully amusing and a perfect literary treat.

"DARK ALTAR STAIRS."

Modern View Pub. Co., St. Louis.

A book of verse, varied in mood and theme. The author sees and thinks clearly, draws vivid social contrasts in her poems, and has a lot of genuine feeling.

"TYPES OF POETRY."

Macmillan, \$5.00.

A splendid, informative and useful collection for the poetry lover.

By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

By A. LISKY

By DR. ARNOLD MARGOLIN

By ABRAHAM MYERSON

By SAMUEL ORNITZ

By MOYSEH OYALD

By PHILIP M. RASKIN

By JACOB RICHMAN

By AGNES SLIGH TURNBULL

By LOUIS UNTERMEYER

By LEAH RACHEL YOFFIE

JACOB ZEITLIN AND CLARISSA RINAKER

Looking

Closer Coordination
is Probable. Store

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The citizens of awakened to the book consumption in the United States, the possibilities of putting good non-fiction books back into the market at popular prices, after their expenses have been somewhat covered and their general popularity proved, will be looked forward to with interest by all book lovers and booksellers. Experiments in this field are likely to be increasingly made as time goes on. The Garden City Co., for example has found some excellent titles to put in their star dollar series, which now runs to 35 volumes; Scribner's have successfully experimented with two or three of their books, including "The Americanization of Edward Bok" by Edward Bok and "From Immigrant to Inventor" by Michael Pupin; Houghton Mifflin are making experiments in several fields, including such varying titles as "The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie," Kate Douglas Wiggin's "My Garden of Memories," Havelock Ellis's "Dance of Life," Cabot's "Layman's Handbook of Medicine" and "The Diary of Gideon Welles."

If sales of such reissues are to be extensive enough to justify these experiments, booksellers must be found who will merchandise this material rather than just carry it on their shelves. It is, of course, a good thing to have good biographies at \$1.50 to sit into the biography section but economy of production means quantity sale, and that needs to be developed both by catalog and window promotion, as it is the quantity that is worth while.

Most booksellers have in mind that they must constantly reach out for a new public by their displays especially to interest the young people who are just beginning to buy books on their own account. Substantial volumes of non-fiction of this character fit in admirably with that sort of demand.

Portions of address before American Library Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8, 1922.

the next 50 years a work such as is yet hardly dreamed of.

THE Publishers' Weekly

The American Book Trade Journal

Founded by F. Leopoldt

EDITORS

R. R. BAKER P. G. MELCHER
62 W. 45th St., New York City

November 13, 1926

I HOLD every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto. —BACON.

Popular-Priced Editions

WITH the steady extension of the book consumption in the United States, the possibilities of putting good non-fiction books back into the market at popular prices, after their expenses have been somewhat covered and their general popularity proved, will be looked forward to with interest by all book lovers and booksellers. Experiments in this field are likely to be increasingly made as time goes on. The Garden City Co., for example has found some excellent titles to put in their star dollar series, which now runs to 35 volumes; Scribner's have successfully experimented with two or three of their books, including "The Americanization of Edward Bok" by Edward Bok and "From Immigrant to Inventor" by Michael Pupin; Houghton Mifflin are making experiments in several fields, including such varying titles as "The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie," Kate Douglas Wiggin's "My Garden of Memories," Havelock Ellis's "Dance of Life," Cabot's "Layman's Handbook of Medicine" and "The Diary of Gideon Welles."

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The Publishers' Weekly

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Promoting Honesty in Business

THE members of the Fair Trade League, who include nearly a thousand leading distributors and manufacturers doing business in every state in the Union, have voted almost unanimously in favor of substituting the word "Association" for the word "League" in the name of this organization. It was decided that the term "Association" is more in accordance with the objectives of the organization, which are stated as follows:

1. To aid in the re-establishment and continuance of fair competitive commercial conditions;
2. To promote honesty in manufacturing, in advertising, and in merchandising, for the mutual interest of the consumer, the middleman and the manufacturer;
3. To bring to the public attention the existing evils in merchandising methods which operate to the injury of society;
4. To act as a clearing house of information concerning trade practices and systems, and legislation relating thereto;
5. To aid in securing the enactment and enforcement of laws, state and national, that will:
 - (a) prohibit and penalize unfair competition;
 - (b) prohibit and penalize dishonest advertising;
 - (c) prevent the elimination of the smaller business upon unfair methods;

7. And to secure to the public the benefits and protection of stable, uniform retail prices upon all trade-marked and branded goods."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926

"A SPIRITUAL TREASURE"

"Not Plunderable," Was Written in the Year 1475 by the Scribe of a New Testament in Armenian, Acquired by Boston Public Library

An Armenian Bible written on vellum and adorned by forty full-page illustrations and one hundred illuminated initials and marginal ornamentations has been added recently to the collection of manuscripts in the Boston Public Library. The Bible—a complete text of the New Testament—was written in 1475. The many notes on the fly-leaves, on the reverse sides of the miniatures and at the end of the Gospel narratives show that the book has had a curious origin and a long and changeable career. Through its many vicissitudes are glimpses of that mystical life in the Armenian monasteries and villages of the Middle Ages. As in the case of any other manuscript, one turns for information to the end, to the colophon. There, tucked in among many thanksgivings and even more numerous prayers for the living and the dead, is a paragraph which tells

that "this Holy Bible was written during the sacred patriarchate of Sarkis and the tetrarchy of Bishop Johannes, in the land of Arzerani, in the city of Pergri, in the monastery named after the Son of Hussig—and for the use of Father Megurditch and all the other monks who were there." A little further the date is given clearly: "The finishing of this book was in 924 of the time of Greater Armenia." The year 924 of the Armenian or Hakan calendar corresponds to the year of 1475 of the Christian era.

The scribe of the book was Gregory, a monk in the monastery of the Son of Hussig. "It was the desire of Father Megurditch," he writes, "that this Bible should be written by me. This is a spiritual treasure not plunderable, a garden full of sunshine and flowers." He calls himself "Gregory the unworthy." The colophon of this manuscript is, indeed, very different in tone from those of the Western manuscripts. The French, German, Dutch and other friars were usually very confident of their own abilities, finishing their works, they were overflowing with congratulations for themselves, praying for plenty of drink, good meats and all sorts of choice pleasures. Their Oriental brothers, on the other hand, exulted in self-humiliation.

But the Bible did not remain long in the monastery of the Son of Hussig. It had a long and strange wandering in the villages and monasteries of Armenia. A note tells how Bishop Aristides brought it to the door of St. Garabed. "Whoever dares and takes this book from the door of the church," he wrote himself, "may be punished by the punishment of Judas and by the curse of Cain."

In spite of the curse of Bishop Aristides the Bible was soon removed from the door of St. Garabed. Father Mamar, a monk from the monastery of the St. Apostles informs us that he "saw the Bible imprisoned in the hands of infidels and succeeded only with hardship and by the aid of people to deliver it from them." About a hundred years later the book became the family Bible of a certain Garib and of his descendants. Doctor Leonid Pirgalemian, a noted Armenian philologist, examined it in 1869 and copied the notes found on the flyleaves.

The book has artistic merits. The handwriting is fine throughout, and the initials—combinations of birds and fishes—are not merely quaint but also delicate and beautiful. The marginal decorations show a large variety; designs of pillars, candelabra, wreaths of roses, figures of saints, crowds of pilgrims, and crusaders with halberds. The full-page miniatures are all illustrations of Biblical stories. Their drawing is simple and crude, but the conception is always interesting and

original. They are imbued with that strange spirit of Armenian orthodoxy.

But before one reaches the contents, the heavy, hand-wrought silver binding—the work of a monk in Billis—arrests his attention. The embossed image of the Crucifixion on the front cover, and that of the Resurrection on the back, are examples of exquisite craftsmanship. The body of Christ, the figures of the mourning women, and especially those of the evangelists, saints and soldiers, even the lambs and the rocks are drawn with a rare ability, a minute care for detail. It was due to this binding, made in 1663, that the book has wandered so far to the West. The beautiful work excited the interest of the late Professor Maxwell Sommerville of Philadelphia, who brought it home from his travels in the East. After his death the volume fell into other hands, until now it has reached the Boston Public Library.

The book has been placed on exhibition in the Barton Room, where it will remain for two weeks.

Boston Transcript

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1926

TO DISCUSS PRIMITIVE MIND

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden Will Give Address at Boston Public Library on Monday Evening

At the Boston Public Library Monday at 8.15 P. M. the Boston branch of the American Folk-Lore Society will hold an open meeting, at which the speaker will be Dr. Herbert J. Spinden on "The Primitive Mind and the Civilization." The lecture, which will be illustrated with lantern slides, is based on Dr. Spinden's observations of primitive mentality, as seen by him during his many years of exploration in Mexico, Central America and South America. Dr. Addington Bruce, president of the Folk-Lore Society's Boston branch, will introduce Dr. Spinden.

Notes for Bibliophiles

Edited by LEONARD L. MACKALL

"More Books"

"MORE BOOKS" is the new and striking title of the new series, begun with the consolidated number for January-March, 1926, of the admirable and well known Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. With this March number Dr. Zoltan Haraszti, for two years past in charge of the Barton-Ticknor division, begins his work as the official editor of publications of the library, and he certainly does it very well indeed. Among the notable items in this first number are: "John Adams Among His Books" (describing the Centenary Exhibition), selected from the Adams Library of 3,019 volumes, 488 of which contain autographs conscientiously listed here in alphabetical order; on Montaigne editions in the library, with a note by Frank H. Chase showing that the six lines of verse on the "King James" copy of the first edition, London, 1603, of old Florio's masterly English version used by Shakespeare, are really not by King James, as is usually assumed (see, for instance, "Notes and Queries"

for September 6, 1884," and Allan F. Westcott's "New Poems by James I of England," Columbia University Press, New York, 1911, but are, in fact, merely a garbled copy of lines 1,108-1,113 of the Third Part of the Third Day of the Second Week of Joshua Sylvester's translation of the "Divine Weeks" of Guillaume de Saluste du Bartas (e. g., 2d ed., 1608). This "King James" copy, given to the Boston Public Library by Augustus Hemmaway in 1902, had been sold at auction in London on August 7, etc., 1884, with the rest of the large library of the once well known editor, scholar, collector and forger, John Payne Collier, who very probably himself forged these very verses, as well as so much else in numerous books and manuscripts. Collier's forgeries form a long and complicated story of almost romantic interest and infinite variety. A very useful and welcome feature of this first number of "More Books" is a general index to the whole of the previous Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, 1867-1925, in which so much of value is almost buried about just such a master-key.

The second number—that is, "Vol. I, No. 4," for April—includes notes on Bacon and his works, with facsimiles of various signatures; Mme. de Staël and John Adams's opinion of her (it was not very favorable!) and his notes on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras. The double number 5-6 for May includes a paper on "Childhood Memories as the Source of Creative Art; and American Libraries, Their Past, Present and Future." The following double number (7-8) for July-August includes, for instance, a paper on Noodle's Island, now East Boston, with facsimile of a recently acquired Indian Deed of 1684-85, and some notes on the Clawson sale (see BOOKS for May 16, July 4 and August 18) and the seven books bought there for the Boston Public Library, including Massinger's "The Excellent Comedy Called the Old Law, or a New Way to Please You," printed for Edward Archer in 1656, with an interesting appended list entitled "An Exact and Perfect Catalogue of all the Plaies that were ever printed, together with all the Authors' names, and what are Comedies, Histories, Interludes, Masks, Pastorals, Tragedies: And all these Plaies you may have at the Signe of the Adam and Eve, in Little Britain; or at the Ben Johnson's (sic) Head in Thredneedle Street, over against the Exchange." The first page of this Catalogue is reproduced in facsimile. This copy sold for \$260 at the Hoe sale in April, 1911; for \$255 at the H. V. Jones sale in January, 1919, and

for \$260 at the Clawson sale. Each number of "More Books" contains, of course, lists of important recent accessions, library notes, etc. This admirable monthly bulletin costs now only 50 cents a year, postpaid. Like our own excellent New York Public Library Bulletin, it is far more than worth the money to any one really at all interested in books.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1926

CHAOS AND PROMPTITUDE

The Lenox String Quartet Fills the Library to Overflowing — Eager Public; Barred Doors; Musical Balance—A Confused Outcome

A NEW experience in concert-going awaited the reviewer at the Boston Public Library last evening. An experience it was that carried him back to a past almost forgotten, that also reminded him of the listening many another is forced to do. Perhaps all this will assist in answering a question or two.

But to begin at the beginning. The objective was the concert of the Lenox String Quartet on the "Coolidge Foundation." Traffic between Newtonville and Boston being unexpectedly light, the reviewer arrived at the library earlier than is the custom among his fraternity. The big Edison clock that dominates Boylston street said ten minutes before eight. But the big iron gates were hoisted. A sign informed one rather redundantly that the door was closed, adding as an afterthought (or a reason) that all available standing-room and all seats were already occupied. After searching out one of the devious byways which men of the press are always supposed to be able to find in order to reach their destination, the reviewer entered the lecture room—to the surprise of the doorman—at five minutes before eight. All of which is mere prelude to the statement of fact that the concert was already in progress at that time. Many a time has a reviewer sat musing about the vagaries of managers in beginning concerts late. Be it said in the same breath, however, that late concerts in Boston are the exception. But never before has one been called upon to speculate concerning a beginning earlier than announced. Can there be other reason than that someone unaccustomed to managing concerts reasoned—not without plausibility—that the audience being "complete," the concert might as well begin?

Which leads one first of all to the question of the accommodations for the Coolidge concerts. Plainly they have outgrown their quarters. At ten minutes

before the appointed hour there were many (two faces recognized as coming from one of the most distant suburbs) who were reading that sign on the closed door. At the previous concert by the Pro Arte Quartet available places were equally exhausted. Too long has chamber music lived a precarious existence in our concert halls. Too often have such halls been empty. For this one series of concerts at least the tide has turned. Shall the generosity of Mrs. Coolidge be thwarted in its very purpose by the limitations of a hall never intended to hold events which would draw people in considerable numbers? By no means let the educational work of these concerts be thus halted. Mrs. Coolidge's gift is not to the library, but to the people—many of them—through the library.

But the reviewer is still leaning against the back wall, overcoat on in a stuffy room, shifting the weight of his body now to one foot, now to other. Printed programs had apparently gone the way of press seats. He senses that the quartet is playing early Beethoven, looks over someone's shoulder to see that Mannes and Mozart are the other two names which this program contains. He is able at last to attempt to answer for himself the question of how much "standees" get out of a concert. Long ago he was wont to stand through concert, and received only "jumbled impressions." Would the case now, with more experience in listening, be different? Alas it was not. One heard the Beethoven, followed the score. In fact, of another early late-comer. It proved to be Op. 13, No. 1, in F major. One felt vaguely that the four players, well-lit a year ago, have somehow broadened and deepened, that balance of parts is even more perfect, that the ensemble shows a more meticulous precision. But the mental image is too confused to make positive statement to that effect.

So also with the novelty on the program. A stray printed sheet had come to hand after the playing of the Beethoven. The composer is of distinguished lineage. Leopold Damrosch, musical Mannes is a grandson of Leopold Damrosch and a son of David Mannes and Clara Damrosch Mannes. One can say with certainty that in his quartet he does not affect a very advanced modern style. Even a "standee" could tell that. He could also tell with certainty that there were many really fine moments in the quartet. Mr. Mannes has already learned (he is twenty-seven) in his four strings sound full and rich. In his ventiveness he seems not to be lacking. But such vagrant impressions as reached the back of the room led one to suspect a degree of looseness of construction leading to wandering effect. But one cannot state this as a well considered opinion. If it is wrong, the reviewer (and the Boston Public Library) apologizes to Mr. Mannes for the error.

A. H. M.

Long-Wandering Armenian Bible Finds Haven in Boston Library

Ancient Illuminated Manuscript of New Testament Reveals Artistic Originality—Hand-Carved Silver Binding Forms Part of Current Display

An Armenian Bible, written on vellum and adorned by 40 full-page illustrations and over 100 illuminated initials and marginal ornamentalions, has been recently added to the collection of manuscripts in the Boston Public Library. The Bible—a complete text of the New Testament—was written in 1475. The many notes on the fly leaves, on the reverse sides of the miniatures and at the end of the Gospel narratives show that the book has had a curious origin and a long and chequered career. It has been placed on exhibition in the Barton room, where it will remain on view for two weeks.

As in the case of any other manuscript, one turns for information to the end, to the colophon. There, tucked in among many thanksgivings and even more numerous prayers, is a paragraph which tells that "this Holy Bible was written during the sacred patriarchate of Sarkis and the prelate of Bishop Johannes, in the land of Arperan, in the city of Pergri, in the monastery named after the Son of Hussig—and for the use of Father Megurdich and all the other monks who were there."

A little farther on the date is given clearly: "The finishing of this book was in 924 of the time of Greater Armenia." The year given corresponds to the year 1475 of the Christian era.

The scribe of the book was Gregory, a monk in the Monastery of the Son of Hussig. "It was the desire of Father Megurdich," he writes, "that this Bible should be written by me. This is a spiritual treasure, not plunderable, a garden full of sunshine and flowers."

He calls himself "Gregory the unworthy." The colophon of this manuscript is, indeed, very different in tone from those of the western manuscripts. The French, German, Dutch, and other Bibles were usually very confident of their own abilities, finishing their works, they were overflowing with congratulations for themselves, praying for plenty of drink, good meats, and all sorts of choice pleasures. Their Oriental brothers, on the other hand, exulted in humbleness and self-humiliation.

But the Bible did not remain long in the Monastery of the Son of Hussig. Notes within it indicate long and strange wanderings in the villages and monasteries of Armenia. The book has great artistic merit. The handwriting is fine throughout, and the initials are not merely quaint but also delicate and beautiful. The marginal decorations show a large variety. The full page miniatures are all illustrations of Biblical stories. Their drawing is simple and crude, but the conception is always interesting and original.

But before one reaches the contents, the heavy, hand-wrought silver binding—the work of a monk in Bitlis—arrests the attention. The embossed image of the crucifixion on the front cover, and that of the resurrection on the back, are examples of exquisite craftsmanship. It was due to this binding, made in 1663, that the book has wandered so far to the West. The beautiful work excited the interest of Prof. Maxwell Sommerville of Philadelphia, famous collector of gems, canons and illustrations, who brought it home from his travels in the East.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1926

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS

Photographs by William E. Merrill will be on view in the art department of the Boston Public Library until Dec. 18. This collection called "Boston Doorways" and the "Out-of-Doors" is designed by Mr. Merrill for the encouragement of other amateurs.

Mr. Merrill's photographic ventures are made with a very inexpensive snapshot camera, 2½x¾ size, to show some of the many possibilities to be obtained by the users of any kind of camera whatsoever.

It is to be hoped that exhibitions of this kind will stimulate and develop a keener interest in good photography and a wider range in the choice of subjects. It is really regrettable that so many are content with pictures relating to domestic life only.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1926

LIBRARY ASSISTANT DROPS DEAD IN HULL

Michael J. Conroy, first assistant in the Bates Hall reference department of the Boston Public Library, dropped dead yesterday in B street, in the Waverland section of Hull, shortly after leaving his home, nearby, for Boston. Death is believed to have been due to heart affection, aggravated by the exertion of walking through the deep snow. Surviving Mr. Conroy are his widow and three children.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1926

LIBRARY MEETING TO DISCUSS "IS" AND "ARE"

The controversy over the correct usage of the verbs "is" and "are," especially with a collective noun, will be discussed by the Committee on Everyday English at a meeting at the Public Library at 4 P. M. Tuesday. The public is (or are) invited.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1926

THE LIBRARIAN

A PRANK of typography which turned a laugh ribwards has just been called to the Librarian's attention. It appears that a distinguished contemporary newspaper recently described an address read at a library convention as having been "A plea for broader and more far-reaching activities by the public libraries of the United States in helping the foreign born in this country to a broader appreciation of Boston."

Concerning this laudable prayer, one may ask, of course: "Where is the error?" Or indeed, one may go further and ask: "Where is the laugh?" But in the interest of strict reportorial accuracy it is necessary to relate that after the word "appreciation" a line of type was omitted which would have shown that the address in question was not "of Boston," but by Miss Edna Phillips of Boston, the well-known leader of library work for immigrants in the staff of the Massachusetts Division of Free Public Libraries.

Still one may insist—if one will—that the whole subject is no matter for laughter. What are the great industrial interests of New England now striving to accomplish? They are worthy laboring by various avenues of promotion to give the whole country a "broader appreciation of Boston"—or, in any case, of New England products marketed through Boston. Why not a similar campaign of promotion for the beauties, the books and the beans of Boston in the esteem of immigrants in all parts of the Nation. Surely this is a good and deserving cause. But, then, of course, one must admit that it would be "a bit thick" to ask all the public libraries in the United States to help advance the good cause.

Speaking of a proper "appreciation of Boston," the Librarian must say, however, that not for several years has there been written a more distinguished expression of the great basic concepts and practices of the American public library than has lately been contributed by Boston's librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden. The text stood first as foreword to the remarkable report on "Libraries and Adult Education" after the survey lately conducted by the American Library Association. And now the text takes a leading place in the new issue of "More Books," the revered bulletin of the Boston Public Library which has in recent months gained so much new life and light from the editorship of Mr. Zoltan Harnszti.

The attributes of Mr. Belden's text on "The Function of the Public Library," which lead the Librarian to reprint it here, are its qualities of force and conciseness. Emotionally it is of broad and free inspiration. Intellectually it has sharp and exact definition. The treatise follows:

"More and more it is seen how firmly the public library rests, for foundation, upon a nation's faith in the power of thought. This faith—this belief in the ennobling and strengthening values of the things of the mind—continues so great that our communities are increasingly willing to be taxed in order to make the records of thought freely available to all comers at all times.

"Acting upon this faith, the public library, through the proffer of ever more effective service to persons of all ages, both educated and uneducated, eagerly promotes the advancement of learning. That is the task which it accomplishes through stimulating and encouraging the reading of the best books and the making of investigations in every realm of thought and knowledge. At the same time the library is the medium through which the community provides for its members, one and all, the means of recreation, inspiration and education in the broadest sense through books and all other forms of recorded thought.

"The service of the public library begins today, as it has for years past, in the work with children. For them it is the chief gateway to the world of books. Through the wisely directed story-hour, through class and individual instruction in the use of books, through expert and sympathetic advice, it inculcates the habit and love of good reading. It supplements the instruction of the school and college, and serves as a continuation school for all of life. By its intelligent work with children, the public library has the power, ultimately, to lift the thinking of a whole community to higher levels.

"Similarly, the public library of today can do much to increase the earning-power of the community and the well-being of the great corporation and the individual artisans in its employ—can all be helped by the library which will select books adapted to the raising of standards of efficiency, and will make them easily available. The economic level as well as the intellectual tone of the community can be deeply affected by the service of the library.

"Recent immigrants may be aided in becoming better Americans; the stranger may be made at home; the scholar, the inventor, the poet, the artist can all be helped, toward creative work by the public library. It is all things to all men, and its possession in freely available form of the best thought of all times, on all possible subjects, gives it, perhaps, a wider potentiality of human helpfulness than any other agency hitherto conceived.

"While the public library does not give formal instruction, it provides, or should be able, with the aid of inter-library loans from neighboring libraries or loans from central libraries established to meet the need, to provide the best books on every possible subject of interest or curiosity. The efficient public library will aid the enquirer in the wise choice of the book or books suited to his or her individual needs or desires. But it goes further, and through such devices as lectures, exhibitions, musical performances and reproductions of music by mechanical means, through reading lists and other forms of library publicity and propaganda, and most helpful and significant of all, by means of the services of trained and sympathetic personal advisors, it seeks to attract the people to its treasures, and to introduce them to books in such a way as to secure their intelligent interest.

"The public library is universal in its application. No one American institution provides so widely for the intellectual needs of every member of the community. Its service is absolutely impersonal—except in so far as it adapts its wares to its users—and it asks no questions except 'What do you want?' Through its reference service it seeks to furnish the answer to any reasonable question, no matter what its nature or who the enquirer, and to provide him with the books which he needs, so far as they are available, or can be made available; failing in this, it guides the student, whenever possible, to

the ultimate sources of information on the desired subject.

"The modern library is becoming more and more an active factor in keeping alert, open and well-informed the mind of all those who have ceased their formal school education. Through the literature of emotion and imagination, it offers an enlargement and enrichment of life through the literature of knowledge; it promotes the growth of power and of the ability to serve self and mankind. The success of a modern public library, with its ever increasing opportunities of service to the public, is dependent not alone on more adequate funds for the purchase, housing and proper care of books and related material; but also on its ability to attract to its staff persons of training and scholarship who possess those human and sympathetic qualities of mind that will win the confidence and respect of all seekers after knowledge.

"The modern public library is the most universal of all public services—an institution created by the citizens of a community to provide for their own needs in the all-embracing fields of thought and learning."

BOSTON SMARTS UNDER LASH OF "LAMPY'S" WIT

Conventions, Customs and Codfish Tremble at His Jesting Pen

The Harvard Lampoon, the university's comic, which lately got itself into trouble with its "Princeton Game Number," which has been said to have precipitated the breaking up of Harvard-Princeton athletic relations and the resultant disintegration of "The Big Three," today issued its "Boston Number."

With a cover design which depicts Paul Revere riding his galloping steed through the heavens, over Beacon Hill and the State House, "Lampy" draws himself, in the usual role of jester, tapping on the shoulder a Puritan whose hatband is labelled "Boston," to break the news that "The Revolution is over." The prologue says:

Yes, Boston's the land of the codfish,
We've heard it said over and over,
Where O'Clanceys just speak to Cabotznieks,
And Cabotznieks just speak to Jehovah.

But may we propose one more bumper
To this home of the long-suffering cod,
Where the Lampon cavorts with the devil
And the Crimson plods onward with God?

A good, rousing roast to Old Boston,
With her mind half-simmered in the past,
With her ears stuffed with wax against the news,
And Conservatism lashed to the mast.

Here, Boston, we proffer this mirror
For your delectation. What recks
It that anyone's shocked at the image?
The mirror is slightly convex.

Popular Conception of Boston

Editorially, "Lampy" points out that the popular conception of Boston is a codfish ball completely surrounded by beans. Lampy prefers to think of it as a mummy surrounded by descendants. Although these descendants are in most ways pleasant and reasonable persons, give them a history book for a Bible and a piece of the Mayflower for a relic and they will work up more religious perspiration than a whirling dervish on a six-day spin.

"Perhaps for this reason, Boston has been called a state of mind and the Transcript may be said to be a condensation of its vaporings. For years that worthy sheet has devoted its entire time to Boston, seldom departing from it except to make some cursory mention of Siam or South Africa when the Churchman wanders afield. Its encyclopedic Saturday evening edition gives a complete history of Boston from its founding to the present time and even includes the more respectable items of the day's news. You may be sure, if you have waded through it, that you know Boston, unless it should happen that you are interested in the more sordid side of its life, in which case it will be necessary to slip the bell boy a quarter and have him smuggle in a Telegraph.

"Following the example of this revered contemporary, Lampy too has turned his attention to Boston, and has appointed himself the Jester Afflict. He has been rather high-handed, he admits, in his treatment of the mummies and may be damned with hell, book, and candle for an insolent knave as the result of it. But it is his humble opinion that Boston has run too long on the reputations of those ancestors. If any are not buried soon, God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Edwin Abbey's Paintings

"Lampy" sees no person, he says, why the junction of Milk street and Water street should not be called Adulteration square. The Jester is also of the opinion that while Faneuil Hall and the State House may dispute over which was the cradle of Liberty, no one has denied that the Capitol at Washington is its grave.

"If we are to judge by the posthumous in which the Boston Library has placed Edwin Abbey's paintings, it is safe to assume that The Quest of the Holy Grail was carried on with the aid of candles and lanterns," "Lampy" continues. And the Jester hears that "agitation is being started by some of the inmates of Messrs. Lee, Higginson, Kidder, Peabody, and Hurd's & Sons' asylums for young Harvard graduates to have the institutions moved up to Copley square in order to avoid the taint of commercialism, which association with State Street does give one."

As for Commonwealth Avenue

The Lampoon is certain that "it must have been a sculptor who suggested that Commonwealth Avenue be called Rotten Row." Furthermore, "as soon as an Irish stew crosses the line between South Boston and Back Bay it becomes a New England Baked Dinner."

Someone, "Lampy" reports, "went into the Old Corner Bookstore to purchase a copy of the King James Bible. 'We used to sell it,' the clerk admitted, 'but one day we read it through, and really we found such perfectly awful stories—'

Other articles are "A Popular History of Knowledge" and "Lament of the Deserted Debutante." A two-page drawing pictures "The Battle of Bunkey Hill." A nine-section cartoon shows just how Boston and Back Bay it becomes a New England Baked Dinner. "The Boston Masseur." In the center of the jam, stretched on the pavement, over his recumbent figure, is the victim, "bumped off" by a monster truck. Speaking of traffic tangles, "Lampy" says:

There used to be a traffic cop
At Park Street who could cause to stop
A vehicle of any kind
By simply holding up his hand
Alas, one day he tried to bar
The Governor's new Packard car.
It was a fatal social blunder;
He's still at Park Street—Park Street Under.

"The John Singer Sargent Daubs" take up two pages and another section is devoted to a page from Boston's High Book. "The House That Mrs. Jack (Gardner) Built" is also shown.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1926

Michael J. Conroy

The funeral of Michael J. Conroy of Hull, first assistant in the reference department of the Boston Public Library, was held yesterday with regular high mass at St. Cecilia's Church, Back Bay, celebrated by the Rev. Francis X. Quinn. There was a large attendance of mourners, including Director Charles F. D. Belding, Frank H. Chase and Pierce Buckley of the library staff.

Mr. Conroy was connected with the public library for more than 20 years and was highly regarded by the students, newspaper men, and others having occasion to make use of the reference department in Park Hall. His patience, kindness and resourcefulness were much appreciated. He was indefatigable in tracing unfamiliar statistics and in producing books and pamphlets conveying information upon almost every subject.

He had a remarkable memory for out-of-the-way poems and was usually able to trace the exact citation quotations. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the library, which he at all times manifested great care. He complied and published in the library one of one-act plays and the other of longer dramas. He continued to be in close touch with the I. C. publishing commission in its editorial researches. In his passive the newspaper men and students were a friend and helper.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rose (Kearns) Conroy, and three children.

Boston Transcript

21 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1926

N. E. ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH VISITS B. U. TOMORROW

Twenty-Sixth Fall Meeting Will Feature Series of Sectional Conferences

With President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, Boston University dean of women, and Walter Prichard Eaton as speakers at a general conference tomorrow noon, the twenty-sixth fall meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English will get under way tomorrow morning at 9.30 with a series of sectional conferences.

Meetings will be held in the B. U. College of Business Administration building, 525 Boylston street, where the college and normal school conferences will take place; in the B. U. College of Practical Arts and Letters building, 27 Garrison street, where the high school discussion will be held; and in the lecture hall at the Public Library, where the elementary school conference will be conducted. The general conference, also in the library lecture hall, is scheduled to begin at 11.30.

Officers of the association are Professor Roy Davis of Boston University, president; Samuel F. Holmes of Worcester Academy, vice president; Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard, editor; and A. Bertam de Mille of Simmons, secretary-treasurer.

At the High School Conference

At the high school conference at the College of Practical Arts and Letters at 9.30, Mrs. Evelyn Nesmith, of the commercial department of the Nashua, N. H., high school, will read a paper on the subject, "Is Business English English?"

Among the institutions which will be officially represented at the conferences will be Harvard, Yale, Williams, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Tufts, Mount Holyoke, Wheaton and Connecticut College for Women.

The chief speaker at the general conference at 11.30 in the Public Library will be Walter Prichard Eaton. He began his career as a writer as a reporter on the old Boston Journal. Later he was dramatic critic for the New York Tribune and the New York Sun. Of recent years he has made his home at Twin Falls, Sheffield.

"Behaviorism and Teacher Training" is the subject of a paper by Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard, to be presented at the normal school meeting at 525 Boylston street at 9.30. Professor William G. Hoffman of Boston University and Miss Maude E. Gerritson of Framingham Normal School will be the other speakers at this time.

Boston Transcript
Dec 11-1926

TO DISCUSS "IS" AND "ARE"

Committee on Everyday English Invites the Public to Express Views Tuesday

The Committee on Everyday English will meet in the staff room of the Boston Public Library on Tuesday at 4 P. M. to discuss "is" and "are" as related to "oats and corn." It invites anyone with views on the matter to be present and express them, or, if that is impossible, to communicate them by letter to Laura R. Gibbs, secretary of extension service at the Boston Public Library.

The immediate question is: Should "are" be the auxiliary in the phrase, "a tremendous area in which is produced two-thirds of the oats and more than half the corn in the United States?" It has been proposed that the problem be referred to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, if the two camps of opinion cannot agree. The academy would thus become a court of appeal on matters of taste in the use of English.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1926

TO READ "A CHRISTMAS CAROL"

Miss Gertrude L. McQuesten Will Appear in the Public Library Course on Sunday

Miss Gertrude L. McQuesten of the Emerson College staff is to read "A Christmas Carol" under the auspices of the Boston Dickens Fellowship, on Sunday at 3.30 P. M. in the Public Library Hall. For five consecutive years the late Walter Bradley Tripp, dean of the college, interpreted the story and he was to have done so again at this season. His associates were eager to co-operate and Miss McQuesten volunteered to read the author's own version.

BOSTON SUNDAY POST DECEMBER 12, 1926

LIBRARIAN MICHAEL CONROY NOT EASILY REPLACED

With the funeral, the past Thursday, of Michael J. Conroy of the Boston Public Library, who died suddenly of heart failure last Monday morning on his way to work, there was marked the passing of a public servant of the highest type. His loss will be felt not only by Bostonians, but many individuals scattered about the country, who had not even met him, but found in him an invaluable friend through the far better than routine answers he wrote to letters sent to the library for information on puzzling questions of widely varied subjects.

When he served the public, one ceased to think of the cold impersonality of a large institution. With a curious, quietly fascinating geniality, he made the patron, though a perfect stranger, feel as if the two had always known each other and that this gentleman was receiving a caller among his books at home.

To the surprise of many patrons, he was not a college man. After finishing his schooling with English High, he worked his way up from mere boy "runner" to department head. He was born in East Boston only 40 years ago. For a long time past he had lived in Hull.

Mr. Conroy was first assistant in the reference department at Bates Hall. In this department are kept books that are sources of information on every conceivable topic—ranging from "who's who" in the principal nations, to famous quotations and how to read Italian heraldry. It is a great task to answer library patrons' queries merely by referring them to some particular book in this collection. But Mr. Conroy had such a knowledge of his material that he was able, from memory, to cite in many cases a variety of helpful books and to describe the respective scope and merits of each, in addition to naming which sections of book shelves they would be found in.

When patrons sought to run down in print the exact wording of some partly forgotten quotation either in verse or prose, or wanted to verify the name of the author of a quotation, Mr. Conroy very often was able to settle the matter at once by simply drawing on the tremendous fund of lines he knew by heart—and letter perfect. Not only lines and stanzas, but lengthy poems and orations in large part, were always at his tongue's tip.

Although by his gracious manner in handling all such affairs he never made patrons with faulty memories feel embarrassed, he keenly enjoyed the opportunities they brought him to test his own powers of memory. Time and again some individual would come to him very anxious to lay hands on a certain book, only to find himself unable to name either the even fairly approximate title or the author. Mr. Conroy by a sort of literary detective work based on adroit questioning seldom failed to arrive at the name of both book and author, even in such apparently hopeless cases.

Unique also was his knowledge of political events and personalities, either past or present. In fact, in the recent gubernatorial campaign his personal services were requested constantly dur-



Michael J. Conroy.

ing the stress of political battle for the tracking down of certain extensive data in quicker time than it could be accomplished if the political lieutenants were to attempt a search of reference books. Throughout the country two compilations of his published by the Boston Public Library are much in demand and accepted as standard. They are a list of one-act plays and a list of "Longer English and American Plays," containing brief summaries of the type of play, and the number of players of each sex required. He also compiled exhaustive lists of good Western and detective stories, which filled a great popular want which he felt was not sufficiently recognized by the libraries of the country.

"Really, is it right for public libraries to scare a good big part of the public away?" he remarked one time.

"It's an obvious fact that not everyone who reads is interested in officially recognized literature. There are thousands and thousands in every city who want nothing more than Western or detective stories. But as things are, I'm sure they feel that a public library is the wrong place to go to for such stories. Librarians act as if it were a crime for anyone to suppose that they can mention titles of stories of this popular kind."

"Now, if library authorities would make a human concession to people who admit they like just plain stories, a great crowd who are now scared away would get the library habit. And once they got to coming in, I'm sure their tastes would stand a better show of improving than if, as at present, they never came at all."

"I don't see why a visitor in a public library should have to use a guilty whisper to say, 'Can you give me the name of a good Wild West story?'"

Boston Traveler

Vol. CII.—No. 185. 171 Tremont Street. Established 1826.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1926

A Loss to Library Users

TO the person accustomed to visit Bates hall, the reference department of the Boston Public Library, there comes a sense of some one missing, a lack which even the best efforts of other able attendants cannot quite supply.

The sense of loss is due to the absence, forever from that room, of Michael J. Conroy, who, for thirty years, had been guiding students and inquirers through the maze of books to the articles they sought.

Conroy knew the library as no other individual knew it. His memory contained an infinite variety of material not to be found in the card catalogues. And, best of all, he was willing to put his knowledge, his time, his painstaking effort, at the disposal of everyone.

Newspapermen, delving for hidden information, were perpetually amazed and gratified at the things Conroy would do for them. Through the newspapers, and through lectures, magazine articles and books prepared with his aid, this assistant librarian exerted a vast, immeasurable influence upon public thought and welfare.

It is fitting that a man like that should be held in grateful remembrance. His family should be permitted to know that their loss is shared by many, many others.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

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Matter of Singular Verb and Plural Subject Is Referred to American Academy

The committee on everyday English held an open meeting in the Boston Public Library yesterday on the sentence "All along the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad there are vast areas in which is produced two-thirds of the oats and more than half the corn in the United States," and those present voted, 13 to 4, that "is" was permissible. The matter was referred also to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The question, should "are" be substituted for "is," was put by G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster. F. H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, presided, and Miss Laura R. Gibbs of the Public Library was secretary. Letters from those unable to attend were read.

Professor F. W. C. Hersey of Harvard wrote, "It is quite useless to discuss the ugly 'oats and corn' sentence. 'The area which produces' should be the form. But if the passage stands, 'are produced' is the form, and there is no room for argument. It would be quite useless to submit the question to the American Academy. That body cannot change the rules of grammar."

William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard, wrote, "I'm not sure that a discussion of this kind is worth while. Language is and always will be in a state of change. Either 'is' or 'are' is permissible. If there had been three subjects instead of two, no one would have thought of objecting."

Walter F. Downey of Boston English High School wrote, "The use of 'are' is preferable. There is more than one subject."

"We no longer say," wrote another, "that 'now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is Charity.'"

"My own opinion," wrote Dean William M. Warren of Boston University, "is that 'is' is preferable, that 'are' is not wrong, and that the author of such a sentence should be shot at sunrise."

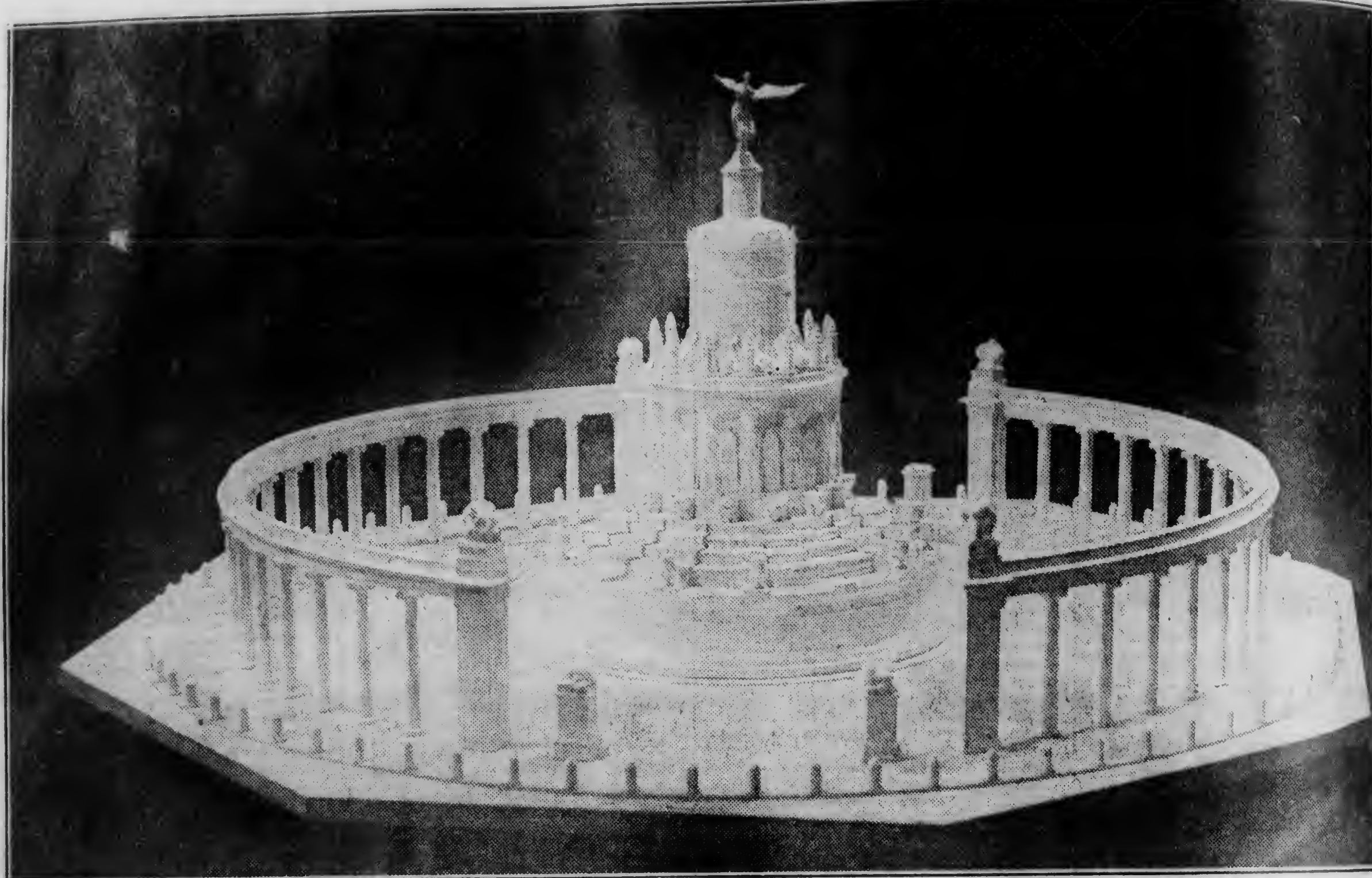
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Mr. Chase favored referring the matter to the Academy, and the vote was unanimous.

"No such discussion as this would have been had," he added, "if the miserable sentence had been written in decent English." One of the women present objected to the words "miserable" and "decent," and Mr. Chase amended his protest to say, "The sentence as a whole is so weak as to raise the question whether English intended for widespread use in advertising does not need more careful revision than it is getting at present."

Looks as if the grammarians would find out whether it is "is" or "are" at about the time the mathematicians tell a waiting world the correct age of Ann.

War Memorial Proposed for Copley Square



Guy Lowell's Design Contemplates a Perpetually Burning Flame at the Altar Within the Central Sanctuary and a Figure Representing "Hope of the Future" Surmounting the Central Structure

COPLEY SQUARE DENOUNCED AS MEMORIAL SITE

Structure Proposed in Plans of
Guy Lowell, However, Is
Commended

FIRST HEARING HELD TODAY

Model Shown for First Time Does
Not Follow Fountain
Idea

A model and sketches of a proposed war memorial to be located in Copley square, was offered by Guy Lowell and his associates before the special commission appointed by Governor Fuller under legislative resolve to consider such a project, at a public hearing in the Auditorium of the State House today. As perhaps was expected, the occasion became one for the voicing of strong protests, not against the memorial as designed by Mr. Lowell, which was praised in every particular, but against Copley square as the proper site for the erection of such a monument as would fittingly express the gratitude of the Commonwealth for the services of its war dead.

Governor Fuller, in a special message to the Legislature at the last session, upon which the resolve for the special commission was based, made known that he favored the erection of an ornate, illuminated fountain in Copley square. It was upon his invitation that Mr. Lowell prepared the present plans, which the governor has not yet seen, and which, while retaining the Copley square site, discard the fountain idea. The commission consists of Francis J. Good, former State commander of the American Legion, chairman, Mrs. Margaret Perkins Herick, James J. Phelan, Louis E. Kirstein and T. Jefferson Coolidge. The memorial plan of Mr. Lowell calls for a classic structure, Grecian in inspiration, about 160 feet in diameter and ninety feet in height. The memorial would be surrounded by thirty-six columns, with two entrances between them. Within a space of heavy patterned granite, would be the monument proper, in pink granite, within which would be a chapel or sanctuary, containing an altar before which a light would constantly burn. Surmounting the circular monument would be a bronze figure, nine feet in height, directly facing the Public Library, symbolic of the "Hope of the Future." The outside of the chapel would be adorned with sculptured figures and urns. The cost of the projects would be from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 and no suggestion is made as to the manner in which this cost, although Governor Fuller had in mind a public subscription.

Will Be No Surface Cars in Copley Sq.

Ralph Coolidge Henry, an associate of Mr. Lowell, explained the plans for the memorial in detail. Mr. Good then called upon Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and asked if the proposed structure would interfere with street car service. Mr. Dana replied that if present plans for rapid transit service are carried out there will be no surface cars in Copley square. Deputy Superintendent Thomas F. Goode of the Boston police department, in reply to questions, stated that traffic conditions could be taken care of so that the memorial would not interfere.

General Clarence R. Edwards, also a former State commander of the American Legion, sounded the first note against Copley square as a site, when he said that although the memorial as planned by Mr. Lowell would be a very beautiful object, he "couldn't get away from the idea that the block west of the State House on Beacon street would be a far better location."

Leo M. Harlow, another former Legion commander, said he believed all prejudices were overcome in the physical representation of the memorial as planned by Mr. Lowell. He said he believed the buildings on three sides of Copley square would be in complete harmony with the structure, and that on the fourth side, toward the Charles River, the construction of shops and nondescript buildings should be prevented. E. P. Carver, Jr., former commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said he resented any idea of having the memorial dedicated to World War veterans alone, but that it should be to all war veterans. He favored having the city eliminate all private buildings in the vicinity of Copley square.

Utterly Opposed to the Location

C. Howard Walker, an architect, declared himself to be "absolutely and utterly opposed to Copley Square for any monument whatever." He said it was no place for a memorial. Continuing he declared that any kind of a structure in that location would be jeopardized by the development on the side of the square next to the river. He said the Public Library is classical in architecture, while Trinity Church is not, and the Copley Plaza is between the two. The square is not large enough for a memorial, nor are the buildings such that a memorial would harmonize with them, he concluded.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, representing several organizations of war veterans, preferred the site adjacent to the State House. He said the organizations he represents are flatly opposed to having any memorial "built by rich men who did not go to war," which was the way they look upon the proposal to have the cost of the project met by public subscription.

Continued from page 1
Copley Square War Memorial

Cyrus E. Dallin, a member of the State Art Commission, said that, as a member of the original memorial commission, which favored the Charles River basin plan, he still believed that such a plan would give Boston one of the finest memorials in the world. "The ideals of a people can only be expressed through art," he declared, which means that anything in the nature of the utilitarian in a war memorial is to be most inconspicuously damned." In this regard he had high praise for the plans of Mr. Lowell. "Either this memorial is too large for Copley square, or Copley square is not large enough for this memorial," he continued. "I commend the object itself as beautiful, but the square is not adequate for it. The bridge and island memorial was the real ideal, however, and no finer or greater exemplification of the feelings of the people for the men who went to war could be left for posterity."

Henry P. Richmond, an associate of Mr. Lowell, declared that he believed Copley square could be made adequate for the memorial.

H. Dudley Murphy, also of the State Art Commission, took exceptions to this statement and said that in his opinion it was impossible to make the square adequate, while if the memorial was made smaller its dignity and importance would be taken away.

Mary Higelow favored the Copley square site. "I have found that far more people who come to Boston visit Copley square than visit the State House," she said. "People of all classes and from all places visit our Public Library. I found this to be true in Paris and again in London. It must be remembered that the library contains newspapers from all parts of the world. Many people who visit the library have never gone near the State House."

Mr. Murphy, speaking again, declared that any great memorial in the center of the river basin could be of such a height as to be silhouetted against the sky. He said there is no possibility that there ever will be forty-story skyscrapers along the esplanade. Asked if a monument in the basin, even though it might be surrounded by factories, would still meet with his approval, he replied in the affirmative, but said that factories in that location will not be permanent. Commander McGinnis of the Legion said that while he is greatly impressed with the conception of Mr. Lowell, especially because of the absence of the utilitarian idea, he could not commit the Legion to it. A committee was appointed by the Legion last night to look into the plan and report back.

The hearing was then closed, although the members of the commission and interested individuals remained in the Auditorium for an hour or more, inspecting the plans, the model and the sketches, and discussing the project further.

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The Boston Post
Established 1831
The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1926

NOT THE PLACE

It would be ungracious to quarrel with the general conception and architectural detail of the plan offered by Guy Lowell, the eminent architect, as a memorial to Massachusetts' soldiers in the World War. As the model was presented to the special Commission to consider the whole memorial project at its hearing yesterday, the beauty of its design and the inspiring idea behind it were not denied by anybody.

But the suggestion of placing this large structure in Copley square met with much opposition, and, we think, deservedly. Here are its specifications:

"A classic structure, Grecian in inspiration, about 160 feet in diameter and ninety feet in height. The memorial would be surrounded by thirty-six columns, with two entrances between them. Within a space of heavy patterned granite, would be the monument proper, in pink granite, within which would be a chapel or sanctuary, containing an altar before which a light would constantly burn. Surmounting the circular monument would be a bronze figure, nine feet in height, directly facing the Public Library, symbolic of the 'Hope of the Future.' The outside of the chapel would be adorned with sculptured figures and urns." It is hard to visualize that as having a proper or even adequate setting in the space afforded by Copley square.

Massachusetts is one day to erect a suitable memorial to her brave sons who fought for her, for their country and for humanity in the greatest of all wars. Whether the cost shall be \$1,750,000—which would be the expense of the Lowell plan—or less, or more, the time is coming when the Commonwealth will do her part in honoring them and do it well. But better still further deliberation than a mistake either of location or character.

We believe that it would be a serious error to place such an elaborate composition as this—or any memorial structure at all, for that matter, in Copley square. It would not be good artistic judgment to fill up that open space and shut off our best vista, of which we have so few in the city, that dominated by the grand dignity of the Public Library which, by the way, is far more appreciated today than when it was built. Let the triangle remain unencumbered, but green and well kept. We need more of such areas, instead of less.

If Mr. Lowell's artistic and finely-felt structure were to be accepted, an infinitely better setting could be found for it somewhere in the Fenway than in a busy, semi-downtown public square.

Dec. 16, 1926.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Library Workers Recall Days When \$13 a Month Was Salary

Three With 50 Years' Service Tell How Staff Was
Like Family Group—Visits of Longfellow, Holmes,
Mark Twain and Others Enlivened the Hours

Recently friends on the staff of the Boston Public Library have marked with appropriate expression the accumulation of 50 years' experience in the work of the institution by Miss Florence H. Richards, Miss Margaret Sheridan and Frank C. Blaisdell.

To Miss Richards, Nov. 14 of 1876, which was a Wednesday, was an important day, for it was then that she first signed the day sheet, the habitual record of working attendance of the period, and became one of the number of youthful clerks whose duties included the covering of books with paper covers.

On a Monday morning from 300 to 500 books had to be covered meticulously in brown paper. Miss Richards' wage was \$13 a month, with half a day a month for holiday. It was quite possible to live modestly on such a wage in those days and there were no disputes about increases.

Staff Like a Family Group

The library staff was like a family group. The library building occupied the present site of the Colonial Theater on Boylston Street and somehow, in the comparatively small group comprising the staff, it was not too difficult to accomplish the labor involved in the keeping for circulation of the 100,000 volumes which then made up the library. That there was no illusion of false formality among this family group is perhaps best fixed by the fact that Miss Sheridan, in signing the day sheet on that same day signed herself, forthrightly, as "Maggie Sheridan."

Mr. Blaisdell remembers well the visits paid by notable people to the library in those days. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mark Twain and the others of that literary group of New England's Golden Age used

the library constantly, coming in quietly, making few demands for service, working long hours over reference books and departing as quietly as they had come.

Dion Basco, a celebrated actor of the day, once stopped in to look at some rare books. W. H. H. Murray, then rector of the Park Street Church, was a regular visitor and to the surprise and excitement of the staff, the Emperor of Brazil appeared one day in Bates Hall. One day Samuel F. Smith, author of "America" wrote a stanza of the hymn on a scrap of paper and presented it to Mr. Blaisdell.

No Children's Room Then

There was, then, no children's room. There was the lower or Bates Hall, the newspaper room and scattered about a few statuettes and pictures. Children must have arrived at the age of 16 years before having a library card, although now they must only have finished with the third grade in school in order to be eligible.

And now, as the holidays approach, Miss Richards and her co-members of the Half Century Club look back on another year when, about this time, the Rev. James, Hubbard, a friend of all members of the library staff, drove up what was then Van Rensselaer Place in a great pung, loaded with fur robes and straw and fetched the entire staff out to his home in Cambridge.

And the staff members sang songs as they rode along through a careless country, the runners of the pung singing against the white, packed snow, with the bell-trimmed harnesses of the horses giving point to "Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells" and the chief topic of conversation the innovation of a new librarian who had increased the half holiday a month to 2½ days each month for the library workers.

Half a Century Among Books

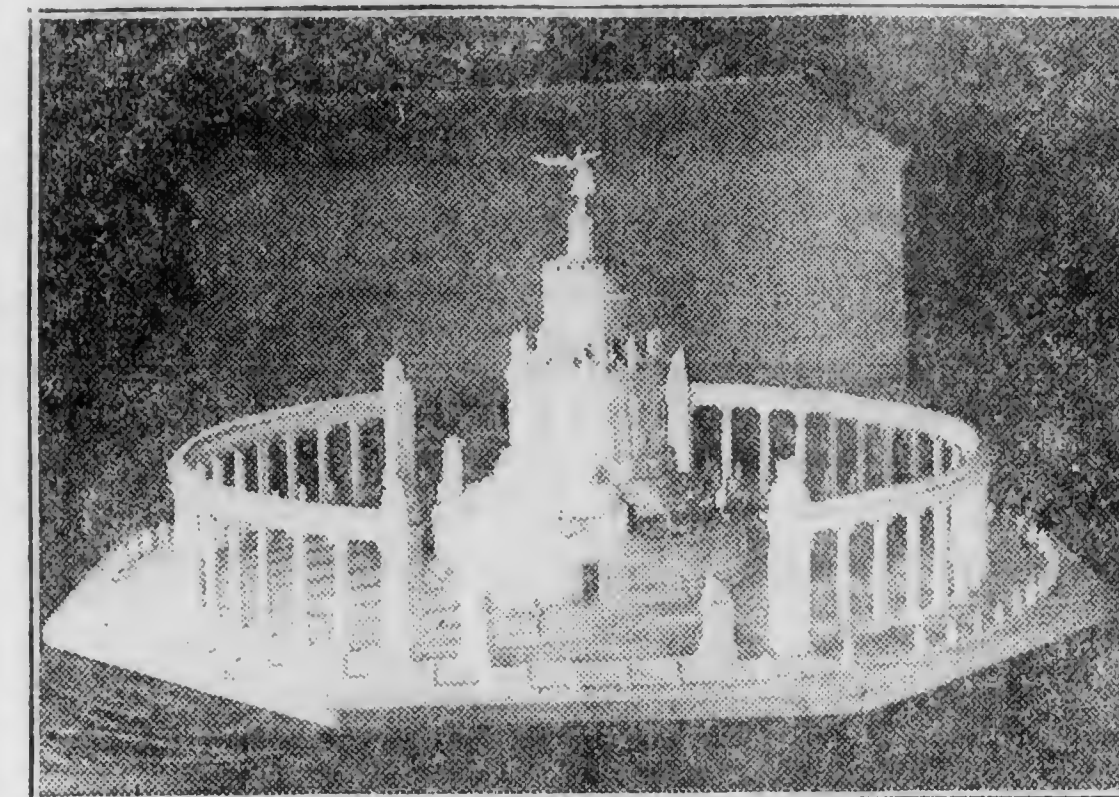


BOSTON'S VETERAN LIBRARY WORKERS
Left to Right—Miss Margaret Sheridan, Charles Belden, Frank C. Blaisdell, and Miss Florence Richards. Miss Sheridan, Miss Richards and Mr. Blaisdell have been at the Boston Public Library more than 50 years.

Boston Post December 15, 1926.

OPPOSITION TO MEMORIAL SITE

Copley Square Declared Too Small
for Chapel as Proposed to
Special Commission



PROPOSED WAR MEMORIAL FOR COPLEY SQUARE

Design of Guy Lowell and associates for memorial to the Bay State dead in the World war, prepared at request of Governor Fuller and submitted to special commission yesterday.

Opposition to the erection of a memorial to World war veterans in Copley square featured the first hearing yesterday before the special commission appointed by Governor Fuller to consider the question.

While a plan of a proposed memorial was presented to the commission by Guy Lowell and his associates and the model was generally commended, the location in Copley square was strongly opposed, on the ground that the square is not large enough to carry an imposing structure and also because the character of buildings along the Boylston street side of the square is such as to detract from any ornamental memorial.

90-FOOT CHAPEL

The model presented by Mr. Lowell and his associates would consist of a chapel monument, surmounted by a bronze figure symbolic of "Hope," facing the Public Library, the figure being nine feet high and the whole monument rising to a height of 90 feet. The memorial would be rimmed with 26 columns, the whole base of the memorial being 100 feet in diameter, classic in design and of Grecian inspiration. The chapel would be of pink granite, and within the chapel would be an altar, before which a light would burn constantly.

The estimated cost of the proposed memorial would be \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The proposal originally made by Governor Fuller was for the erection of a fountain, similar to those which adorn public gardens in European cities. The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature on the subject near the close of the last session, but his ideas at that time did not call for such an elaborate or extensive structure as is now proposed.

The Governor has not seen the model proposed by Mr. Lowell.

General manager Dana of the Boston Elevated and Deputy Superintendent of Police Thomas E. Goode told the commission that the proposed memorial would not interfere with either street railway or automobile traffic handling in the square.

Site at State House

General Edwards commended the style of memorial proposed by Mr. Lowell, but expressed his own opinion that the plot of ground immediately west of the State House would be a much better site for such a memorial. C. Howard Walker, Boston architect, strongly opposed locating the memorial in Copley square because of the small area there and the character of buildings on the side parallel with the Charles River.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs also urged location of a memorial west of the State House, suggesting that the surroundings there are less likely to change than are those around Copley square.

Cyrus E. Dallin of the State Art Commission revived the proposal of a few years ago for a memorial in the form of an island in the Charles River. H. Lindley Murphy, also of the State Art Commission, agreed with Mr. Dallin that Copley square is too small, and disagreed with Henry P. Richmond, an associate of Mr. Lowell, that it could be made large enough. Mr. Murphy said that an island memorial in the Charles River would be unique in the United States.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FOUNDED 1876

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

DECEMBER 1, 1926

VOL. 51, No. 21



BOSTON'S LIBRARY PUSH CARL, REALLY A BANANA WAGON HIRED BY THE DAY, WITH A REAL ITALIAN CART PUSHER, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE LIBRARIAN OF THE TYLER STREET LIBRARY AND BY A BOY WITH A LARGE TOWN CRIER BELL AS IT FOLLOWED ITS ROUTE THRU THE CONGESTED STREETS OF BOSTON'S "SOUTH END," WITH THE FOREIGN PATRONS—PRINCIPALLY JEWS, ITALIANS, GREEKS, SYRIANS AND A FEW OTHER NATIONALITIES, INCLUDING NEGROES—THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS WERE THOSE ON CITIZENSHIP AND HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1926

CONCERT-CHRONICLE: CHAMBER-PIECES AND CHRISTMAS ORATORIO

"THE FLONZALEYS" IN FORM AND MEASURE

Beethoven, Schumann and a Pleasing Set of Variations by Mr. Mason — The Accustomed "Messiah," the Accustomed Way—With Apologies to Mr. Milhaud—After Many Days Mme. Landowska

IT IS a merit of the Flonzaley Quartet that it makes chamber-music sound like chamber-music. The most energetic and full-throated composer may not persuade it that two violins, one viola and one violoncello can possibly resemble an orchestra. Nor are Messrs. Bettl and Pochon, Messrs. Moldavan and d'Archanbeau, to be beguiled into the notion that, if they lay on and spare not, then do they attain emotional stress and utter, puissant musical thoughts. As far also are they from the delusion that a string quartet consists of one leader—at the first violin; a second in command—at the violoncello; two dutiful subordinates in the other chairs.

"The Flonzaleys," as they proved once more at their concert in the Public Library last evening, play chamber-music primarily as an ensemble in which the fusion, the reciprocity or the contrast of the four voices are the essential and characterizing thing. They play it as though the several instruments were in amicable conversation through many moods, in which each has an equitable share and in which none need overbear its neighbor. They also assume that when a composer writes a quartet, he desires to be heard in intimacy; proportions and stresses his music accordingly; sets in finely chiseled detail. They further agree that unrelaxing technical mastery and unwavering sense of poise are sure means to these good ends. So doing, in a day when other quartets are rather the fashion in chamber-concerts, they may be pardoned an occasional dryness of tone, a slip once and again in intonation, a few measures less animated than analyzed. Far oftener they are the voice of chamber-music unlabored and unalloyed.

The two familiar numbers upon the program of Sunday—the second of Beethoven's Rasumovsky Quartets (in E minor) and Schumann's Quartet in A major—prompted these reflections and generated another. As Beethoven transformed the symphony, so also he transformed the string quartet. Haydn, Mozart, a score of minor eighteenth-century pens, wrote it as a discreet and elegant music for noblemen's drawing-rooms. They shaped their quartets as though they were mindful of the graceful chairs upon which the company sat, of the inlaid console-tables against which some of it leaned, of the brocades and ruffles in which it was dressed. They were less occupied with a poetry than with a diversified comedy in tones, bright, gay, polished, touched occasionally with sentiment, for a little perversely pensive. In youth Beethoven "followed the best models"; then, because the will and the temperament were stirring within him, began to enlarge, invigorate and free the instruments; ply them upon deeper-moulded or brusquer patterns; make both the channel for richer musical matter engendered and colored by more poetic mood. By the time he had reached this second Rasumovsky Quartet of his middle years, chamber-music as deep-voiced, sustained and romantic as the Adagio was second nature to him; the crossing freedoms of the Allegretto an eager exercise; the changeful fancies of the Finale high spirits released. The four instruments—pretty fellows in Mozart's and Haydn's time—now answered, freely and distinctively, to this more strenuous bidding. Along came other composers to profit by Beethoven's enlarging and deepening of chamber-music, but not always to gain his skill and fertility of means. The enduring virtue of Schumann's Quartet in A major is its warmth of matter. The variations of the Scherzo may tumble and twiddle about, but in them runs fancy. The refrain of the last movement is of like playful humor to the recurring cadence in Beethoven's Finale. The first and the slow movement of Schumann survive by soulful, poetized, romantic glow. It was his limitation to be a poor hand with any other instruments than the piano and the voice. He will clutter rather than individualize his two violins, viola and violoncello; confuse them with a piano; set them to clumsy and reluctant tasks; leave them opaque rather than transparent. Beethoven's milder and warmer matter; but not Beethoven's well-judged and fecund voices. Not until the days of Debussy and Ravel were the textures and the techniques of the string quartet to be enriched.

"The Flonzaleys" middle number was a set of manuscript variations by Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason upon the theme of the slow movement in Mr. John Powell's "Sonata Nobile," a brotherly borrowing indeed. There are six in all, with a fine-drawn, low-voiced finale quite at odds with the exuberant and displayful ardors usual in such places. By inclination and habit Mr. Mason prefers the older and "absolute" patterns of music above the later and more expansive forms. In them, moreover, he works easily and expertly. To the layman Mr. Powell's theme does not betray itself as a seed-patch of music; but played once and twice by way of introduction it

gains spaciousness. Forthwith Mr. Mason fertilizes it into well-furnished, well-contrasted and curiously brief variations. (Can it be that our champion of the orthodoxies is turning modernist in this terseness of development?) Not one is merely manipulative and scholarly. Each runs in lyrical and fanciful vein; each flows into the next as though Mr. Mason were happily embarked upon a current of invention; all are pleasant to hear for an apt and ready workmanship. Upon them ensues the finale, again lyrical, still flowing, winning the ear by grace of form and poise of sentiment; while in the occasionally ornate measures the composer bestows his reward of merit upon the players. Contrary to the rules, Mr. Mason, as he grows older, waxes genial in his music-making. H. T. P.

The Light of Precedent

Tradition demands that some time during the month before Christmas the Handel and Haydn Society give a performance of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah." Tradition had its way on Sunday afternoon; the performance of "The Messiah" took place in Symphony Hall. Mr. Emil Mollenhauer conducted; the Boston Festival Orchestra performed the accompaniments; Mr. Frank H. Luker played the organ; parts of an ensemble of 400 voices performed the choruses; and four singers of reputation sang the solos. According to the annals of the organization, the Handel and Haydn Society first performed "The Messiah" on Christmas Day, 1818. Since then the society has sung the oratorio 153 times, including the performance yesterday afternoon. Since 1854, Boston has heard "The Messiah" every year at Christmas time. Since 1899, Mr. Mollenhauer has been conductor at the performances.

Thus, to many of those who occupied most of the three thousand seats in Symphony Hall yesterday, the occasion must have been as familiar as it was heart-warming. Members of the orchestra and the chorus arrived first on the platform and took their appointed places. Mr. Luker at the organ sounded the pitch and the busy tuning-up began. Then the soloists appeared and came to the front amid the applause of their fellow singers and of the audience. Finally Mr. Mollenhauer walked slowly to the conductor's stand. It was the occasion for greetings on the part of the many friends with whom he had worked for many years; the audience, as well, welcomed Mr. Mollenhauer's arrival. Even the program book presented its accustomed signs and inscriptions. Still standing serene upon the page is the name of Charles Jennens, set down as the one who selected the passages from the Scriptures to be used as libretto. Poor, humble Mr. Pouley! Discovery of his importance came too late. It was he who compiled the text—so present day commentators have revealed—only to have the unctuous Mr. Jennens take credit for it. He was only a penniless clergyman and secretary to Mr. Jennens.

Christian Science
Monitor
Dec 20-1926

MUSIC

Flonzaley Quartet

The Flonzaley Quartet, Messrs. Betti, Pochon, Moldavan and D'Arhambeau, gave a concert last night in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. This was the third in the series of free monthly concerts of chamber music given under the Elizabethan Shurtleff Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress. It was also, so far as records at hand show, the first time the Flonzaleys had ever played in Boston at a concert open to the public without admission charge. It was not surprising, therefore, that long before the scheduled hour the hall had been filled and the doors closed.

The program was made up of Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, op. 59, no. 2; Daniel Gregory Mason's Variations on a Theme of John Powell, op. 24, and Schumann's Quartet in A major, op. 41, no. 3. A thoroughly classical program, though Mr. Mason's opus was played from manuscript. For Mr. Mason, member of a distinguished musical family, professor of music at Columbia and author of many authoritative historical and critical books on music, keeps himself in this, as in his other compositions, free of any taint of what is loosely known as modernism. Reading that the theme used here is by John Powell, the listener might have expected an excursion into the dark fields of jazz. Not at all. The theme is of distinctly devotional nature, introduced Andante con moto. The reverent mood is preserved throughout the eight linked sections, though one of them is marked "un poco animato" and another "Allegro giusto." Though this music might have been written at any time in the last century, it is nevertheless so well made and so imbued with the composer's musical culture as to seem reflective rather than reminiscent. Decidedly an agreeable piece of music.

Of course, Mr. Mason's work greatly profited by the lucid and moving interpretation it received. The Flonzaleys seemed last night nearer the perfect instrument of unified technical and artistic utterance than at any previous time since it became necessary for them to acquire a new viola player. Their performance of the Beethoven was resplendent with a thousand delicate and subtle revelations of beauty. Even the less inspired and too repetitions Schumann was a joy to hear.

The next concert of the series will be given in the same hall on Jan. 16, by the Letz Quartet of New York.

L. A. S.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, DEC 20, 1926

DICKENS' CLUB HEARS "CHRISTMAS CAROL" READ

Members of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship and friends filled the lecture hall of the Public Library, Copley sq., yesterday afternoon, when Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" was read by Miss Gertrude L. McQuesten of the faculty of Emerson College of Oratory.

Miss McQuesten read the original version of the story, which in years past was used by the late Walter Bradley Tripp, dean of Emerson College, at the library lectures during the Christmas holidays. The readings were given under the direction of the Dickens Fellowship.

Christian Science
Monitor
Dec 20-1926

LIBRARIES TO DISCUSS BROADER AFFILIATION

Membership in the national Special Libraries' Association is to be considered by the S. L. A. of Boston at a meeting to be held next Monday at 7:45 p. m. in the Congregational Library at 14 Beacon Street. A new plan for the affiliation of the local associations with the national was proposed at a recent meeting of the executive committee in New York, and this will be reported upon by two members who attended it.

Following the business meeting, Winthrop H. Cheney, chief of the special libraries division of the Boston Public Library, will read from what he calls "the unpublished manuscript of Mr. Dooley." The members will dine at the Y. W. C. A., 37½ Beacon Street.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1926

Rare Volumes of Old Spain on Exhibition at Library

Ticknor Collection Second Largest in United States
—First Editions Include Part II of Cervantes'
"Don Quixote" and Several by Lope de Vega

The famous Ticknor Collection of the Boston Public Library, just placed on display, includes a group of Spanish books which in comprehensiveness and rarity compares favorably with the best similar collections. The exhibit, which will continue until Jan. 15, includes the first and other rare editions of the works of Cervantes and Lope de Vega, two of the greatest figures of Spanish literature.

Fifty-five years ago, when the collection came into the custody of the library, there were, outside of Spain, only three larger collections: that of the British Museum, that of the Imperial Library at Vienna and the private collection of Lord Holland. In America even today only one library excels the Boston Public Library's collection of Spanish books — the library of the Hispanic Society in New York.

Two little volumes, printed in 1607 and 1615 at Madrid by Ivan de la Cuesta, are the earliest editions of "Don Quixote" owned by the library. The volume printed in 1605 is the second issue of the first part, the other printed in 1615 is the first edition of the second part of the story of the valorous and witty knight Errant.

Ticknor, following Martin Navarrete's excellent biography of Cervantes, thought that he possessed the first issue of the first part, but the variations in Cuesta's different editions of 1605, published since Ticknor's time, show that the library's volume is one of the second issue.

Surely, the difference is important: in 1912 a copy of the second issue sold for £155 in London, while a copy of the first issue realized, in

the same auction room, no less than £1490. In addition to these two issues of the first part printed by Cuesta at Madrid, two other editions were published in 1605; one at Lisbon, and another at Valencia. The library owns also a copy of the Valencia edition.

Next to Don Quixote, the "Novelas Exemplares" are Cervantes' best known. These "instructive moral tales," 12 in number, were published in 1613. The library owns a copy of the Milan edition of 1615, and several other early editions. But perhaps more valuable than any of the originals is the first English translation, the "Exemplarie Novels: in Sixe Books." Copies of the first editions of "Galatea" (Cervantes' pastoral romance), of "Ocho Comedias," and of "Persiles y Sigismunda" (his serious romance) have also been placed on view.

Historians of literature assert that Lope de Vega alone wrote more than all the Elizabethan dramatists put together. The most orthodox Baconians do not credit their hero with so much writing as Lope de Vega did in reality. According to certain calculations, he wrote 21,000,000 lines. If Virgil wrote 10 lines a day, Lope de Vega wrote 3000. Once, at Toledo, he composed five full-length plays within 15 days. And once he wrote a play before breakfast.

The following are titles of a few first editions, placed on view in the Exhibition Room: "Arcadia" (Madrid, 1598, the first work published by Lope); "Isidro the Ploughman" (Madrid, 1599); "El peregrino en su patria" (Sevilla, 1604); "Pastores de Belén" (Llerda, 1612); "Justa poética" (Madrid, 1620); "La Cueva con otras rimas y prosas" (Madrid, 1624); "Fili: egiptia" (Madrid, 1635) is a little book of 12 pages.

MAKING CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS



Pupils in the second grade of the Samuel W. Mason School, Roxbury, at work making Christmas decorations for the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Public Library. The work is under direction of their teacher, Miss Isabella M. Duguid.

Boston Transcript

221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1926

Has anyone made an intensive study of the different ways people ask for library cards? The eight-year-old swaggers in and remarks, "I want to start a library"—as if he were a philanthropist incognito.

Then, the very elegant: "What procedure do I take in order to withdraw books?" People who talk this way invariably borrow hefty tomes on "Psychology of Salesmanship," or "Influencing Men in Business," by Walter Dill Scott.

"I want a ticket, please," the visiting English say. This does not mean that the speaker has mistaken the Public Library for the Back Bay Station!

The favorite version in the Information Office of the Boston Public Library seems to be, "What steps do I take in order to draw out books?" To which the attendant has never replied, "Why bother taking the steps? There's an elevator right beyond which will bring you to the Registration Department."

One earnest young man put it this way, "What do I have to undergo in order to take out books?" Which tempted the attendant to reply, "Ah, if you only knew! Have you ever wrestled with a card catalogue?"

An oldish man put the question, thus: "What is necessary in order to obtain the privilege of withdrawing literary material from the Boston Public Library?"

In reverent silence the attendant preceded him upstairs to Bates Hall Reading Room and left him to pay homage to the bust of Henry James.

Branch libraries are among the busiest places in the world, what with card registration, mending books, checking bindery schedules, shipping deposits of books and pictures to schools, work with children, reference, lectures, classes and half a hundred other activities.

Nevertheless, curious ideas about branch libraries and their possibilities for leisure still linger in a few minds. Some weeks ago an elderly woman came into one of Boston's busiest branches and approached the hard-pressed attendant at the delivery desk.

"Say, dear," she began, "I wish you'd do something for me. I've got to go in town for the day and I've got this piece of embroidery I simply must finish before Christmas. Would it be too much trouble to ask you to work on it for me until I get back?"

The attendant finally convinced the woman that the first opportunity she would have to do fancy work would be during her annual vacation, which would come time in July.

The groups you may have noticed lately discussing something in subdued tones in the front hall of the main library are obedient Bostonians who have heeded the Boston Public Library's suggestion: "Know Your Government." Each day an increasing number of people gather to glance over the new clippings from "The United States Daily," which are posted on the bulletin board.

This hasty sheet which has yet to celebrate its first birthday is the only daily newspaper record of the official acts of the

legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government. It sets forth simply and concisely what has hitherto been to most of us so much black magic. By following the articles in The United States Daily, we find that the Government of our country is not, as we have always suspected, a solemn and impenetrable business, but something which can hold the attention of us all, whether we are students, housewives, business men or professionals.

For instance, one clipping relates to an extremely important study made by Dr. Alice Hamilton of the Harvard Medical School which reveals that more women are subject to industrial poisoning than before the war. Dangers of lead poisoning for women and girls are greater here than they are allowed to be in Great Britain, in Holland and in Germany. Even those gay artificial flowers which every girl wears nowadays may be a source of grave injury to the women who make them, as wood alcohol is frequently used as a solvent for the dyes. A more cheerful holiday bulletin is one from the Department of Commerce which points out that the production of toys in the United States is now the largest in the world.

A list of the latest governmental documents and publications also appears on the bulletin board. These run all the way from a Farmers' Bulletin on "Principles of Window Curtaining" to the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

If one is particularly interested in any particular clipping one may have it next day by leaving an addressed envelope in the information office of the library. Some of the clippings called for, to date, are: Menus for the Adolescent; Scale of Union Wages in Industry Shows Per Hour Increase; Failure to Reward Continued Service Cause of Job Shifts; Latest Government Documents on "Small Room for Kitchen" and "Jellied Peel of Fruit"; also, Article by German Chemist on Making Artificial Silk from Lobster Shells. (What an opportunity for the night clubs to make more money!)

Among the applicants for these clippings were several debaters from grammar and high schools, a lawyer, many housewives and a student of Emerson College of Oratory. Which goes to show the varied people who find something in the workings of our Government to interest them.

Treasure Room at Public Library Planned to Safeguard Rarities

Expenditure of \$250,000 Proposed for Construction and Equipment Properly to House Manuscripts, Fine Bindings and Volumes Now Widely Scattered

Plans today were made public jointly by Charles F. D. Belden, director, and Henry L. Johnson, chairman of the examining committee, of the Boston Public Library for the establishment of a treasure room there calling for an expenditure of \$250,000. In this room would be housed all of the library's rare manuscripts, fine bindings, and priceless volumes of which there are no duplicates and which are now scattered throughout the building in cases and on shelves exposed to wear and dust.

In the annual report to Mayor Nichols and the board of trustees of the library, Mr. Johnson outlines the needs for such a room in which to preserve the library's treasures for posterity. He has asked the Mayor to grant a special appropriation to be used for reconstructing and remodeling a room on the third floor opening off the Sargent gallery.

Mr. Johnson points out that the library is one of a few public institutions in the United States having such resources and as good a collection upon which to build for the future and that it is therefore necessary to take especial care in protecting its present treasures from fire.

Mr. Johnson suggests discarding the present wood shelving in this room at Copley Square and replacing it with steel shelves and the addition of more glass cases under which the treasures could be protected and yet at the same time be maintained as a permanent exhibition for the general public, which in turn would make these volumes showing fine examples of printing and typography available to the growing group of those interested in the fine arts and printing. In this connection, Mr. Johnson cited that 15,000 students have cards to the library and 40,000 more use the reference books there yearly.

Great Names Commemorated

In connection with the Boston Public Library's plans for a \$250,000 treasure room, in which to preserve fine examples of printing and typog-

raphy besides other rare objects, Henry L. Johnson, an officer of the library and president of the Graphic Arts Company, 121 Chandler Street, called attention to the 23 medallions cut in granite by Domingo Mora and printers' marks decorating the Belden Street facade.

These appear in the spandrels of the window arches. He pointed out the significance of these marks, seven of which he commented on particularly, and said that the library already has a good beginning for keeping alive the interest of Boston, whose third largest industry is printing, in the fine art of typography and kindred arts.

Seven Famous Craftsmen

The devices which Mr. Johnson referred to were those of William Caxton, the first English printer; Christopher Plantin, Belgian printer of the sixteenth century; Johann Froben, one of the first to introduce Roman letters into Germany; Elihu Vedder, whose design for the Rubaiyat in

1884 now serves as the trade-mark of the Riverside Press, Cambridge; Aldus Manutius of Venice, who invented the type called "italic"; Isaac Elzevir, the Dutch publisher, who preserved many of the classical authors for literature, and Simon de Colines, eminent French printer, whose editions are remarkable for their correctness and elegance.

"Mr. Mora did his work directly from the originals as he found them—often woodcuts of the rudest description—in books," said Mr. Johnson. "Anyone not acquainted with these originals would find it difficult to realize the vigorous freedom and excellent taste with which he has translated them from the black and white to the granite." And at this point, Mr. Johnson explained the seven various devices individually as follows:

First Printed English Book

CAXTON, William, English scholar and printer, born at Kent in 1422, 1549, settling at Leyden, who had four sons, Matthew, Lewis, Giles and Bonaventure. Matthew had three sons, Isaac, Abraham and Bonaventure. Isaac first used the device in 1620, an elm tree over which a vine him the negotiate a commercial treaty is growing and under it a hermit with the Duke of Burgundy, and from the years later Caxton was appointed to the court of the Duchess of Burgundy, who ordered him to translate a "History of Troy" from the French into the English language, and printed in 1474, the first book printed in England. The device that same year was the first to introduce printing into England. He established a printing office at Westminster Abbey and printed 64 different books, many of which he translated himself.

PLANTIN, Christopher, born near Tours, France, in 1514, became the proprietor of a printing office in 1550, and was renowned in his publications for their correctness and beauty. He employed Killan, Pulmann (or Poelmann) and others as correctors of the press. His most remarkable performance was an edition of the Polyglot Bible, superintended by Arias Montanus (1568-72). The device he introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century is that of a pair of compasses directed by a hand with the Latin inscription, "Labore et Constantia." The hand represents that was God reaching down through the clouds and setting the world to rights with the compasses, Mr. Johnson explained.

Issued Latin Bible

FROBEN, Johann, born at Frankfurt in 1460, opened a printing office at Basle in 1491, where he issued a Latin Bible. Froben, a learned German printer, was one of the first to introduce Roman letters into Germany, and printed all of the works of Erasmus, who resided many years at Basle and who was a personal friend. His device is that of two hands holding upright a caduceus on which is perched a bird. The two serpents are crowned and represent wisdom, while the dove stands for peace, Mr. Johnson said.

VEDDER, Elihu, a genre painter, born in New York in February, 1836, studied in Italy, which he made his home, and is noted for the mystical and poetic quality of his work. His design was first made to accompany his illustrations for Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam in 1881, later adopted as the trade-mark of the Riverside Press, Cambridge. It shows a boy plying beneath a tree beside a stream on which he has just launched a tiny boat bearing a burning lamp with the motto "Tout Bien ou Rien."

Invented Italic Type

ALDUS, Manutius, born at Bassano in 1447, established a printing press at Venice in 1490 with the patronage of Pico de Mirandola and Alberto Pio. He invented the form of type called italic, procured manuscripts from various countries and published editions of classics which surpass all others in correctness. About 1500 he formed at Venice the Aldine Academy to promote literature by perfecting copies of models of antiquity and compiled a Greek and Latin lexicon in 1497. His son Paulus, born in 1513, carried on the work and in turn Paulus' son Aldus the Younger, born in 1547, carried on the tradition of Aldus Sr. The Aldine device is that of a dolphin twisted about an anchor.

ELZEVR, Isaac, a descendant of Lewis or Ludewijf Elzevir, born in 1584, settling at Leyden, who had four sons, Matthew, Lewis, Giles and Bonaventure. Matthew had three sons, Isaac, Abraham and Bonaventure. Isaac first used the device in 1620, an elm tree over which a vine him the negotiate a commercial treaty is growing and under it a hermit with the Duke of Burgundy, and from the years later Caxton was appointed to the court of the Duchess of Burgundy, who ordered him to translate a "History of Troy" from the French into the English language, and printed in 1474, the first book printed in England. The device that same year was the first to introduce printing into England. He established a printing office at Westminster Abbey and printed 64 different books, many of which he translated himself.

COLINES, Simon de, an eminent French printer of the sixteenth century, partner of Henry Estienne in Paris, published many editions remarkable for their correctness and elegance (1520-1540). His device is that of Time with a scythe and hourglass, bearing the Latin inscription, "Hanc aeterni sola retundit virtus."

Christian Science Monitor
January 3-1927

Trade-Marks of Famous Names in Printing Art



Mark of Christopher Plantin, Belgian Printer of Sixteenth Century, Renowned for the Correctness and Beauty of His Publications. Bears Latin inscription, "Labore et Constantia."



Emblem Invented by Isaac Elsevir, Descendant of Lewis Elsevir, First of a Family of Famous Dutch Printers Who Settled at Leyden in 1540. Bears Motto, "Non Solus."



Design Used by Simon de Colines, Eminent French Printer of Sixteenth Century. Latin Inscription, "Hanc Aciem Sola Retundit Virtus."



Curious Device of William Caxton, Who Printed First Book in the English Language in 1474.



Mark of Johann Froben of Basle, One of the First to Introduce Roman Letters into Germany.



Insigne of the House of Aldus, Founded by Aldus Manutius at Venice in 1490. He is Famous for Inventing the Type Called "Italic."



Trade-Mark of Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., With Motto, "Tout Bien ou Rien." First Designed by Elihu Vedder in 1884 to Accompany His Illustrations of FitzGerald's Translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

THE mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, in which all the other library associations of the State have been invited to join, will be held in Boston on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 20 and 21. The first session will open at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, and will begin with a series of talks on current books. Miss June R. Donnelly, of the Simmons College Library School, will consider recent professional books, including the A. L. A. anniversary publications. Mr. Galen W. Hill of Quincy will speak on notable biographies. Miss Alice K. Jordan of the Boston Public Library will talk of children's books of the year. Mr. Leslie T. Little of Waltham will tell of the outstanding fiction of the fall, and Mr. Frank H. Chase, of the Boston Public Library, will speak of a few important reference books published since the Plymouth meeting of last summer. The afternoon session will close with an address by Mr. Edmund Whitman, of Boston, on the subject of copyright, which is sure to be of interest to all librarians.

The annual dinner will be held in the main lounge of the new University Club, 40 Trinity Place, at 6.30 P. M. After the dinner Mr. William Stearns Davis, writer of history and fiction, will address the Club, and Mr. Eugene Cowles, the bass singer so warmly remembered in "Robin Hood" and other operas, has consented to sing. Later there will be various diversions in charge of Mrs. Hartzell and Miss Phillips.

The Friday morning session in the Gardner Auditorium will open at nine-thirty with an address by Mr. Edwin W. Gaillard, special investigator in the New York Public Library, who will speak out of his wide experience on the subject of "The Criminal Abuse of Libraries." This talk will be followed by a discussion and it is hoped that many librarians will be ready to question Mr. Gaillard regarding their local library problems. Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson will talk of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, as an aid to libraries in getting material regarding the League. The morning will close with a discussion of union periodical lists, local and national.

There will be three meetings on Friday afternoon. The principal one, in the Gardner Auditorium at two o'clock, will be devoted to the Free Public Library Commission, its work and its possibilities.

Following a presentation of the work which the Commission has done to date, Miss Alice M. Kirkpatrick of the Library School of the New York State Teachers' College, will speak from her own experience on traveling libraries as operated in New York State. Her address will be followed by a discussion of the applicability of traveling libraries to conditions in Massachusetts and to other possible means for adding to the book resources of the smaller libraries of the State.

At the same hour, 2 P. M., there will be held in Room 427 of the State House a round table on the cataloging of foreign books, in which the various aspects of the problem of getting foreign books into the hands of readers as promptly and effectively as possible will be discussed from various points of view. The meeting will be in charge of Miss Edna Phillips, and should be interesting and valuable to all who deal with considerable bodies of readers who are dependent on ready access to current fiction in foreign languages.

At 3.30 on Friday afternoon in Room 436 of the State House there will be held a meeting of trustees, to which other members of the Club are invited. Professor Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will repeat his address given at Plymouth last June on "The Challenge of Modern Literature." This paper faces squarely one of the most difficult problems which confronts librarians today. It is hoped that a lively discussion will follow the address; those who have the opportunity of hearing it a second time should be ready to speak on the questions involved.

Transcript Jan. 5, 1927

On Saturday morning, Jan. 15, at 9.30 o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Miss Alice M. Jordan, the Boston Public Library's experienced and very intelligent supervisor of work with children, will begin a university extension course of instruction on "Children's Literature." Twelve lectures will be offered in the course, under the auspices of the State Department of Education, with the division of public libraries as special sponsor. James A. Moyer, director of the division of university extension, remarks in a circular: "We are recognizing as never before the vital place of childhood reading in the formation of character. To furnish perspective, and give a basis for intelligent book selection some acquaintance with the field of literature is of prime importance. This course treats of the history of books for children, of the sources from which they are derived, and the authors whose influence upon later writing for children is most marked. It touches only incidentally the most recent books."

The course is intended primarily for librarians, library assistants and grade school teachers, but others interested in children's reading are eligible. Certificates will be granted, however, only to those actively engaged in library work or teaching who pass satisfactorily the examination to be given at the end of the course. Enrollments will be accepted at 217 or 212 1/2 State House or at the first meeting of the course.

MOVES TO MAKE CITY EMPLOYEES LIVE HERE

Council Will Go Over Lists, Hears Hundreds Reside Out of Town

Members Hope Also to Confine County Jobs To Residents of Boston

Emphatic promise that the City Council is ready to "go the distance" to compel all the 19,000 city and county employees to make their homes in Boston is held out in the program of action adopted by the Council committee designated to handle this matter, it is learned. The Council has already given sign of its unanimous stand behind the committee.

For long it has been notorious that hundreds of men and women workers on city payrolls have insisted in violating the unwritten law that all such employees shall live within the city's boundaries. There have been sporadic campaigns through the year, and all the appearances are that the present Council "means business."

The most notable example of the Council's application of moral suasion in recent years involved a Public Library official, generously salaried, who held his residence in Cambridge until public criticism by the Council influenced him to remove to Boston.

In their capacity as County Com-

missioners, the councilors are to attempt to bring all county employees, as well, to take up their residence in Boston.

This move is based upon the fact that Boston alone supports the entire county establishment, with \$3,000,000 of appropriations annually. Since Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop pay not a penny to county upkeep, although they derive great accommodations at Boston's expense, county employees should be forced to live in Boston and spend their money here, or else be dropped from the payrolls, the Council committee members say.

Nobody can say just how many persons will be affected until the payroll lists have been examined by the committee, composed of Councilor W. J. Freakey, chairman; Councilors T. F. Donovan, M. J. Mahoney, R. G. Wilson Jr and Horace Guild.

Department heads will then be asked in respect to each one on that list to show cause why the particular office now held by each non-resident should not be filled by a resident.

Employees whose residence in Boston are doubted will be given opportunity to appear before the committee. The committee will report to the Council, with such recommendations.

ON BOOKS FOR IMMIGRANTS

Massachusetts Library Clubs and Americanization Teachers in Joint Meeting at State House

Miss Mary Ames Follows, Athenaeum Branch, and Miss Fanny Goldstein, West End Branch, both of the Boston Public Library, took part in a joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club's committee on work with new Americans and the district chairmen of the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers, held at the State House today.

The meeting was devoted to reviews of 1926 books important to those doing professional work among the foreign-born.

These reviews were divided into three groups. One group was on immigration and race problems, including such titles as Edith Abbott's "Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem" and Daniel Chauncey Brewer's "Conquest of New England by the Immigrant." Another group of reviews dealt with 1926 books in easy English for the adult foreigner—for example, Clark's "Federal Textbook on Citizenship Training," while the third group was chosen from those concerning the immigrants' countries of origin, such as Chapple's "Italy the Central Problem of the Mediterranean."

Representatives of evening schools and libraries in Boston and other cities attended as guests and took part in the discussion.

Miss Edna Phillips, chairman of the Massachusetts Library Club's committee on work with new Americans, presided. Reviews were given by the Misses Biscoe of Lynn, Ames and Goldstein of Boston, Colcord of Plymouth, Thurman of New Bedford, Mrs. Wetmore of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Etzkorn of Cambridge, all members of this committee; and by the Misses Moulton of Revere, Clark of Westfield, Hoye of Taunton and Mr. Cotton of Athol, all district chairmen of the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers. Charles Herlihy, supervisor of adult alien education of the Massachusetts Department of Education, closed the meeting with a brief summary, expressing the hope that the reviews might stimulate closer collaboration between libraries and schools to promote the reading interests of new Americans.

On the City Payroll

A committee of the City Council is taking steps to ascertain how many of the employees of the city live outside its boundaries. Back of the inquiry is said to be a determination to free the city payrolls of the names of non-residents. It is an understandable attitude, and this is not the first time the question has been raised. But it is not so simple as some might suppose it to be at first thought. To begin with, we read that it is an "unwritten" law that city employees shall live within the city. But where is the tribunal that can enforce an unwritten law? And has the City Council power to write into the law any provision that would deprive of their jobs faithful and efficient employees, against whom no complaint can be made except that, in common with thousands who work in Boston, they have established their residences in some of the surrounding communities?

If the restriction on residence could be imposed and enforced, would the city be the gainer in the long run? Advocates of the change see the fact that these employees would be buying their groceries in Boston instead of in other places, and that they would pay taxes to Boston instead of to the surrounding municipalities. But if the city is to have efficient service it must make the service attractive, and especially to those of its workers who require special training for their tasks. The modern city has its departments of planning and engineering, public health and public welfare, and others which perform services calling for specialized knowledge and ability. Its needs in the matter of its employees go far beyond those which may be met by manual labor. Is it sound policy in a community like this, with Boston the centre of a greater city where residential areas are largely beyond the Boston limits, to deny to city employees that freedom of choice when it comes to housing that is open to the employees of private business? Why give the private employer wider opportunity in the selection of his employees than is open to the municipal employer? Will the city in the end benefit from such a course?

This question of residence was raised not long ago with reference to the school teachers. The school committee declined to impose the limitation. The reasons which prompted its refusal to act may properly be considered in connection with the cases of other workers on the Boston payroll, whose duties are not of such character in the safeguarding of life and property as, perhaps, to make it desirable for them to live in the city itself.

Boston Herald
Jan. 9-1927

ANTHONY THIEME TO SHOW ETCHINGS



Dog's head by Anthony Thieme.

Boston Artist's Versatility Will Be Displayed at Public Library

Anthony Thieme, a Boston artist, is to have an exhibition of etchings, mostly dry point, and of stage settings, at the Boston Public Library, in the Fine Arts room, beginning Jan. 15, for two weeks.

Mr. Thieme's etchings show a versatility and originality of handling and are executed with considerable skill, being especially notable for the accuracy of their lines in the architectural subjects. These subjects are varied, but timely, and well composed. Among them are a view of the Custom House tower from the water, with Italian fishing boats in the near foreground; "Mirches in New Hampshire," "The Spanish Armada," a quaint old Dutch windmill; Trinity Church, Boston; an old fish-shaft study, a blue-tinted etching of the New Old South Church in a snow storm, with many people hurrying by, a scene on the Weld estate, Brookline, and two effective studies, one of a dog's head, drawn from the artist's own setter, and "The Help Gathered," depicting a man gathering seaweed on the beach after a storm and shovelling it into a tipcart.

The artist was born in Rotterdam, Holland, and studied at The Hague, Dusseldorf, Turin and Naples. He has traveled all over the world and has accumulated enough material for life studies of types and characters to keep him busy for years.

Boston Herald
Jan. 9-1927

TO LIST NON-RESIDENT CITY OFFICE-HOLDERS

City Council Body to Draw up Plan of Action

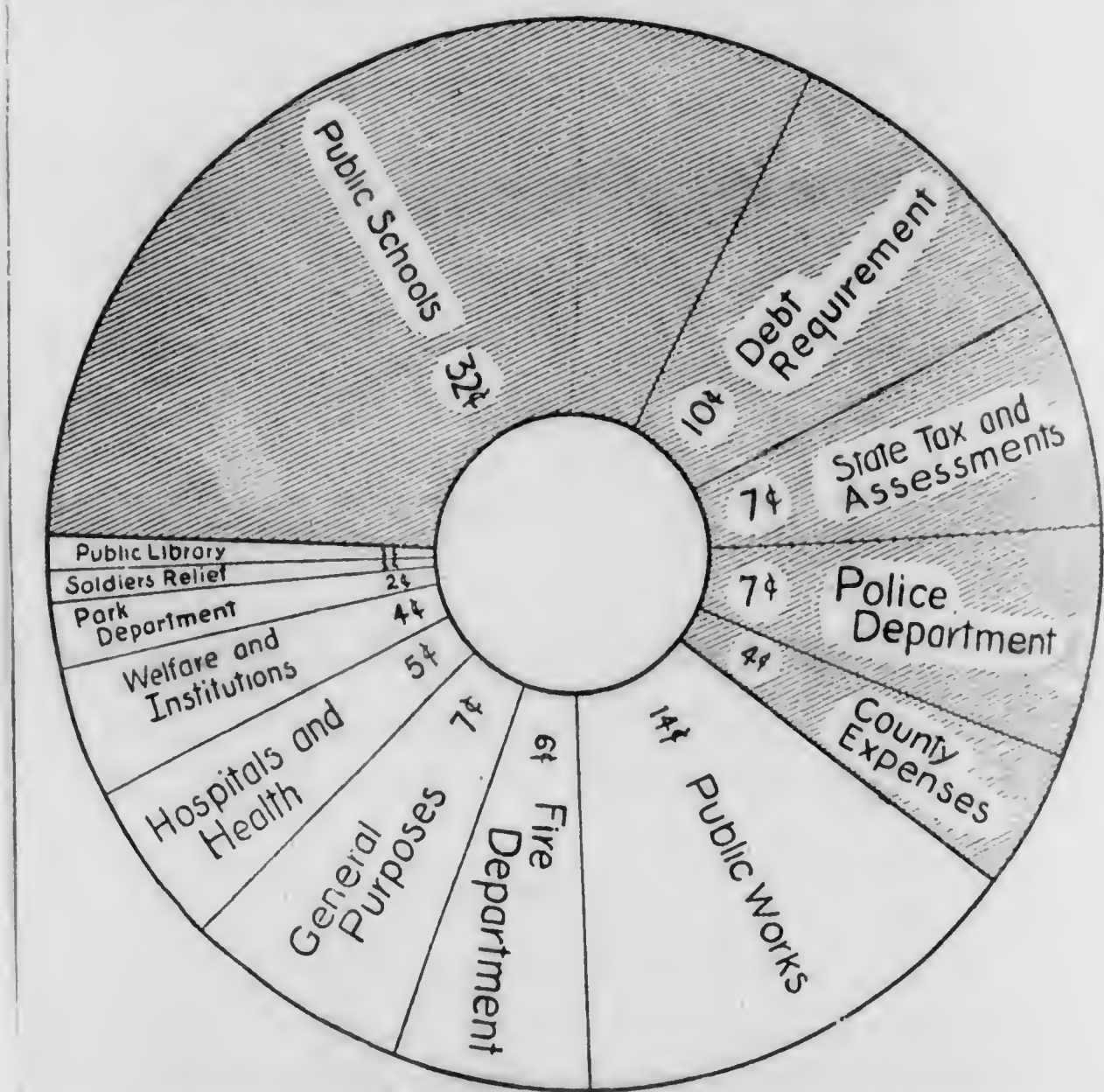
The special committee of the Boston city council on residence of municipal employees met yesterday to formulate a plan of action. The data gathered by the committee will form the basis of a report to the full council, recommending whatever legislation or other procedure may be necessary to obtain the preference of Bostonians in filling city or county offices.

A list of all city and county employees who are non-residents of Boston will be compiled from the payrolls. Department heads will then be asked in respect to each one on that list to show cause why the particular office now held by each non-resident should not be filled by a resident. Employees whose residences in Boston are doubted, by reason of information received by the committee independently of that contained in the payrolls, will be notified and given opportunity to appear before the committee to establish the fact of their residence in Boston.

Councilman Walter J. Fowley of ward 10 is chairman of the committee. Other members are Timothy F. Donovan, ward 1; Michael J. Mahoney, ward 6; Robert C. Wilson, Jr., ward 17; and Horace Guild, ward 19.

Boston Evening Transcript
January 10-1927

How the City's Dollar Is Spent



Study Based on the Tax Rate of \$31.80

Shaded Area, amounting to 19.08 of the Tax Rate, is Not Under the Mayor's Control. In Other Words, Sixty Cents of Each Dollar is for Charges for Which the Mayor is Not Responsible, and Last Year It Amounted to \$42,796,711.

*18 * Jan. 10, 27.*

The Boston Post

LIBRARY TO SEND BOOKS VIA MAILS

Milwaukee to Try In- novation for Its Patrons

The newly adopted system of the Milwaukee Public Library, whereby subscribers will be enabled to order books by telephone and receive them by parcel post, is classed as "a progressive and interesting development in library work," by Charles Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, but as one which will not soon be adopted here.

WILL WATCH CLOSELY

"The Milwaukee experiment will be watched here," declared Mr. Belden, "and will no doubt attract much attention throughout the country. Perhaps some of the other large cities will be fortunately placed so that they can try it if it proves successful. Unfortunately, there are so many other things which our own library needs that I'm afraid it will be a long time coming to Boston."

The Milwaukee system, just inaugurated by Librarian Matthew S. Dudgeon, is part of a plan to make good reading more accessible to the public, especially that portion of the public unable to travel to and from the libraries. It has been put in force in the main structure and also in the 15 branch libraries of the city.

Those who use the reserve system of the library are also to be benefited, according to a statement by Mr. Dudgeon. The latter class may now place a "mail reservation" with the library, and get the desired book automatically by parcel post when it is ready for them, instead of receiving a postcard notice that they might call for it.

Mailing Charges Small

Patrons desiring rapid service on books at hand in the library will be enabled to get them stamped "special delivery," thus receiving them a few hours after placing their orders by telephone.

It is believed that the mailing charges on the books, under the new system, which will be paid by the borrower, will not be as great as the cartage which would be otherwise expended in many cases getting to and from the library.

The Boston Library, according to Director Belden, stands in far greater need of other things before attempting the Milwaukee innovation. Larger book appropriations are the most pressing need, he declared, asserting that it is at present necessary for prospective borrowers to come as frequently as 10 times before finding the book they are seeking. "We have the books," he said, "but we haven't enough copies to satisfy the demand."

Transcript
January 17-1927

LIBRARY CLUB TO MEET

Fall and Midwinter Sessions to Be Held Thursday and Friday at Gardner Audi- torium of State House

Because the fall meeting was omitted the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at the Gardner Auditorium in the State House this week will be a two-day affair. Other library clubs and associations in the State have been invited, and the Special Libraries Association of Boston has arranged for the principal address of the opening session Thursday afternoon, by Edmund A. Whitman, Boston attorney, who will speak on "Copyright," in which he is an expert.

Earlier in the Thursday afternoon session, which is to begin at two o'clock, there will be reviews of recent books, as follows: Librarians' Professional Books—June R. Donnelly, director, Simmons College School of Library Science, Notable Biographies—Galen W. Hill, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Children's Books of the Year—Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children, Boston Public Library, The Season's Fiction—Leslie T. Little, Waltham Public Library, Reference Books—Frank H. Chase, president of the club, reference librarian, Boston Public Library.

The annual dinner will be at the new University Club at 6.30 P. M., followed by an address on "The New Light on the Outbreak of the World War," by Professor William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota, and songs by Eugene Cowles, remembered in "Robin Hood."

George H. Evans of Somerville Public Library is in charge of dinner arrangements, and Mrs. Bertha V. Harpell of Dana Hall, Wellesley, and Miss Fred Phillips of the State division of public libraries, will have charge of the social hour to follow at the club.

Friday morning, at the State House, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, Edwin V. Colvard, special investigator, New York Public Library, will discuss "Criminal Abuse of Libraries." Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson will address the club on the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association as an aid in procuring material relating to the League. Union periodical lists, both national and local, will be discussed generally.

Friday afternoon the work and possibilities of the Free Public Library Commission will be presented, probably by Hilder C. Wellman of Springfield, member of the commission, and E. Louise Jones, its field secretary. At the same hour, 2 P. M., Miss Phillips will conduct a round table in Room 427 on work with foreigners, and at 3.30 P. M. in Room 436 the trustees will discuss with Professor Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., "The Challenge of Modern Literature."

Transcript
January 18 1927

TO LECTURE ON OPERAS

Talks Given at Public Library Preceding the Arrival of the Chicago Opera Com- pany

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the Chicago Opera Company, a series of lectures on the operas is being given in the lecture hall of the Public Library under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Each lecture starts at 5.15 P. M. and lasts an hour.

The remaining lectures are as follows:
Friday, Jan. 14—"Aida," "Faust," "Carmen," Stuart Mason, New England Conservatory of Music.
Thursday, Jan. 20—"Il Trovatore," "Lucia Di Lammermoor," Professor Leo Rich Lewis, music department, Tufts College.
Friday, Jan. 21—"Boris Godunov," "Otello," "Rigoletto," Professor John Marshall, music department, Boston University.
Thursday, Jan. 27—"Resurrection," "Giant Schisch," "La Coma Delle Befte," Daughter of the Regiment, Warren Storey Smith, New England Conservatory of Music.
Friday, Jan. 28—"Judith," "Pellaea and Melisande," "Tristan und Isolde," Professor Edward B. Hill, music department, Harvard University.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1927

STRINGS AND A VOICE

Brahms Vitalized

THE fourth of the Sunday evening concerts of chamber music given at the Boston Public Library through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sturtevant Coolidge was played last evening. The Letz Quartet—Hans Letz one time of the Knickerbocker, Edwin Bachmann, William Schubert, Horace Britt—were the artists. The program included Beethoven's Quartet Opus 74, sometimes called the "Harp" Quartet; since American music is always included on these programs, Arthur Farwell's "Hako" Quartet and Brahms's Quartet in C minor, Opus 21, No. 1, were played. As at previous concerts, it was necessary to resort to "standing room" to accommodate those who would hear. How desirable to extend these concerts to a wider circle! How difficult to make certain that this audience—new in part to chamber music—would not be lost in taking such a step.

Well might Mr. Richard Appel say in his lucid program note on the Quartet of Beethoven that the theme of the Scherzo reminds one somewhat of the motto of the Fifth Symphony. The rhythm of the two is identical—and what is this motto if not essentially a rhythm? But further, the three detached chords which always usher in the main theme of the first movement, have they not also a relationship to the motto of this symphony? Three repeated notes are the essence of the first part of the motto; it is used in the symphony always to precede a main division of the first movement. Finally, it is noteworthy that both pieces are in a key with a signature of three flats—E-flat major and C minor. And both date from the same period in Beethoven's life, when this motive of repeated notes and repeated chords was uppermost in his mind. Standing alone, between the Razoumovsky quartet and the great final ones, it is not of equal fame with either of these sets. And, one thought last evening, probably deservedly so. In spite of relationship of material, the giant of the Fifth Symphony scarcely raised his head. Performance possessed all the usual virtues of string quartet playing. Yet the players themselves scarcely seemed to warm to this music as they did to the other two quartets, notably the one of Brahms.

Mr. Arthur Farwell, composer of the second of the quartets of the evening the so-called "Hako" Quartet, has long busied himself with Indian music. "Hako" is a ceremony of the Pawnee Indians. "A man of one tribe referred to as the "Father" unites to himself in a tie of adopted sonship, equivalent to blood relationship, a man of another tribe. The ceremony requires five days for its observance and presents virtually the entire cosmography of the Plains Indians. The present work is based on song themes from this ceremony." The program further states that this quartet received honorable mention in the 40th Valley Competition of 1925. Just how successful Mr. Farwell has been in getting into the spirit of the ceremony of the Pawnee Indians, one who is not a student of Indian customs could hardly say. Certain it is that there were definite Indian themes used, that individual effects described in the program notes as being part of the ceremony, came off exactly as per schedule. Certain it is also that one met many of the harmonic devices of the world at large of the year of the middle nineteen-twenties, of which the old Pawnees could hardly have known. By all the signs the four players of the Letz Quartet gave it a painstaking and well-planned performance.

As far as the direct, immediate effect on the listener was concerned, undoubtedly his chief reward came in the last number of the evening, the quartet of Johannes Brahms. Romantic warmth, melodic loveliness breathes from its every page. Be it the orthodox first movement, the sustained, harmonically rich second, the supposedly conventional, but highly original third of the minuet and trio, or the powerful fourth, Brahms never forgets that he is composing for four instruments whose chief virtue it is to play melodically. In melodies he drenches them. These melodies impinge upon each other, generate light or heat, strike fire, produce combinations of sound always pleasing, always fresh and vital to the human ear and to the human mind, and yes, to the human heart. To Brahms thus in touch with the innermost consciousness of the hearer the men of the quartet gave what only four of the great ones in chamber music can give. This Brahms they made real, vital, alive, a music which one will not soon forget.

A. H. M.

JANUARY 20, 1927

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ENGLISH BOOKS BAN DISCUSSED

Library Groups Voice Ob-
jection to Project for
American Monopoly

Opposition to a proposed measure which would practically prohibit the importation for general sale of English editions of books published in the United States, was expressed at the joint mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the Special Libraries Association of Boston, the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Cape Cod Library Club, which opened this afternoon in Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

Objection took the form of a resolution which is expected to be passed before the conclusion of the meeting tomorrow. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, presided and Louis E. Kirstein, trustee of the Boston Public Library, gave an address of welcome to the several hundred librarians present, representing almost every library in the State.

Quick-fire reviews of some 75 recent books occupied the greater part of the afternoon. These were accompanied by lists of the books approved, for convenience of the purchasers.

Miss June R. Donnelly, director of Simmons College school of library science, spoke on librarians' professional books; Galen W. Hill, librarian of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, on notable biographies; Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library, on children's books of the year; Leslie T. Little, librarian of the Waltham Public Library, on the season's fiction; Frank H. Chase, on new reference books.

A talk on copyrights by Edmund A. Whitman, perhaps the best-known specialist on the subject in Boston, closed the afternoon session.

A dinner at 6:30 p. m. at the new University Club is to be followed by an address by Prof. William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota on "New Light on the Outbreak of the World War." Professor Davis has recently published a book on the subject based on documents and other data which have recently become accessible. Eugene Cowles is to sing.

Meetings to be held tomorrow will be at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. in Gardner Auditorium. In addition there will be a round table on cataloguing foreign books, conducted by Miss Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries at 2 p. m. in Room 427 of the State House, and a trustees meeting at 3:30 p. m. in Room 436 of the State House.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

JOINT MIDWINTER MEETING

Boston—January 20-21, 1927

The Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Cape Cod Library Club are co-operating in this meeting.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00 P. M.

Gardner Auditorium, State House.

✓ 2:00 Address of Welcome. Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, Trustee, Boston Public Library.

2:15 Reviews of Recent Books.

Librarians' Professional Books. Miss June R. Donnelly, Director, Simmons College School of Library Science.

Notable Biographies. Mr. Galen W. Hill, Librarian, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy.

Children's Books of the Year. Miss Alice M. Jordan, Supervisor of Work with Children, Boston Public Library.

The Season's Fiction. Mr. Leslie T. Little, Librarian, Waltham Public Library.

A Few Reference Books. Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian, Boston Public Library.

4:00 Address on Copyright. Mr. Edmund A. Whitman, of Boston.

EVENING SESSION, 6:30 P. M.

English Room, University Club, 40 Trinity Place.

The room is on the third floor of the Clubhouse. Ladies will check their wraps on the third floor; men will use the check-room on the ground floor.

6:30 Dinner

Tickets, at \$2.00 each, must be obtained in advance at the Gardner Auditorium before the afternoon session.

Those who do not attend the dinner will be welcomed at the other exercises of the evening.

8:00 Address: The New Light on the Outbreak of the World War.

Professor William Stearns Davis, University of Minnesota.

Songs. Mr. Eugene Cowles, formerly of The Bostonians.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1927

STRINGS AND A VOICE

Brahms Vitalized

THE fourth of the Sunday evening concerts of chamber music given at the Boston Public Library through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, chief of the library, played last evening. The quartet of Mrs. Letz, one time of the Knickerbocker, played the music. The program included Beethoven's Quartet Opus 74, sometimes called the "Harp" quartet; since American music is always included on these programs, Arthur Farwell's "Hako" Quartet, and Brahms's Quartet in C minor, Opus 51, No. 1, were played. As at previous concerts, it was necessary to resort to "standing room" to accommodate those who would hear. How desirable to extend these concerts to a wider circle! How difficult to make certain that this audience—new in part to chamber music—would not be lost in taking such a step.

Well might Mr. Richard Appel say in his lucid program note on the Quartet of Beethoven that the theme of the Scherzo reminds one somewhat of the motto of the Fifth Symphony. The rhythm of the two is identical—and what is this motto if not essentially a rhythm? But further, the three detached chords which always usher in the main theme of the first movement, have they not also a relationship to the motto of this symphony? Three repeated notes are the essence of the first part of the motto; it is used in the symphony always to precede a main division of the first movement. Finally, it is noteworthy that both pieces are in a key with a signature of three flats—E-flat major and C minor. And both date from the same period in Beethoven's life, when the notion of repeated notes and repeated chords was uppermost in his mind. Standing alone, between the Razoumovsky quartet and the great final ones, it is not of equal fame with either of these sets. And one thought last evening, probably deservedly so. In spite of relationship of material, the giant of the Fifth Symphony scarcely raised his head. Performance possessed all the usual virtues of string quartet playing. Yet the players themselves scarcely seemed to warm to this music as they did to the other two quartets, notably the one of Brahms.

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As far as the direct, immediate effect on the listener was concerned, undoubtedly his chief reward came in the last number of the evening, the quartet of Johannes Brahms. Romantic warmth, melodic loveliness breathes from its every page. Be it the orthodox first movement, the sustained, harmonically rich second, the supposedly conventional, but highly original third of the minuet and trio, or the powerful fourth, Brahms never forgets that he is composing for four instruments whose chief virtue it is to play melodies. In melodies he drenches them. These melodies impinge upon each other, generate light or heat, strike fire, produce combinations of sound always pleasing, always fresh and vital to the human ear and to the human mind, and yes, to the human heart. To Brahms thus in touch with the innermost consciousness of the hearer the men of the quartet gave what only four of the great ones in chamber music can give. This Brahms they made real, vital, alive, a music which one will not soon forget.

A. H. M.

JANUARY 20, 1927

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21

MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M.

Gardner Auditorium, State House.

9:30 The Criminal Abuse of Libraries. Mr. Edwin W. Gaillard, Special Investigator, New York Public Library.

It is hoped that librarians will be ready to question Mr. Gaillard about their local problems.

10:45 The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association as an aid to libraries. Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson.

11:00 Union Periodical Lists; a Conspectus.

The Boston Boegemot List. Mr. George H. Evans, Librarian, Somerville Public Library.

Other Boston Union Lists. Mr. George Winthrop Lee, Librarian, Stone & Webster.

The Wilson Union List. Mr. T. Franklin Currier, Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library.

Newspaper Files in the Boston District. Mr. Walter E. Briggs, Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

A. Gardner Auditorium, 2:00 P. M. The Free Public Library Commission, its Work and its Possibilities.

2:00 The Work of the Commission. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Director, Boston Public Library, Chairman of the Commission.

2:20 The Traveling Libraries of New York State. Miss Alice M. Kirkpatrick, Instructor, Library School of the New York State Teachers' College, Albany.

To be followed by a discussion of the applicability of traveling libraries to Massachusetts, and of other means of adding to the book resources of the smaller libraries of the State.

B. Room 427, State House, 2:00 P. M.

2:00 Round Table on the Cataloguing of Foreign Books, conducted by Miss Edna Phillips, of the Division of Public Libraries.

Informal discussion of various aspects of the problem of getting foreign books into the hands of readers promptly and effectively.

C. Room 436, State House, 3:30 P. M. Trustees' Meeting.

3:30 Address: The Challenge of Modern Literature. Professor Robert E. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Problem of Young People and Discipline in the Library. Mr. Julius M. Lucht, Librarian, Newton Free Library.

Publicity and the Use of the Library Building for purposes other than Book Service. Speaker to be announced.

BUSINESS BOOKS AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY TO BE TRANSFERRED TO HARVARD BUILDING

Consolidated Collection Expected to Be Finest in World—Telephone and Messenger Services Planned to Aid Public



LIBRARY BUILDING OF HARVARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A consolidation of the business libraries of the Harvard School of Business Administration and of the Boston Public Library, to form the largest and finest collection of business books in the world, has been announced by the trustees of the Boston Public Library and by the president and fellows of Harvard University.

The merger is an accomplished fact, on paper, as a formal agreement between the two parties has already been signed. How long it will be before the books are actually on the shelves of the new building at Harvard is problematical. It may be one year and it may be two, there is such a mass of detail work to be done.

Under the terms of the agreement the Boston library is to transfer all its business books not in current and regular demand to the Harvard library. The Harvard Business Library thereby becomes a branch of the Boston Public Library, to the extent that it will be a depository for Boston books, and it will cooperate in every way to serve the people of Boston as well as its own students.

"The fact that the new buildings of the Harvard Business Administration School are in Brighton, instead of in Cambridge with the rest of the university, makes this arrangement possible."

Space for 300,000 Books

The new library building in Brighton will have space on its shelves for 300,000 volumes. In addition, it is so constructed that more rooms can be added without damage to the architectural scheme. A staff of experts will be in charge of it.

It is the opinion of Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, that the combination of resources will be a happy one for all concerned. The Copley sq. library will keep all the standard works on business and all those in ordinary daily demand. The Harvard library will have duplicates of these books.

Beyond these common works, however, are many more technical and specialized volumes. Some the Harvard library does not own. When the two collections are put together they will form the largest and best library

of the kind in the world, Mr. Belden says. The library will have reached this point five years hence, he believes. The Harvard library is to assume all responsibility for the books turned over to it. It will purchase more books, and fill gaps in the Boston Public collection. By taking books from Boston, it will free the shelves of the Copley sq. building, already overcrowded, and relieve the Boston library of a financial burden.

Telephone Service Available

The removal of the business books from the Boston library does not mean that the public will lose the use of them, it is pointed out. Any person who goes to the Boston Public Library for information contained in any business book which has been sent to Brighton will be taken care of. Either the work he desires will be sent to him by messenger from Brighton, or the staff of the Harvard institution will furnish him with the information he desires.

The Copley sq. library and the Harvard branch will be in close telephone communication at all times, and will furnish each other with whatever books are called for.

Any citizen of Boston desiring to do business research work will have at his disposal the combined resources of both present libraries. If he wants some particular bit of information he will only have to telephone to the Harvard library, and it will be furnished for him as quickly as possible. If there is some business problem which he desires investigated, the problem may be worked out by some of the graduate students, under the direction of the staff of experts, and the answer given.

In answering the objection that the new library is rather out of the way for Boston business men, being situated near the Stadium, Mr. Belden emphasized the fact that the Copley sq. institution and the Brighton branch will be in close communication by both telephone and messenger service. He also pointed out that the new library is not more than 20 minutes from Park sq.

Saves Public Library Money

The financial burden which the new

arrangement will lift from the Public Library is no small one, Mr. Belden said. The trust funds of the library are only \$600,000, he said, and they furnish an income for new books of only \$24,000 annually. This sum, he said, is inadequate. In shifting nine-tenths of the library's business books to the new branch, he says, the trustees are only following the policy which has sent the bulk of both medical and law collections elsewhere, in order to conserve income for general purchases.

According to the agreement, work of transferring books to the new library is to begin as soon as possible. There is a mountain of detail work involved in cataloging and reindexing all the volumes, and it is impossible to say just how many books will go, or when their transfer will be completed.

Another feature of the agreement is its provision for a branch business library somewhere in downtown Boston. There are no funds available for such a branch either at the Public Library or at Harvard. But if the money is provided from any other source, such a branch will be established.

This arrangement between the two parties is expected to be permanent. Should either party desire at any time, however, to end the agreement, either will be perfectly free to do so. In that case, the agreement provides, care shall be taken that each is left with as complete a collection of material as possible.

Mr. Belden is warm in his appreciation of the cordial and cooperative spirit shown by the Harvard Business School authorities. Their attitude, he believes, indicates a growing desire to serve the public as a whole, instead of an isolated group of students merely.

The librarian of the new library will be Charles Curtis Eaton, present head of the business school library. Mr. Eaton has been busy for the past few years digging out material and books of all kinds, and has made some valuable discoveries. His books are now stored in the Widener Library, for the most part, but some are still in crates and cases in various places about the University. They will be moved to the new building as soon as it is finished.

HEADS GREAT BUSINESS LIBRARY



Charles C. Eaton, librarian of the Harvard Business Library, who will be custodian of that collection and those of the Boston Public Library and the Business Historical Society, is shown with an old account book of the Exchange Coffee House which records purchases by Daniel Webster of wine, whiskey and gin.

Harvard and City Join in Greatest Business Library

World's Finest Collection
Will Be Opened to
Public in June

NEW BAKER BUILDING TO HOUSE VOLUMES

By THOMAS CARENS

The greatest business library the world has ever known will come into being in Boston next June, as a result of an agreement on the part of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and the faculty of Harvard University, formal announcement of which was made yesterday.

The new George F. Baker library, central building of the noble group now nearing completion on the Brighton side of the Charles river for the Harvard graduate school of business administration, will house this great collection of books, records and pamphlets.

TO UNITE THREE LIBRARIES

The new library will combine the present resources of the Boston Public Library, one of the three great libraries of America; of the Harvard Business Library, which has developed phenomenally in the last seven years, and of the Business Historical Society, an organization made up of some of the most eminent captains of industry in the United States.

Starting with something in excess of 150,000 volumes, when the three collections are merged in June, the library expects to attain the 500,000 mark within five years, and to have every piece of information of use to the scholar or the historian along business lines. For the business man of Boston, who will have free access to these treasures, the new library should prove of incalculable value.

Every citizen of Boston will have the right to avail himself of its privileges, under the agreement drawn up yesterday, the Harvard Business Library comes in fact a branch of the Boston Public Library. Fortunately, the new

business school is on the Boston side of the river. If it were on the Cambridge side, the Boston Public Library could not legally make it a depository for its books.

A precedent for this arrangement was established some years ago, when the Boston medical library was made a depository for all the medical books then in the public library. This not only consolidated a mass of medical information under a single roof, and thus simplified the task of research, but it relieved the overcrowding in the building on Copley square. The transfer of business books and material to the Baker library will furnish additional relief.

NEW TENDENCY TO AVOID COMPETITION

This latest consolidation is a further example of the new spirit among those who devote their lives to the assembling of all printed information which may aid this and future generations. Competition, which once obtained among libraries as well as among individuals, has disappeared. There is now on all sides a disposition to give the greatest possible service to those who are to benefit.

The new George F. Baker library will be ready for occupancy some time next month. It will first receive the great collection now crowding the two top floors of the Widener library in the college yard. Then Librarian Charles C. Eaton of the Harvard Business Library will have his first peek at certain treasures which for years have been hidden away in the basement of the Semitic museum. These have never been taken from their packing cases for lack of stack-space in the Widener library. When the college year ends in June, the final consolidation with the Boston books will be made.

It was pointed out yesterday that the new library will be almost as convenient for the Boston business man as

the present central building in Copley square. The trip to Harvard square by tunnel takes only eight minutes, and the library, directly opposite the stadium, can be reached in about seven minutes from the square. But it will not always be necessary to go to Cambridge. If the business man can wait a day or two, he can be filled at any

branch of the Boston public library the following morning. Eventually, it is hoped, some generous citizen will endow a downtown branch of the library, and then the business men will have all these facilities right at hand.

LARGEST READING ROOM

After the Baker library is in operation, however, it will be worth the trip to see its modern facilities. The main reading room will probably be the largest room in the world used for such a purpose. It is 240 feet long and 40 feet wide, and its capacity is 750 readers at a time. For the present there will be stack space for 300,000 volumes, but this can be increased to 500,000 without alteration of the building. The library has been so designed, however, that extensions can be built at the rear, doubling and tripling its capacity, without interfering with its architectural beauty. Curiously enough McKim, Mead and White, the architects, were also the architects for the Boston Public Library when it was built 30 years ago.

The new library will have one advantage over all others, for the present plan of the faculty is to permit smoking in the main reading room. It is recognized that research work along business lines is very often tedious work, and the tired business man craves the solace of tobacco. The no-smoking rule, which has been enforced in all libraries since Sir Walter Raleigh carried tobacco from Virginia back to England, was based on fire hazard. Some libraries, as an additional precaution, would not install artificial lighting, but insisted that all reading be done by day. In the new Baker library there will be no danger of that kind. It will be as perfectly fireproof as modern construction can make it.

Librarian Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library and Charles C. Eaton of the Harvard Business Library were enthusiastic yesterday in discussing the new arrangement. Both said that it marks an epoch in library history. Mr. Belden has always been particularly proud that his institution, with an endowment of a paltry \$600,000, has been able to hold its place with the other two great American resorts of the scholar—the New York Public Library, with its \$15,000,000 in endowments from the Astor, Tilden and Lenox bequests, and the Library of Congress, backed by the immense resources of the federal government. Now in the field of business the Boston Public Library will forge ahead of these other

institutions, and Boston will become the mecca of those who are studying the romance of modern business.

Librarian Eaton rejoices because the real treasures of his collection will contribute more practically to a solution of present-day problems. Yesterday he brought out for display the prize of his library, the first known book on accounting, written by a Franciscan friar who called himself Frater Lucas de burgo Sancti Sepulchri, who whose real name was Lucas Pacilio. It was printed in 1494, two years after the memorable voyage of Columbus, in Venice, then at the height of its maritime glory. It is astonishingly modern, because the basic principles of accounting and book-keeping, which the humble friar explained, have not changed in more than four centuries.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S BILL FOR FINE OLD LIQUEURS

Of even more acute interest is an old account book kept by the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, when it was the resort of the great and the near-great in the early 19th century. There we find that between 1820 and 1823 the god-like Daniel Webster ran up a bill of \$150 for choice Madeira, Scotch and Irish whiskey, gin, brandy and other liquid substances which members of the United States Senate no longer purchase—in public. The long-delayed settlement of that bill may have disturbed the proprietor, but eventually the illustrious customer paid in full. It appears that in 1832 Webster ran up another bill, for \$18, but this was paid promptly.

Librarian Eaton has a pamphlet, published in 1853 by Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale, in which he predicted that untold wealth in oil would eventually be extracted from the deposits under the fruit orchards of southern California. More than 40 years elapsed before Prof. Silliman's prediction came true, but anybody who had purchased land on the basis of it could have piled up wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice.

Then there are the contributions of Daniel Defoe to the business history of the early 18th century. Most people think of Defoe as the author of "Robinson Crusoe." The Harvard Business Library knows him through his pamphlets on business conditions. He told the retail tradesmen of England in 1715 to be careful about overstocking their shops and advised hand-to-mouth buying. It is significant that his advice is being followed today by retailers and that the textile industry of Massachusetts is suffering therefor.

In 1719 Defoe was eloquent in protest against the importation of "printed calicoes" from the newly developed India, fearful that these new cloths would destroy the woolen and silk industries of England. And now in the 20th century silk has all but driven "calico" from the market!

January 22 - 1927

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

HARVARD JOINS HUB LIBRARY

Consolidation of the business libraries of the Harvard School of Business Administration and of the Boston Public Library, announced by the trustees of the Boston Public Library and the president and fellows of Harvard University, will give to Boston the greatest business library in the world. This consolidation will be effected this coming June.

Under this arrangement the Harvard business library becomes in a sense a branch of the Boston Public Library in that it will be a depository for Boston books and its shelves will be available to Boston citizens as well as its own students. Administration of the library will be left in the hands of the Harvard business library officials. The new George F. Baker library, central building of the group now nearing completion on the Brighton side of the Charles River for the Harvard graduate school of business administration, will house the great collection of books.

The agreement entered into by the two libraries is in line with a policy established by the Boston Public Library some years ago when it transferred most of its medical collection to the Boston Medical Society library.

A study of the Boston, the Business School and the Harvard Widener libraries disclosed the fact that there was very little duplication of material, and the process of throwing the business collections of the three into one would provide one of the most comprehensive libraries in the world devoted to a special subject.

The new arrangement will not interfere with the work of the central library or its existing branches, according to Librarian Belden. Books will be on call, and the staff at the Harvard library will stand ready to answer telephone requests for detailed information.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Boston & Harvard, Inc.

The plan of co-operation between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Business Library, described in the Transcript of Jan. 18, 1926, has now been signed and sealed. Under its terms the library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will become, in several substantial respects, a branch of the Boston Public Library. Books, files and other material of the Business School's new library building in Brighton will be available, under suitable regulations, to all persons entitled to use the Boston Public Library. In exchange for this service to the public of Boston, the municipal library trustees, for their part, agree to deposit with the Harvard Business Library all such books and other material relating to business as are not already required for current use in the city's library system.

Beyond question, this is the most remarkable plan of direct partnership ever set up between Harvard and Boston. It quite literally justifies the forecast of the official announcement that by this arrangement Boston will become "the home of the greatest collection of books on business in all its phases that has ever been assembled or catalogued together." What practical value this means for the local business community, some men express doubt. But not so the leaders of commercial, industrial and financial affairs. Almost without exception the leaders of business today set great store by the importance of prompt access to effectively arranged, up-to-date technical and general literature, and current reference material relating to business. They want facts, all the facts, before they plan for the future, and if some of those facts can best be secured, and most rapidly organized, through use of the printed page, then it is to the printed page that they turn for assistance.

In adding such research, the Harvard Business Library should give Boston rich service. Naturally the plan of co-operation cannot attain its maximum value so long as Bostonians who wish to use the new joint collection must journey to Brighton when they desire to apply for books. But the Harvard authorities and the trustees of the Boston Public Library have, as we said last year, a further phase of cooperation in view. They agree to stand together "in the establishment, as a branch of the Boston Public Library, of a business reference library in the downtown section of Boston, to be operated and maintained by and in connection with the two libraries." The expense of such a reference library, convenient to all downtown offices, the two boards believe would have to be borne by the business community, or at least by private individual donors. But the invaluable collection of books on business education and business administration now to be collated in Brighton would be made directly accessible to Boston's business men through the downtown branch. When this further step is taken, as we believe it will be taken, Boston and Harvard will have set up together one of the most liberal, serviceable and far-sighted joint services ever known in the library world.

GREATEST BUSINESS LIBRARY

In Merger with Boston Public Library, Baker Library at Harvard to Have 150,000 Volumes

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STAGE SCENES

Paintings and Etchings by A. Thieme Now Shown at the Public Library

A. Thieme made his first appearance in local exhibitions, so far as I know, in the show staged last spring by the Copley Society at Wellesley. It was a painting of the park on the Weld estate in West Roxbury which since has been acquired for a private collection.

This winter some of his paintings and etchings have been informally shown in this city and a considerable group of his efforts in various mediums can be seen through Jan. 29, in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, the conspicuous part of the show being composed of designs for stage scenery.

He is a quite versatile artist, with a penchant for trying most anything. He covers ground without always being very interesting, and then suddenly comes along with something which is most creditable, for instance an etching of some houses in Germany or a painting of men in the midst of prosaic works.

Drama rather than realism seems to engage Thieme's interest and he tries his hand at making a huge plate of a crucifixion without doing it quite handsomely enough, either in technical manipulation or drawing or composition.

He is at his best in making an enamel-like landscape of imaginative character and especially in the series of designs for stage scenes, "Merchant of Venice," "Antony and Cleopatra" and so on, where lies his forte and evidence of a talent which can be put to practical use, but one which necessitates constant study to keep up with innovations in theatrical production.

Mr. Thieme studied at the Royal Academy of Holland, and has exhibited extensively in Holland and Italy as well as in Paris and Dusseldorf. Ships as well as landscape provide subjects to his versatile painter. He has had a Boston studio for the past ten years. H. P.

BOSTON POST

JANUARY 22, 1927

HUB LIBRARY IN BIG 'MERGER'

Harvard Books on Business Offered Public

Boston will have one of the largest libraries on business in the entire world, it was announced yesterday, through the merger of the books on business affairs of the Boston Public Library with those of the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration and the Widener Library at Harvard.

At present there is a collection of business books, ancient and modern, of approximately 200,000 volumes in the two libraries.

This great service will be available to the citizens of Boston in the new Harvard buildings in Brighton, created from the fund of \$500,000 given by George F. Baker, the New York financier. At present many of the books have been transferred, through an agreement entered into by the trustees of the Boston Public Library and the President and Fellows of Harvard University, to the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration. All that is necessary for citizens of Boston to do to use the books is to comply with the usual regulations now in effect in the library on Copley square.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JAN 22, 1927

TELLS LIBRARIANS HOW TO CUT THEFTS

Edwin Gaillard Describes New York Methods

Certain Books Are Always Stolen, Investigators Declare

How the problem of the book thief is handled by the great New York Public Library was described yesterday at the second day's joint session of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries' Association, held at the Gardner Auditorium in the State House. Edwin W. Gaillard, special investigator of the New York Public Library, was the speaker.

"We have found," he said, "there are two kinds of book thieves. There is the professional thief, who steals to sell. He goes to the dealers in second-hand books and learns the titles of books that are wanted, and then he undertakes to supply the need by theft from the public library. The amateur thief, or the collector-thief, is of the kind who steals to keep, to add to his collection, and you would be surprised to know how many collectors have permanently taken from the public library."

Few Women Guilty

"The loss of the New York Public Library has been reduced to about six, for each 10,000 books circulated. To put it another way, we have reduced the number of books annually stolen from the New York Public Library about 10,000 a year."

"Nearly all library book thefts are committed by men and boys. Few women are guilty of this kind of theft. Women will shoplift in department stores, but they rarely take library books. The thefts of books are not all made by the criminal class. Some of the most serious losses are books of theology, and there are losses in books on law and medicine. Certain books are always stolen, so that it is impossible to keep them on the open shelves. Books of travel, a book on antique furniture, or a well illustrated art book are among those which are hard to keep."

Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson spoke of the work of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association as an aid to libraries in supplying literature on current international questions, much of it at nominal prices. Mrs. George Richmond Peck spoke of the plan of the Merchant Marine Library Association which places reading matter on ships for officers and crew.

"Union Periodical Lists" was the subject of the morning session, at which Frank H. Chase presided. George H. Evans of the Somerville Public Library spoke on the "hoagmo" list of current magazines and periodicals taken in suburban libraries of Boston, which showed exactly what periodicals are bound and filed in the several libraries, and which enables a reduction in binding costs to be made through cooperative measures.

George W. Lee Speaks

George Winthrop Lee of the Stone & Webster library told of the union list of material at the Boston Public Library, in charge of H. J. Homer, and of the union catalog of library resources in the downtown special libraries. T. Franklin Currier of the Harvard College library told of the Wilson Union list of periodicals, the greatest thing of the kind compiled in this country. Walter E. Briggs, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College library, described collections of newspaper files in the libraries of the Boston district.

At the afternoon session Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Free Public Library Commission, told of the work of that commission, the first in the United States, established in 1890, and of the cramping of its work through lack of adequate funds. Miss Alice M. Kirkpatrick of the New York State Teachers' College explained the traveling library system of that State.

Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the speaker at the trustees' session in the afternoon. He discussed "The Challenge of Modern Literature," criticizing the fact that those who select books for public libraries seem to feel no duty to give the public a choice of imaginative works in poetry, drama and fiction. They cater, he insisted, to the mediocre intelligence to the exclusion of the best.

Public Libraries, he declared, should be the medium of serving the tastes of those interested in serious modern literature rather than that of the rank and file of patrons who want literature of a lighter vein. "We ought to stop flooding our libraries with books for the half million," he said, "and put on the shelves literature of a worth-while nature."

Prof. Rogers also expressed the opinion that the greatest latitude should be allowed regarding the sort of books to be placed in libraries, that works of real merit may be available to the public.

Trustee Paul Sterling of the Melrose Public Library explained that the selection of books is a very difficult problem, as many people request books with passages no one would want to read. Prof. Rogers remarked that it is not the function of a library trustee to be a guardian of the public morals.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CONTRACT-CARD RECOMMENDED FOR LIBRARIES

New York Official Tells How System Has Saved Losses of Books

How libraries in Massachusetts can check their loss of books to a large extent by use of card-contracts holding persons to whom they are issued financially responsible, was explained today at the second session of the two-day joint midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries' Association of Boston at the State House, by Edwin W. Gaillard, special investigator of the New York Public Library, whose subject was "Criminal Use of Libraries."

This system was placed in effect in New York when the annual loss of books through theft, carelessness in returning them and difficulties in keeping track of them had risen to a prohibitive amount, he said. Much of this waste was caused by the loss of cards, which aggregated 60,000 a year, he added, resulting in their use by persons who found them and retained the books after obtaining them on someone else's card.

New York Losses Cut

"After a conference with attorneys for the library," Mr. Gaillard continued, "the plan was devised for the contract cards now in use there and which successfully cut the loss which previously ran into thousands of books a year to six out of every 10,000 volumes loaned by the library. "Since this scheme has helped in solving our problem, it is presented today as a possible way to check the yearly losses in other libraries which find the same difficulty."

Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association talked on how the organization with which she is affiliated may serve as an aid to libraries in furnishing them with literature and material bearing on the League and Court.

"It is not safe for the public to remain ignorant on this vital subject," she declared, "and it is equally as necessary that children be informed on the League and its close relation to international co-operation as it is that they read books on aviation, labor unions, and other modern subjects." She pointed out that the association could do much toward spreading knowledge of the League by providing libraries with informative reading matter.

Thanks for Old Books

Mrs. George R. Fearing thanked the libraries of the State for their help in sending old and discarded books to the Merchants Marine Library Association and appealed for more this year. Others who spoke included George Winthrop Lee, Boston; George H. Evans, Somerville; T. Franklin Currier and Walter E. Briggs, both of Harvard College, Cambridge, discussing the classification of periodicals and unification of miscellaneous matter.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, presided at today's session. Last night the 600 delegates to the meeting dined at the New University Club where Prof. William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota spoke on "The New Light on the Outbreak of the World War."

How revenue from cities and towns of the State is expended was told at the sessions yesterday. It was shown that the largest single item goes for the school system, including 3000 school buildings and approximately 27,000 teachers throughout the Commonwealth, for which 28.62 per cent of the total revenue of the State is expended.

The Boston Post

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1927

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The last bulletin of the Boston Public Library, bearing its present title of "More Books," devotes its leading article to the Spanish books of the library, grouped together in the important and well-known Ticknor collection. The bulletin also calls attention to the exhibition of books from that collection, now in progress at the library.

The first Spanish book bought by George Ticknor was a copy of Don Quixote. The earliest edition of Don Quixote owned by the library bears the date of 1605. It was printed at Madrid. The revised edition was printed in 1680, and Ticknor wrote in his copy: "Having received the final corrections of Cervantes, this edition has been followed ever since and is the one most sought for and valued."

The Ticknor collection is of great value to students of Spanish literature, and is said to be excelled in importance by only one other in America. But it has an intimate and peculiar interest by reason of the great service to the library rendered by its donor, a service which began with the very existence of the library itself, and which was a continuing one.

Mr. Ticknor was a member of the first board of trustees, created in 1822. The other members were Edward Everett, John P. Bigelow, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff and Thomas G. Appleton. Mr. Ticknor drew up the first report of the board. That report was sent to the governors in London and resulted in the noble gift to the library by Joshua Bates, who was a member of the firm.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

TELLS LIBRARIANS HOW BOOK THIEVES MAY BE DETECTED

Edwin W. Gaillard of New York Public Library Became "Plain Clothes Man"

WHAT THEY STEAL, AND WHY

Secret Code Marks Have Aided in Recovery of Many Books Lost

"The more you know about crime, the more you hate it, and the more you know about crime, the less you think you know. I can tell you how to stop book stealing and mutilation as easily as I can tell you how to stop the rain," said Edwin W. Gaillard of the New York Public Library to the Massachusetts Library Club at the State House this morning.

When Mr. Gaillard first became the only special investigator of stealing in public libraries, he was supervisor of the New York Public Library's work with schools. One year the library bought \$20,000 worth of textbooks, and lost \$13,000 worth. Dr. Billings, the director, decided to discontinue buying textbooks. Mr. Gaillard felt that his job was not worth much without textbooks, and proposed to stop the stealing.

First, he investigated second-hand book stores. In practically every one in the metropolitan district he found books stolen from the public library and sold for resale. "I raided many bookstores and confiscated our property in bulk; drove some of the booksellers out of business; drove two out of the country. One was operating a large subscription library entirely of books so stolen and rebound. He went to Philadelphia and quietly hanged himself."

The law was amended to make every bookseller, collector or dealer who had in his possession a book which bore the marks of a public library guilty of receiving stolen property. Today, if a dealer discovers such a book, he at once telephones the library.

Since police officers cannot recognize and interpret all the classification marks or their erasures, Mr. Gaillard was sworn in as a member of the police department, was trained in arrests and court procedure, and for two years had two men detailed to assist him until, after reading up on criminal law as well, he was qualified to do independent police work. "There is more to learn in becoming a plain clothes man," said Mr. Gaillard, "than appears on the surface—at least as much as in elementary library training."

"There are two kinds of book thieves—the man who steals to sell—we have eliminated that man from New York—and the person who is not a thief at heart. The professional thief will steal anything that you have while you're watching. The amateur, crafty, watchful, will steal anything that he wants to steal, no matter what it is. I have discussed the why and how of book thieves with more of them than there are people in this room—many more." About 150 were present.

"Could Tell by Looking at a Library"

"One man whom I sent to prison said to me, 'When I come out, I'm going to kill you on the first thing I do.' When he came out, he called at my office. 'Hello, Hyman,' I said, 'remember what you promised?' He told me that he could tell by looking at a library whether he could get away with it. In one library I could walk away with the charging desk and no one would know it. One day I took two large atlases, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. I talked with the librarian for five minutes with the second one under my arm. This man would go to a second-hand dealer and ask for a list of books wanted for definite customers."

"Practically all book thieves are men and boys. The reason seems to be that women and girls are not essentially collectors. When they do steal, they are unscrupulous shoplifters, but the temptation of collecting books does not appeal to more than two women in a hundred, and they usually collect subscription sets.

"When we are satisfied that people are stealing, we try to find out what they steal and how much. Here, for instance, is an anthology of magazine verse. How many days will it be before part of it is missing? Here is a book on early American furniture. An antique dealer, who has his—his—shelf of books on the subject, borrows it legitimately and finds he—or she—does not want to give it up. If he borrows it surreptitiously, we shall probably never see it again.

"Guide books have wings. Here is a commercial traveler's guide to Latin America zone. The racial class who give us most trouble in proportion to their population is the Spanish-American. Gone—a guide to Cuba.

"Antiques and guide-books we may wisely segregate, and put on shelves where they are more easily under observation than on open shelves.

"On closed shelves, or in the stacks, place them in your own office, and when you issue them to an individual, look at him.

"Art anatomies are always more or less mutilated or decorated. After the fourth copy of one, I said that it should be examined thoroughly each time it went out, before and after. The first time it was lent it never came back.

"Certain things are never stolen. Certain things are always stolen. The rule holds in kindergarten libraries, the slums, and in law and engineering libraries. One of the worst thefts I ever knew of was from a theological library.

Unintentional Theft

In a district with 60,000 lost library cards which might be used dishonestly, it became necessary to make a contract with the card-holder by which he guarantees to be responsible for any book on the card, whether issued with or without his knowledge or consent. This has reduced the number of books legitimately issued and lost to six in 10,000. Book losses by theft used to be 10,000 volumes a year, but now are much fewer.

Library books are often found where a man commits suicide by gas, goes insane or loses his memory. Illness, family difficulties, separation, divorce, desertion, kidnappings, elopements, arrests, flight from justice, hurricanes, runaways, unexplained disappearances, bankruptcies, emigration, enlistments, transfers—all frequently involve library books.

Librarians must always be ready for emergencies, such as the "flim-flam artist" who drives up and says the manager wants all the electric fans, or says the librarians must subscribe to the Red Cross. Crazy people come into libraries—women who threaten to eat poison, men who want to marry the assistants, and all will do.

A local librarian told of a man who came to the library, said he was in town "on business," and had two hours to catch a train. A valuable history document disappeared. 30 weeks later the same "lawyer" appeared and another document went.

Another librarian said a book was not

returned because "when the undertaker laid out grandma he used it to lay her head on."

Professionals, Mr. Gaillard said in answer to a question, carry shoulder slings under their coats for large books. Overcoats, briefcases account for many thefts, deliberate or unintentional. Many, of course, are returned as soon as their absent-minded possessors discover them.

Certain "private marks" and codes should be known only to one or two persons in the library, said Mr. Gaillard, because "librarianship does not confer a halo." They must be exact, and different for every library, in order that the evidence may be conclusive. Thieves are very sharp, and will join the opposite halves of two title-pages to eliminate the trace of a mark.

Libraries should not employ police officers in uniform, but only persons who "use library language," he said. When people are new to a city their library record should be looked up in their old city.

To Fight Importation Restrictions

The club voted to protest in case any bill restricting the libraries' privileges of importing copyrighted books were brought before Congress. This particularly applies, said President Frank H. Chase, to English books of which American editions are being brought out.

The League of Nations committee on intellectual co-operation, through the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, furnishes facts about its activities and related matters, said Mrs. Lewis J. L. Johnson. Most of this material is information, not propaganda, she said, and should be considered as objectively as material about aviation, submarines or labor unions. She spoke of the methods of Miss Florence Wilson, librarian at the Secretariat, who is making European statesmen appreciate efficient American library methods.

Mrs. George Fearing said that librarians' co-operation in sending books to the American Merchant Marine has been in the past more productive than gifts of money. Boston, she said, has done more of this work than any city except New York, although Boston does not depend so much on the sea as, for instance, Galveston does.

George H. Evans of Osmerville told of the "Book-gemot's" weekly novel list and how seventeen libraries just outside Boston "divide up" on bound volumes of periodicals.

G. Winthrop Lee of Stone & Webster discussed the T. J. Homer, Wilson, "down town" Armistead, "1897" and "1903" periodical lists, and asked consideration of general card catalogue of all material locating current or defunct periodicals in this vicinity. T. Franklin Currier of the Harvard College Library, reported on the Wilson list, and said that Boston leads New York, Washington and Chicago on medical, law and other journals available for research. Walter E. Briggs of the Harvard College Library, speaking on "Newspaper Files in the Boston District," said that fifty-two foreign language dailies or weeklies are published in Massachusetts, but only ten are permanently kept on file in the Boston State and Harvard libraries together.

BOOKS ON BUSINESS MERGED IN HARVARD-BOSTON COLLECTION

Complete Group to Be Lodged and Catalogued in the New George F. Baker Library of the Business Administration Unit

A notable collection of books on business has been obtained as the result of an agreement entered into between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. It is to be housed in the new George F. Baker library on the Boston side of the Charles River, just over the new Weeks bridge from the Harvard buildings in Cambridge, and not far from the Stadium. The fact that these new buildings are in Boston has made it possible to qualify the library of the school as a branch of the Boston Public Library. This joint housing, cataloguing and administration combines the fragmentary collections relating to business that have heretofore existed in the Boston Public Library, the Business School Library, the Harvard University Library, and those more recently acquired by the Harvard Business Historical Society.

The public library collection is particularly rich in nineteenth century material; the Business Historical Society supplements this with earlier records, and the library of the business school brings the two up to date, adding much of illustrative material in the form of records, reports and other matter not ordinarily collected in libraries and including a collection of annual reports and other papers relating to corporations now numbering more than 1,000,000 pamphlets.

Available to the Public

The collection will be available for use by all persons entitled to use the Boston Public Library. The transfer of books will begin as soon as the building is in condition to receive them, sometime during the spring, and it is expected that the library will be ready for public use early in the summer. Under a liberal interlibrary loan system the work of cataloguing and exploiting all material as well as the final handling of it will fall on the staff of the Harvard Business Library.

The contract provides further for the eventual organization of another collection of books on business for use in a business men's branch of the Boston Public Library. It also will be under the joint management of the two libraries and will include books belonging to both. In short, the agreement looks forward to co-operation in a great public service for Boston business. Its concluding paragraph declares:

"The two institutions . . . stand ready to co-operate in the establishment, as a branch of the Boston Public Library, of a business reference library in the downtown section of Boston, to be established, operated and maintained by and in connection with the two libraries. The expense of such a reference

library would have to be borne presumably by the business community, or at any rate by some person or persons other than the two libraries."

Charles C. Eaton, Librarian

The agreement of the two libraries was signed by the president and fellows of Harvard College by A. Lawrence Lowell, president, and the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library of the city of Boston, by Guy W. Currier, president. Charles C. Eaton, librarian for the Graduate School of Business Administration, is to be librarian of the combined collections which are expected to total 250,000 volumes at the start.

Among the books are many valuable collections in the field of business. While some of these, by deed of gift, may not circulate, they will be made more useful to the public by reason of becoming better known through the special and intensive work of the new branch library. All books transferred by the Boston Public Library will remain its own property under the agreement that it be permitted to recall from deposit at any time, specific material for which it may have need.

The transfer does not eliminate books on business from the city library but removes those not in constant use. The Boston Library expects always to maintain a good working collection for general purposes while immediate service back and forth between the two libraries by motor truck and messengers will make it possible to meet such other needs as may arise.

The New Library Building

The new Baker Library Building, the gift of Mrs. George F. Baker, which is to house the amalgamated business libraries, is the central unit of the new group. It is of Georgian architecture, constructed of brick with stone trimmings. A graceful spire surmounts it. The lower floor is to be given over for the present to lecture and classrooms, the library occupying all other parts of the building. It will be equipped with the most approved arrangements for efficient library service.

Present accommodations are for 300,000 volumes, but the architect's plan allows for practically limitless expansion. The reading room will be the largest in the country, larger even than Bates Hall at the Central Library in Copley Square. There will be special accommodations for those who wish to make extended research.

Wide Possibility of Usefulness

The new organization promises wide possibilities of usefulness, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, states. Only those who are closely associ-

ated with the demands of big business enterprises can appreciate the needs for such service as is contemplated, or the possibilities of service that can be rendered.

"The agreement is, without question, one of the most far-reaching and significant undertakings for the benefit of a business community ever conceived in the library world," Mr. Belden says. "Harvard again becomes a benefactor to the public in placing its business resources, books, and trained service within the ready reach of the citizens of Boston."

Through the transfer of thousands of books from the Boston Public Library much shelf space will be released at that institution. This is welcomed by the authorities as a solution of a problem of space that has been growing more pressing in recent years. It also releases certain small sums of money that heretofore have been required to maintain the business collection. By caring adequately for an important branch of the service elsewhere, time, money, and workers are freed to improve the library proper in other directions.



THE GEORGE F. BAKER LIBRARY

This Unit of the New Harvard School of Business Administration on the Boston Side of the Charles River, Near the Stadium, is to Be Used as a Branch of the Boston Public Library, the Business Books of Which Two Institutions Have Been Combined.

Harvard-Boston Library Combine Gives Public Access to Rare Books on Business

BY C. E. SCOTT

It is an international "Tel-U-What" that what the merger, announced yesterday, of the business books of the Boston Public Library and those of the Harvard Business School Library will mean.

"When an Englishman," Charles C. Eaton, Harvard Business School librarian, said to me, "wants to study English constitutional law, he leaves London and comes to Harvard, for he knows that that is the only place where he can be taught it."

"When a student wishes to study Spanish ecclesiastical law, he comes to Harvard—because Harvard is the only place where it is taught."

"There is always a place for a lawyer to turn when he wants to find out about some point in law. The same is true of the medical man. There is the Harvard Medical School and the medical libraries. For the clergyman there are the theological schools and libraries."

Library for Business Men

"But when a business man wants to find out, let us say, the comparative costs of copper mining in various regions, or to learn something about his own business which he doesn't already know—there's no place for him to go—except to some competitor who may have been in the same difficulty himself at some time."

"And the business man represents a larger group than any of the others. Surely there ought to be some place where he could go to learn facts about his business."

"Our new library will set out to do for the business man what is already being done for lawyers, doctors and others who have access to such facilities. Of course, it goes without saying that it will not be exclusively for business men. That is, it is for the public at large. Naturally, however, we expect to have by far our greatest call from business men and students of business."

Advantage of Merger

"The advantages of the new library are, I think, evident without explanation. Business books in many thousands have been available in the Boston Public Library for years, but they have not been as easily gotten at as they now will be. The Boston Public Library must cater primarily to the general public—and the general public is not seeking business books. The staff at the public library would be terribly inadequate to handle a service such as we plan to give."

"Further, the public library, catering to a general public, has to regulate itself accordingly."

"Business men—most of them anyhow—like to smoke while reading. Our reading rooms will permit smoking, and a business man will be as comfortable while pursuing his researches as he would be in his own home. There will be no danger of fire, because the new library building will be as fireproof as modern methods of building can make it."

"Will you have dictionaries?" I asked. "I mean, so that business men, instead



Librarian Charles C. Eaton in his office at the Widener Library

of having to take tedious notes in pencil or pen may dictate them and then take away the cylinder to have it transcribed by a typist."

Mr. Eaton laughed. "Well, I should not be surprised if we did. At any rate, you can set it down that we're going to do everything possible to make for the comfort and convenience of business men who seek help from us."

"It won't be hard for them to come to the library—a 15-minute journey from Park street. But if they don't like coming out, why they won't have to. If the business man can order for what he wants by telephone, and get it at the nearest branch library in the morning."

Downtown Branch Proposed

"Then, if we can get the funds, we want to establish a downtown branch service, where business men can give orders for what they want, either in the way of business information or business books, and be served with a minimum of bother. You note I say, if we can get the funds. We're looking for Boston business men who need us, and for the public, to help out."

All this was in Mr. Eaton's home on Linnaean street, Cambridge. When I asked to see some of the more interesting books that would be in the new library he offered to go to his office atop the Widener library with me, and show some of his latest arrivals.

"Have business men of today more acumen than the old-timers had?" I asked.

"We-ell," he smiled. "I wouldn't say that. No, put it this way. Say that business men of today are just the same as they've always been—only more so, if you know what I mean."

"There were business men in the old

sorts of valuables, and he wanted a pounds damage! The paper was NOT stained post."

Tips on R. R. Building

Mr. Eaton's office is big, but it's a little noisy. "Here," he said, "is the first description of a locomotive ever written in America. It was written for Mr. Ward in 1827, and advocates the building of a serpentine railroad from Boston to the Ohio river."

"Railroads, until then, had been straight-away affairs, in order of making curves. In England the way is right. In America curves could be avoided."

"Miles Ward told how to build engines so that it would be as easy as could be laid so that farmers along the way wouldn't be able to attend the law."

"Miles, however, was a modest fellow. He promised that his railroad would go five miles an hour, day and night, winter and summer. He said, 'The difficulty was when a hill got in the way, Miles had to have a stationer enough with a cable to pull the train up the hill.'"

Rare Volumes

There was a book to delight housewives. The Journal of housewives, published in 1849, and carrying actual samples of bombazines, muslins, and all sorts of old clothes. Some were pretty soupy. There were shells even in those days."

Books of rare prints, the history of the race between the "Novels" and today plenty. Daniel Defoe, for example. Didn't know he was a business man as well as the author of Robinson Crusoe, did you? He was, Daniel, was a tradesman. True, he went broke, but he learned some things. We have a book of his here in which he discusses many of the things that affect business today. He was the first to advocate a small stock and a quick turnover—hand-to-mouth business. We're doing business that way now. It hasn't," he reflected, "done the New England mill industries much good, however..."

"Then there was Benjamin Silliman of Yale, in later times. He was a brilliant man. He doped out in his head problems that had been bothering shrewd scientists for centuries."

First Idea of Panama Canal

He picked a slim volume from one of his shelves and read the title: "The Earliest Attempt by United States Interests to Effect Inter-Oceanic Communication Across the Isthmus of Panama."

"There," he said, "is the beginning, absolute beginning, of our Panama Canal. This is a Spanish pamphlet from the library of Charles Biddle, a diplomat who made investigations in Panama in 1826 by order of President Andrew Jackson."

Then he showed me an old, old sheet of paper. It was dated 1775, and was written by the world's greatest optimist.

Unfortunately, the poor man is unknown. The paper was a claim made to cover damages suffered in 1775, during the British occupancy of Boston. The poor fellow testified that his legs had been taken, that his fence had been destroyed, that he'd lost nails and all

Business School Library Will Be Greatest of Kind in World

In Merger With Boston Public
Library, Baker Library to
Have 150,000 Volumes

EXPECT NUMBER TO GROW

Business Historical Association
Also Included in Great
Combination

As a result of an agreement on the part of the faculty of Harvard University and the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the greatest business library the world has ever known will come into being across the Charles at the Harvard Business School, formal announcement of which was made last night.

The new George F. Baker library, central building of the group now practically completed on the Brighton side of the Charles river, will house this great collection of books, records and pamphlets.

A Triple Combination

The new library will combine the present resources of the Boston Public Library, one of the three great libraries of America; of the Harvard Business Library, which has developed phenomenally in the last seven years, and of the Business Historical Society, an organization made up of some of the most eminent captains of industry in the United States.

The George F. Baker Library will be ready for occupancy some time next month. It will first receive the great collection now crowding the two top floors of the Widener library in the college yard. Then Librarian Charles C. Eaton of the Harvard Business Library will have his first pick at certain treasures which for years have been hidden away in the basement of the Scientific museum. These have never been taken from their packing cases for lack of space in the Widener library. When the college year ends in June, the final consolidation with the Boston books will be made.

Expect 500,000 Soon

Starting with something in excess of 150,000 volumes, when the three collections are merged in June, the library expects to attain the 500,000 mark within five years, and to have every piece of information of use to the scholar or the historian along business lines. For the business man of Boston, who will have free access to these treasures, the new library should prove of incalculable value.

Every citizen of Boston will have the right to avail himself of its privileges, for, under the agreement drawn up yesterday, the Harvard Business Library becomes in fact a branch of the Boston Public Library. The new business school is on the Boston side of the river. If it were on the Cambridge side, the Boston Public Library could not legally make it a depository for its books.

A precedent for this arrangement was established some years ago, when the Boston Medical library was made a depository for all the medical books then in the public library. This not only consolidated a mass of medical information under a single roof, and thus simplified the task of research, but it relieved the overcrowding in the building on Copley Square. The transfer of business books and material to the Baker library will furnish additional relief.

This latest consolidation is a further example of the new spirit among those who devote their lives to the assembling of all printed information which may aid this and future generations. Competition, which once obtained among libraries as well as among individuals, has disappeared. There is now on all sides a disposition to give the greatest possible service to those who are to benefit.

Largest Reading Room

After the Baker library is in operation, however, it will be worth the trip to see its modern facilities. The main reading room will probably be the largest room in the world used for such a purpose. It is 240 feet long and 10 feet wide, and its capacity is 750 readers at a time. For the present there will be stack space for 300,000 volumes, but this can be increased to 500,000 without alteration of the building. The library has been so designed, however, that extensions can be built at the rear, doubling and tripling its capacity, without interfering with its architectural beauty. Curiously enough McKim, Mead and White, the architects, were also the architects for the Boston Public Library when it was built 30 years ago.

Librarians Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library and Charles C. Eaton of the Harvard Business Library were enthusiastic yesterday in discussing the new arrangement. Both said that it marks an epoch in library history. Mr. Belden has always been particularly proud of his institution, with an endowment of a paltry \$600,000, has been able to hold its place with the other two great American resorts of the scholar—the New York Public Library with its \$16,000,000 in endowments from the Astor, Tilden and Lenox bequests and the Library of Congress. Backed by the immense resources of the federal government, now in the field of business the Boston Public Library will forge ahead of these other institutions, and Boston will become the mecca of those who are studying the romance of modern business.

Librarian Eaton rejoices because the real treasures of his collection will contribute more practically to a solution of present-day problems. Yesterday he brought out for display the prize of his library, the first known book on accounting, written by a Franciscan friar who called himself Frater Lucas de burgo Sancti Sepulchri, whose real name was Lucas Pacioli. It was printed in 1494, two years after the memorable voyage of Columbus. In Venice, then at the

height of its maritime glory. It is astonishingly modern, because the basic principles of accounting and book-keeping, which the amble friar explained, have not changed in more than four centuries.

Webster's Liqueur Bill

Of even more acute interest is an old account book kept by the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, when it was the resort of the great and the near-great in the early 19th century. There we find that between 1820 and 1823 the golf-like Daniel Webster ran up a bill of \$180 for choice Maderia, Scotch and Irish whiskey, gin, brandy, and other liquid substances which members of the United States Senate no longer purchase in public. The long-delayed settlement of that bill may have disturbed the proprietor, but eventually the illustrious customer paid in full. It appears that in 1822 Webster ran up another bill, for \$18, but this was paid promptly.

Librarian Eaton has a pamphlet, published in 1865 by Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale in which he predicted that untold wealth in oil would eventually be extracted from the deposits under the fruit orchards of southern California. More than 40 years elapsed before Prof. Silliman's prediction came true, but anybody who had purchased land on the basis of it could have piled up wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice.

Then there are the contributions of Daniel Defoe to the business history of the early 18th century. Most people think of Defoe as the author of "Robinson Crusoe". The Harvard Business Library knows him through his pamphlets on business conditions. He told the retail tradesmen of England in 1715 to be careful about overstocking their shops, and advised hand-to-mouth buying. It is significant that this advice is being followed today by retailers and that the textile industry of Massachusetts is suffering therefrom.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW HARVARD LIBRARY



The above photo shows the School of Business Administration Library and the group of dormitories recently built on the Brighton side of the Charles river near the Harvard stadium. Councilman Fitzgerald who is opposing the merger of the business collection of the Boston Public Library with the Harvard institution is prepared to take the case to the supreme court, if necessary.

THREATENS TO TAKE LIBRARY FIGHT TO COURT

Councilman Fitzgerald Says Merger Would Violate Constitution

WITHIN RIGHTS, TRUSTEES' VIEW

Mayor Not Pleased with Plan, His Associates Reveal

By THOMAS CARENS
Councilman John I. Fitzgerald, who on Monday took the first steps in the city council to hold up the proposed merger of the business collection of the Boston Public Library with the new library of the Harvard school of business administration, said yesterday that he is prepared to take his fight to the supreme court, if necessary, to test the legality of the action of the library trustees.

"In the opinion of several able constitutional lawyers I have consulted," said Councilman Fitzgerald, "this action of the library trustees is an absolute violation of the 46th amendment to the Massachusetts constitution, which is the anti-aid amendment adopted by the constitutional convention and ratified by the people on Nov. 6, 1917.

"That amendment says that no city shall turn over public property to any college which is not exclusively under public control. Even if the library trustees say that they are not turning the property over, but are merely depositing these books in a new branch, I am confident that the courts would hold that the principal benefits from the combination will go to the students at Harvard, and that the business men of Boston, instead of profiting, will not find it convenient to go away out beyond the stadium in order to read some book which should be kept convenient to the downtown business section."

COUNCIL ADOPTS FITZGERALD ORDERS

On Monday the city council adopted two orders offered by Fitzgerald, but as they were presented in the height of the excitement over the election of a president, no member of the council but their author had any idea as to their significance. Some of the members, when questioned yesterday, doubted that any such orders had been passed until shown the records of the meeting.

The first order asks the trustees of the library to inform Mayor Nichols of the agreement entered into and to cite the legal authority for their action. The second asks the corporation counsel to inform Mayor Nichols whether this action is a violation of the anti-aid amendment to the state constitution.

While no one yesterday would speak officially for the library trustees, it was stated that they had ample legal authority for the agreement in the articles of incorporation of the library, passed by the state Legislature in 1878. Under this act the library trustees have often made decisions of such a nature without consulting the mayor or city council, and did not do so in this case, although Mayor Nichols was officially informed of the proposed transfer of books before the announcement was given to the press.

Nor could the friends of the trustees see any violation of the anti-aid amendment, because no property actually passes. The books remain in the city's custody and the Harvard Business Library will be a regular branch of the Boston Public Library, as free to any citizen of Boston as any other branch. Mayor Nichols was in Washington yesterday and no official comment on the Fitzgerald orders was obtainable from the mayor's office, but members of his official family indicated that the mayor is by no means enthusiastic to the proposed merger. He was somewhat disturbed because the trustees had gone ahead with their negotiations with the Harvard College authorities before asking the mayor's advice. Even if he had no legal authority in the matter—and some doubt of that was expressed at City Hall—he believed, according to his friends, that he should have been given a chance to express an opinion.

NOT ACCESSIBLE TO DOWNTOWN BOSTON

The principal objection voiced in the mayor's office was that the new Harvard business library is not accessible to downtown Boston. Few business men, it was said, would think of going out to the Brighton side of the river, beyond Harvard square, to consult a certain book. If it were in Copley square they might do so.

Corporation Counsel Frank S. Deland said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the controversy. He had not been asked to approve any agreement or contract, he said, and would not initiate any inquiry during Mayor Nichols's absence from the city. It is known, however, that the mayor and his corporation counsel held two conferences on Saturday, the day on which the announcement of the library merger was made public.

Councilman Fitzgerald intimated last night that the Nichols administration would support him in his fight to upset the proposed merger. He had apparently talked to some of the mayor's friends, and had gained the impression that they shared his view.

"I have nothing against Harvard College," said Fitzgerald, "but there are other business schools here. One of them, that of Boston University, is almost directly across the street from the Public Library, and in a spot accessible to all of the downtown section. I understand that Boston University has a splendid business library, too, and I wonder that the trustees did not see fit to make their combination there."

"In my district there is a branch of the public library, which is within five minutes of the heart of the business section. If the trustees and the faculty at Harvard are so anxious to make these books available for the business men, why don't they bring the two collections, or parts of them, into the West end branch library, and put them where the business men can reach them without wasting a day."

Representative Martin M. Lomasney, who is generally regarded as Councilman Fitzgerald's adviser on matters of this nature, declined to comment on the controversy last night. It is interesting to recall, however, that Lomasney was the author of article 46 of the amended constitution, the so-called anti-aid amendment, and that ever since he has been vigilant in seeing to it that its provisions were rigidly enforced.

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A Gift Horse Indeed

When Councilor John I. Fitzgerald assails the great service that would be done for the people of Boston under the terms of the co-operative agreement between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Business Library, it is a bit difficult to have patience. The whole arrangement is plainly one under which the city of Boston will receive much more than it gives. All the Boston Library does is to make the new Harvard Library in Brighton a depository for such scattering books on business as are not required for ordinary current use at the Library in Copley square. In return, the Boston Public Library, and every citizen of Boston, will be given free use of one of the richest and most complete collections of books and files on business now in existence anywhere in the world.

Nor is that all of the story. Anyone who knows anything at all about business libraries knows that the only way by which they can be made of proper service to business men, is to have them expertly catalogued and conducted by a staff of specialists. The business man who wants library service usually wants just one thing; namely, quick, immediate supply of up-to-the-minute facts, comment and statistics upon practical problems that have arisen within his business. In the vast modern outpouring of trade journals, Government reports, research bulletins, and general magazine and newspaper articles, no ordinary library staff can possibly be expected to find its way round. Only expert special librarians can keep the material properly catalogued, filed and ready for quick reference. Some cities of the United States are now spending tens of thousands of dollars annually to maintain such reference service in the "business branch" of their public libraries.

And it is all this large expense, and expert service, which the Harvard Business Library now stands ready to assume, as a matter of sheer helpfulness to the business men of Boston. As for Councilor Fitzgerald's complaint that business men will have to go to Brighton to secure this aid, the truth is, of course, that no such embarrassment is anticipated. Under the agreement the librarians of the two institutions are to work out plans and regulations providing for the most direct delivery service that can possibly be attained. All any citizen needs to do, in order to secure special assistance, will be to telephone to the business library in Brighton, and his request will receive full attention.

Moreover, the agreement definitely promises to make the full resources of the two institutions directly available to any future business branch of the Boston Public Library which may be established in the downtown district. Time and again the librarian and trustees of the Boston Public Library have labored to secure decent attention from the Boston City Council for such a branch, similar to the business branches which progressive cities elsewhere throughout the Nation have established. And time and again their efforts have been thrown down, because members of the City Council have called this "mere graft" for the business community, and a "scheme" on the part of the Chamber of Commerce to help its own interests. Now Councilor Fitzgerald suddenly grows strangely tender for the co-existence of Boston's business men, and on this part of his case, as aforesaid, it is difficult to have patience.

But, and it is an important but, in so far as Mr. Fitzgerald's case involves the question whether the agreement between the two libraries is a violation of the anti-aid amendment, the controversial situation is very different. Upon a careful, fresh reading of this section of the State's Constitution, no fair mind can deny that the councilor has been at least well justified in raising this issue. The language of the amendment is surprisingly inclusive, especially in its words restricting even the use of public property by any school or institution not wholly under public control. In this case, of course, the trustees of the Boston Public Library have not voted to give away one cent's worth of the city's property. They have merely agreed to make the Harvard Business Library a depository, just as many other institutions in Boston are made depositories, for books, and the trustees will retain full rights of control of that property. But still honest technical question may be raised whether the language of the amendment is a contradiction of the agreement, and on this point a judicial determination would be highly desirable. The man who deplores the multiplicity of the laws means that multitude of enactments which does not include his own pet measures.

January 27 - 1927
Transcript

More Books

Bibliographers will find much of interest in the current number of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, the December number of which contains a valuable contribution to the bibliography of Cervantes and Lope de Vega, the Spanish writers. The only library in America which today surpasses the Ticknor Collection in the Boston Public Library in the quantity and variety of its Spanish books is the library of the Hispanic Society in New York. The Ticknor collection affords unusual opportunities for the student of Cervantes and the description here given of the first and other rare editions of the author of "Don Quixote" and the profile Spanish poet, Lope de Vega, contains many useful guide points in such study. The bulletin also describes an illuminated Armenian Bible written on vellum which has recently been added to the manuscript collections of the Boston Public Library. This complete text of the New Testament was written in the year 1475, and was the work of a scribe, the monk Gregory in the monastery of the Son of Hussis. It was formerly in the Church of St. Garabed, and Bishop Aristakes placed a curse of Cain and the punishment of Judas upon anyone who should take the book from the door of the church by selling or pawning it. The Bible, even with its curse, is considered a valuable possession of the library.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1927

"Harvard, Consult Thyself"

Is sass ever salutary? No man can feel altogether sure of the answer. But the editors of the Harvard Crimson offer a bit of sass today which may go down in the history of undergraduate journalism as the most epicurean of its kind ever known. The Crimson remarks that Councilor Fitzgerald, in his claim that the co-operative agreement between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Business Library violates the constitutional anti-aid amendment "seems to have scored a point." And the paper continues: "Harvard has been particularly unfortunate in its attempted mergers for some time. The proposed consolidations of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary, were both quashed by Supreme Court decisions as illegal or unconstitutional. In the present instance again, though minor in importance, legal facts have apparently been overlooked or not given sufficient consideration. In a university possessing one of the greatest law schools in the world the repetition of these slips is strangely anomalous."

Here no allowance is made for the fact that in any weighty matter of law or equity, an uncertainty of opinion may arise even after the greatest professional authorities have been consulted, and that this uncertainty may inevitably continue until the courts, in the course of formal proceedings, have pronounced themselves on the matter at issue. Neither is there any reason made manifest why Councilor Fitzgerald's view of the unconstitutionality of the Harvard-Boston co-operative agreement should necessarily be accepted as correct until the particular question now raised has been judicially determined. But, by and large, as one more notable entry in the annals of undergraduate journalism, the editors of the Crimson have "rung the bell" most gayly and gallantly.

The Boston Post

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1927

SHOULD BE LEGALIZED

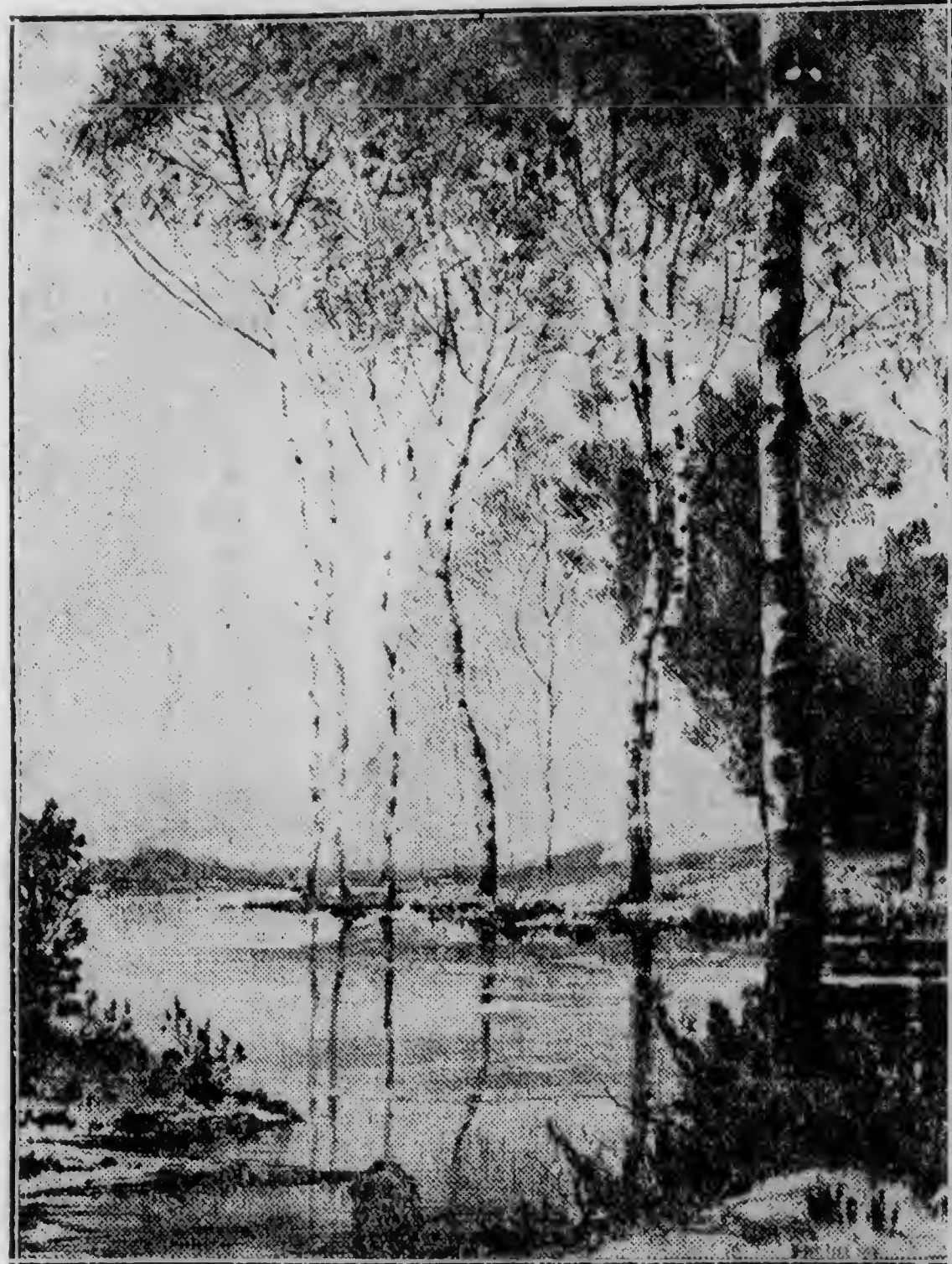
There should, of course, be no question of the legality of the proposition to merge the business collection of the Boston Public Library with the new library of the Harvard School of Business Administration, and Councilman John I. Fitzgerald is quite within the proprieties in seeking to find whether the transfer can properly be made or not.

There is so much uncertainty about this that the courts ought to be called upon to settle the problem. Article XLVI, section 2 of the amended State Constitution says that "no use of public property shall be made by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof for the purpose of aiding any college, school, or institution which is not wholly under public control." Possibly the transfer of the books, even if loaned more or less permanently, comes under that prohibition. It is worth while finding out.

Another point, the business library of our institution in Copley square was primarily intended for the use of business men and students of Boston. It is a serious question whether it should be carried so far as is the new institution at Harvard.

Boston Post, January 27, 1927

Exhibit Etchings of Thieme at Library



"THE BIRCHES," BY A. THIEME

This is one of Thieme's works on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. It is one of a collection of many specimens of his work.

The exhibition of A. Thieme at the Boston Public Library of etchings, watercolors, stage settings and oils makes an extremely diversified and colorful showing.

His etchings and dry points are remarkably well done. He has a refinement of delineation, depth of color qualities and pictorial sense most unusual.

"The Birches" is a typically beautiful New Hampshire scene. The delicate tracery of the leaves of the slender trees against the clear sky and the mirror-like reflection in the stream below is unusually well executed.

"The Armada of Spain," an old familiar subject treated in an effective way, is done with minute detail.

"Custom House Tower, Boston," "Trinity Church," "Christian Science Church, Boston," "Bellevue Falls, Vt.," and the several prints of sturdied ducks arising from the water and marshes all show the ability of this talented young artist to bring the subjects to life on paper.

The many miniature stage settings done in water colors, several of which he has used for theater drops, are most unusual, colorful, and effective.

"Setting Theatrical Ball, 1821," is most striking in color. The rich blues in many tones lend a harmony that is appealing to the eye, while the domes in the

distant background give a touch of light color.

"Siegfried" is an interior of a cave painted in rich dark tones. The sombre light, however, just makes visible the drapery on the walls and furnishings inside while through the entrance a colorful green tree in sunlight is seen.

"Faustus Study, Act I," "Othello, Act 2, Scene 1," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Lincoln Park, Chicago," and many others are well worthy of one's attention.

"A Rocky Shore on the Coast," an oil, is full of color and good values, splendidly painted.

THE HARVARD CRIMSON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1927

THE LIBRARY MERGER

The Transcript, whose editorial is reprinted in an adjoining column, states the case for Boston against Councillor Fitzgerald's objection to the Harvard Business and Boston Public Library merger. The advantages of the merger to Harvard are less tangible. The University's business library will be enriched to some extent. Beyond that there is almost nothing beside what general satisfaction can be gained from watching the University perform a useful public service. One is inclined to agree with the Transcript that "the whole arrangement is plainly one under which the city of Boston will receive much more than it gives."

In his claim that the merger is unconstitutional the Councillor seems, however, to have scored a point. Harvard has been particularly unfortunate in its attempted mergers for some time. The proposed consolidations of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary were both quashed by Supreme Court decisions as illegal or unconstitutional. In the present instance again, though minor in importance, legal facts have apparently been overlooked or not given sufficient consideration. In a University possessing one of the greatest law schools in the world the repetition of these slips is strangely anomalous.

THE PRESS

A Gift Horse Indeed

When Councillor John I. Fitzgerald assails the great service that would be done for the people of Boston under the terms of the co-operative agreement between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Business Library, it is a bit difficult to have patience. The whole arrangement is plainly one under which the city of Boston will receive much more than it gives. All the Boston Library does is to make the new Harvard library in Brighton a depository for such scattering books on business as are not required for ordinary current use at the Library in Copley square. In return, the Boston Public Library, and every citizen of Boston, will be given free use of one of the richest and most complete collections of books and files on business now

in existence anywhere in the world.

Nor is that all of the story. Anyone who knows anything at all about business libraries knows that the only way by which they can be made of proper service to business men, is to have them expertly catalogued and conducted by a staff of specialists. The business man who wants library service usually wants just one thing; namely, quick, immediate supply of up-to-the-minute facts, comment and statistics upon practical problems that have arisen within his business. In the vast modern outpouring of trade journals, Government reports, research bulletins, and general magazine and newspaper articles no ordinary library staff can possibly be expected to find its way round. Only expert special librarians can keep the material properly catalogued, filed and ready for quick reference. Some cities of the United States are now spending tens of thousands of dollars annually to maintain such reference service in the "business branch" of their public libraries.

And it is all this large expense, and expert service, which the Harvard Business Library now stands ready to assume, as a matter of sheer helpfulness to the business men of Boston. As for Councillor Fitzgerald's complaint that business men will have to go to Brighton to secure this aid, the truth is, of course, that no such embarrassment is anticipated. Under the agreement the librarians of the two institutions are to work out plans and regulations providing for the most direct delivery service that can possibly be attained. All any citizen needs to do, in order to secure special assistance, will be to telephone to the business library in Brighton, and his request will receive full attention.

Moreover, the agreement definitely promises to make the full resources of the two institutions directly available to any future business branch of the Boston Public Library which may be established in the downtown district. Time and again the librarian and trustees of the Boston Public Library have labored to secure decent attention from the Boston City Council for such a branch, similar to the business branches which progressive cities elsewhere throughout the Nation have established. And time and again their efforts have been thrown down, because members of the City Council have called this "mere graft" for the business community, and a "scheme" on the part of the Chamber of Commerce to help its own interests. Now Councillor Fitzgerald suddenly grows strangely tender for the convenience of Boston's business men, and on this part of his case, as aforesaid, it is difficult to have patience.

But, and it is an important but, in so far as Mr. Fitzgerald's case involves the question whether the agreement between the two libraries is a violation of the anti-aid amendment, the controversial situation is very different. Upon a careful, fresh reading of this section of the State's Constitution, no fair mind can deny that the councillor has been at least well justified in raising this issue. The language of the amendment is surprisingly inclusive, especially in its words restricting even the use of public property by any school or institution not wholly under public control. In this case, of course, the trustees of the Boston Public Library have not voted to give away one cent's worth of the city's property. They have merely agreed to make the Harvard Business Library a depository, just as many other institutions in Boston are made depositories, for books, and the trustees will retain full rights of control of that property. But still honest technical question may be raised whether the language of the agreement, and on this point a judicial determination would be highly desirable. The anti-aid amendment must at all times, and under all circumstances, be scrupulously protected, with complete fairness to every interest, group, or institution concerned.

—Boston Transcript.

A Widening Principle

We sometimes wonder if the Boston Public Library has considered the feasibility of a more elaborate dispersion of its literary efforts than that already undertaken. We wonder, for example, why all books relating to ichthyology should not be at the Aquarium in South Boston; why all books relating to botanical subjects should not be lodged at the Bussey Institute at Forest Hills; why all material pertaining to genealogy should not be housed in Ashburton Place, at the headquarters of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Here is a principle capable of unlimited ramifications.

The distribution would not be in all cases so feasible as the lodging of some of the business books at the Harvard School of Business Administration, or of its medical books at the Medical Library on the Fenway; but the theory would be comparable. Boston's taxicab service is now altogether admirable. Why not let it come to the aid of learning? The person seeking information in any of these specialized lines would naturally go to the Library at Copley square, there to learn from affable and well-informed attendants—who could also furnish a card showing the closing hours on the various days in the week of the specialized institutions—where to tell his taxicab driver to take him. The situation has unlimited possibilities, not only in literature, but in locomotion.

Bullock Protests Library Book

"The Story of Doctor Dolittle" Gives Wrong Impression The Attorney Avers

LIBRARIAN AND AUTHOR GIVE OPINIONS

Attorney Matthew W. Bullock of this city has released for publication correspondence which passed between himself, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and Hugh Lofting, author of "The Story of Dr. Dolittle." In his letter to Mr. Belden, Attorney Bullock asked the use of the book be discontinued in its present form. The objectionable feature occurs in Chapter 12 entitled "Medicine and Magic" where Bumpo, the Negro Crown Prince falls in love with a white girl and expresses his desire to be white when she spurns him on account of his color. He is so insistent that Polynesia, the parrot, becomes disgusted and importunes Dr. Dolittle to "turn this coon white."

Mr. Lofting in his letter to the head of the Boston Public Library avers that he has been preaching the gospel of racial tolerance and co-operation for children.

The letters follow:

Bullock to Belden

Mr. Charles F. D. Belden,
Boston Public Library,
Copley Square,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:
I am writing to enter my complaint and protest against the following named library book which I received from the Ruggles Street branch of the Public Library and to ask that the use of this book in its present form be discontinued:

"The Story of Doctor Dolittle"
By Hugh Lofting, published by
F. A. Stokes, New York

I think you will agree that nothing should be contained in a story for children which, in any way, would tend to give them wrong impressions of other racial groups or create prej-

udice in any way. And if such matter is contained in a book it should not be used in our public library.

A few evenings ago while reading to my children from the above-named book I was very much surprised to note the subject matter of chapter 12 entitled "Medicine and Magic". In this chapter the writer forces upon the young, impressionable mind the idea that black people have a very great desire to be white. and on page 100 you will find this sentence, "You must turn this coon white."

The story aside from the objectionable features mentioned is well constructed for children and it seems a pity that it should be open to the charge of belittling my racial group for the purpose of creating a laugh.

I am going to ask you to read the above-mentioned chapter and see if I am not justified in my contention that the book in its present form should not be used in our public libraries.

Thanking you for the courtesy of a reply, I am

Yours very truly,
Matthew W. Bullock

October 4, 1926.

Belden to Bullock

Mr. Matthew W. Bullock,
39 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:—
Your letter protesting against the use of The Story of Dr. Dolittle at the Ruggles Street Branch of the Public Library was received at the Library during my absence from Boston.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Lofting felt it necessary to include in his story anything that may be subject to criticism such as that you have made. At the same time the book has been a favorite with children ever since it was written six years ago. Furthermore, it has been especially popular with children of the negro race. I have a report made by our library story teller of a certain negro boy who liked it better than any other book and read it so many times that he knew it almost by heart.

The children do not look upon the "cannibals" met by Dr. Dolittle as having any connection whatever with themselves, but as being remote and unreal, which the author intended them to do.

In view of these facts of which you were probably unaware, I think you will agree with me that it would be a mistake to withdraw the book from the library shelves.

Very truly yours,
Charles Belden,
Director

Oct. 16, 1926

Bullock to Belden

Mr. Charles Belden, Director,
Boston Public Library,
Copley Square,

Dear Sir:—
Re: "Story of Dr. Dolittle"

I have your letter of the 18th and regret that I must disagree with you in your conclusion that the above story is fit and proper for use in the library as the story now stands. My interest in this matter is the result of the character of the questions asked me by my six year old son concerning the subject matter of chapter 12 of which I complained. These questions left no doubt in my mind that at least one Negro child (and it will be very much appreciated if you will hereafter spell "negro" with a capital N.) did see some connection between the African natives referred to and himself. And I cannot understand how the author could have thought otherwise when he uses the slang "coon", which is only applied to colored people in this country.

I realize that the children may not understand the full significance but that does not remove the objection. If the book is a favorite and "especially popular with the children of the negro race" as you say in your letter it becomes important that it should contain nothing offensive to any group of citizens. I do not agree with you that "it would be a mistake to withdraw the book from the library shelves." On the contrary I must again ask its withdrawal.

Thanking you for a reply, I am,
Yours very truly,
Oct. 18, 1926. Matthew W. Bullock

Belden to Bullock

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 18 which I brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting held on Friday last.

I have been asked by the Board to write to Mr. Lofting, asking him to consider altering the text of future editions, to meet your criticism. I shall also write to some of the larger libraries in the country asking whether or not they have received any criticism of the volume as it now stands.

Very truly yours,
Charles Belden

Oct. 25, 1926

Bullock to Belden

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 25th relative to Mr. Lofting's book "The Story of Dr. Dolittle".

I am very glad to know that the author has been requested to consider altering the text in future editions. And I am also happy to know that other libraries are being consulted relative to any criticisms of the book as it now stands.

However, regardless of any alterations which the author may make in future editions, the damage of which I complain is being done as long as the book remains on the library shelf in its present form. I would not press this matter further were I not thoroughly convinced that real harm is being done; and it is for this reason that I am constrained to insist on its withdrawal from the library shelf until the necessary changes have been made.

Hoping that you will appreciate my point of view and that the matter may be settled without any undue publicity, I am,

Nov. 2, 1926 Matthew W. Bullock

Belden to Bullock

Dear Mr. Bullock:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of November 2 in re "The Story of Doctor Dolittle." I shall present same for consideration of the Board of Trustees at its next regular meeting.

Yours very truly
Charles Belden

Nov. 5, 1926

Bullock to Belden

In your letter of October 25th relative to the "Story of Dr. Dolittle" you stated that you would write to Mr. Lofting relative to altering the text in future editions. Kindly advise me if the author will make the necessary alterations. Will you also advise me if any action has been taken relative to removing the book from the shelves of the library until the necessary alterations have been made.

Dec. 15, 1926. Matthew W. Bullock

Belden to Bullock

Dear Mr. Bullock:

I have had no reply to my letter

addressed to Mr. Lofting, but the explanation lies, I think, in the fact that he is absent from home at the present time on a lecture tour.

I presented your request regarding the withdrawal of the "Story of Dr. Dolittle" from the shelves of the library at a regular meeting of the Board. No action was taken relative to the same.

Very truly yours,
Charles Belden

Dec. 17, 1926.

Belden to Bullock

Dear Mr. Bullock:

This morning I received a letter from Mr. Lofting in re "The Story of Dr. Dolittle", a copy of which I am glad to send you as he suggests. Very truly yours,
Charles Belden

January 3, 1927.

Mr. Lofting's Letter

118 East 31st Street
New York City
December 31st, 1926.

Dear Mr. Belden:

I am sorry your letter of October 27th has been left unanswered for so long. There are two reasons for this. The first is that I have been away traveling in the South, and the second that I did want to give the subject of your communication pretty thorough consideration before replying. What you wrote me, I must confess, upset me a great deal.

For a long time now I have been preaching the gospel of racial tolerance and co-operation for children. I feel it is only through the abolition of racial hatreds among the younger generation that we can achieve Permanent Peace and constructive progress. You can imagine then how I felt to have my book accused of fostering and keeping alive racial prejudices!

First of all, therefore, I would like you to convey to your colored correspondent that whether I think him right or wrong in his protest I am deeply disturbed by the fact that he has felt my book reflected in a derogatory way upon the colored people.

The next point is: Is he right or is he wrong in his protest?

I have gone to a good deal of trouble in collecting and comparing opinions on this since I received your letter. I have consulted people who are renowned for their efforts towards Negro education and the establishment of equality, enfranchisement and fair dealing between the two races. I had been asked to speak down in North Carolina a few days ago and I especially requested that I be allowed to address a negro school, both because I wanted to and because I hoped to get an expression of opinion on this point. I was taken to a colored high school and I asked those students who had read "Dolittle" to tell me if they felt my writings reflected adversely on the colored people. The answer was "No."

I have consulted publishers who had a very wide knowledge of the whole publishing field and all the possibilities of racial sensitiveness.

And the result of all this enquiry has been to make me feel that your correspondent has misconstrued the whole sentiment of the book where the colored people are concerned. Polynesia the parrot is impatient with the negroes and has indeed a sharp tongue for anyone she disapproves of. Bumpo the Crown Prince is an incurable Romantic whose wild ambitions (if he had been a white man) no one would take exception to in any way, nor consider as indicative of an attempt to portray a racial shortcoming.

In brief, it is my opinion that your correspondent has made a mountain out of a mole-hill; and after the expression of opinion that I have obtained I feel that any change in the text of the book would be unwarranted.

I would be glad if you would send a copy of my letter to the colored gentleman who made the protest; and convey to him my sincere sympathy and willingness to co-operate in all effort for the benefit of the Colored People.

(Signed) Hugh Lofting

Bullock to Lofting

Dear Sir:

Mr. Charles Belden, Director of the Public Library of the City of Boston, has been kind enough to send me a copy of your letter of December 31st concerning my protest against certain lines in your book "The Story of Doctor Dolittle".

I note that you would be known as one friendly to colored people for you say "for a long time now I have been preaching the gospel of racial tolerance and co-operation for children". And I am sure that you must have a deep insight in the working of the child mind or you would not have written a story like "Dolittle". However, my experience has been that there are no racial hatreds among children. As long as they are in the "bedtime story age" they are entirely free from the prejudices which have done so much to destroy the happiness of mankind. Their troubles only begin when they have been tampered with by older persons who attempt to foist their own views upon the children. And even though there were "racial hatreds among the younger generation" they could

never be abolished by "preaching the gospel of racial tolerance". There must be something that goes deeper than that. There must exist the relationship of brotherhood based upon a proper understanding and appreciation one of the other. And this understanding and appreciation which as you say must be taught during early childhood can never be brought about so long as one group is made to laugh at the expense of the other.

Under such racial conditions as we live in this country, you become a propagandist pure and simple when, as the author of the book, you make the "sleeping beauty" spurn the black prince Bumpo because of his color and then make it the passion of his life to be changed from black to white. And the climax is reached when Polynesia the parrot, whom you say is impatient with the Negroes, says to the doctor "You must turn this coon white".

I hope that you will see the justice of my protest and remove these objectionable features from the book. Until this is done I shall do all in my power to have "The Story of Doctor Dolittle" removed from the shelves of our public library.

Jan. 11, 1927. Matthew W. Bullock

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927

ON AMERICAN COMPOSERS

Elizabeth Siedoff, Pianist. Will Give Lecture-Recital at the Public Library

American composers and their work will be the subject of the lecture-recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedoff, pianist, Sunday afternoon, at 3.30 in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library.

In addition to her piano interpretation of the productions of modern American musicians, Miss Siedoff will lecture on modern American music and give notes



Elizabeth Siedoff

on the lives and significance of the composers whose pieces she will play. Her program follows:

First Modern Suite, Op. 10: Prelude, Intermezzo, Fugue McDowell
The Fountain of the Anna Pauli Griffes
Moonlight, Sketch No. 4 after Stephen Crane
Polonaise Americaine Carpenter
Summer Night (First Performance) Whalley
Rhapsody Clarke

Chinese Dance Crist
Sonata heroic in one movement Campbell Tipton

The Rhapsody of Clarke's was dedicated to Miss Siedoff by the composer.

Miss Siedoff has given recitals at the National Federation of American Artists at Buffalo and in London. She has been in charge of a course in Psalmody and Psaltery given at the Boston Art Club by the Symposium and will give a recital at the Girls' City Club in March.

THE BOSTON HERALD

JANUARY 30, 1927



Miss Elizabeth Siedoff, American pianist, who will give a lecture-piano recital on "American Composers" at the Boston Public Library, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 3:30. This lecture is free and open to the public.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1927

Penny-Wise and Pound-Foolish

If it should become the rule in Boston that municipal employees, including the teachers in the schools, shall live within the corporate limits of the city, the people of Boston, and especially the children of Boston, will suffer. There will be a loss far greater than such immediate gain as might come from having all the servants of the city pay taxes, rent and grocery bills in Boston. It will be loss in efficiency because it will deprive the city of that freedom of choice in the selection of its employees that is conducive to obtaining the best. The City Council, which, through a committee, is now investigating the residences of employees of departments within its jurisdiction, with a view to forcing all of these employees to live in the city, would do well to take into account the broader aspects of the question. So doing, it may save itself from the adoption of a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy.

The question is one that may easily be approached from the wrong angle. It is not merely a case of numbers. The municipal positions could be filled from among the inhabitants of the city proper. The real issue relates to the quality of the service given. It is no reflection upon Boston to say that there will be better teaching with freedom of choice in the selection of employees than with that freedom curtailed.

Take the case of the school teachers. As it is, Boston, by paying salaries somewhat in excess of the salaries paid in surrounding municipalities, draws on them for some of its teachers. The ambitious girl who has made a success of teaching in her home town looks to the larger opportunity open to her in the schools of the city. The Boston position is attractive to her not only because of the salary but also because of the chances of advancement it offers. It is attractive, too, because, under present conditions, she is not obliged to change her residence. She is called upon neither to meet the increased cost of living in a great city nor to break away from family and friends in the home town. But make an iron-clad rule that she must live in Boston and at once the situation is changed. The city is likely to lose the services of a capable and ambitious teacher.

Looking at it again from the angle of the teachers, it may be said that the proposed policy will tend to keep many young Bostonians out of the teaching force, for it says to the young man or woman, "Your friend in private employment may, if he or she chooses, remove to some one of the suburban communities, but you, if you teach in a Boston school, are to be denied that privilege. You are not to share that independence in the choice of a home which is enjoyed by your friends whose names are on the payrolls of private business. Because you are a servant of the city, the city will hold you a prisoner." That is an aspect of the matter that may not

have occurred to some of the enthusiasts who see a great gain in forcing all the city employees to live within the city.

The matter has been here discussed with especial reference to the school teachers because it appears that the non-residents among them form the great majority of the whole number of city employees who live outside the corporate limits, and the school committee is asked to make a ruling against them. It is with the employees in other branches of municipal service that the city council is dealing, but what is said of the teachers is applicable in the cases of many other employees. We submit that it will be the course of wisdom for the city itself to recognize the fact that Boston, with its relatively small population as the center of the greater city, should take into account the general habits of the people of this urban area in the choice of their homes. If there is a city ordinance which runs counter to the dictates of common sense in this matter it would be well to amend the ordinance rather than to attempt to drag on faithful and efficient employees into compliance with it.

The Boston Post

Established 1831
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927

NOT NECESSARY

It is hard to see any necessity for a move by the Boston City Council compelling all employees of the Boston municipality to be actual residents of the city. In the broader and better sense, what difference does it make where the workers live if they are efficient and deliver the full value of their salaries?

For purposes of residence and of interest in the town Boston is now made up of the city proper and its suburbs. It is "Greater Boston" for thousands of men and women who come into the political Boston every day to render service to Boston enterprises of one kind and another. Where they live does not in the least affect their ability and willingness to make good here.

It would be a species of provincial narrowness to enact any such rule as proposed. Better it be not done.

FEBRUARY 2, 1927
THE BOSTON HERALD.

CITY EMPLOYEES MUST LIVE HERE

Council Committee Says
'Public Sense of Decency'
Demands It

CHECK-UP PLANNED ON NON-RESIDENTS

City employees can be forced to make their residences within the city, and "the public sense of what is decent" justifies their being so forced, according to a resolution passed yesterday at the first meeting of the city council committee recently appointed to investigate the residences of city employees and recommend action.

The committee resolved to determine what employees of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk are non-residents of Boston, and then to recommend to the city council "such action as will terminate such non-residence, possibly by legislation, but more probably by a rigid control of budget expenditures, and by proper steps for the strict enforcement on officers in charge of departments of the provisions of the revised ordinances, which requires them to employ none but citizens."

"The committee recognizes," the resolution said, "that it is not essential to the giving of a dollar's service for a dollar's pay that an employee live in the city, but that the public sense of decency requires many other things of employees than a mere dollar's service for a dollar's pay, among which other things is residence in the city."

UNWRITTEN LAWS CITED
The committee expressed the further opinion that there are many unwritten laws, particularly those of decency, which might prove difficult to enforce in a final analysis, but which being approved by public opinion have in fact been better and more rigidly enforced than some written laws, like the Volstead act, which have lacked approval, and in view of the fact the tribunal of public opinion is the only one that enforces any law, whether written or unwritten, the committee is justified in proceeding along the lines previously announced.

The resolution said that "since mere faithfulness in punching the clock and efficiency while on the job is no longer regarded as a sufficient minimum requirement anywhere, it is the opinion of the committee that the city will gain in the long run by a requirement that employees reside within its limits, thereby increasing their interest in participation in other of its affairs than those which are purely economic or political."

Edward M. Sullivan, of the school committee, who has been waging a fight for the last two years to make it necessary for teachers in the Boston schools to live in Boston, thus far without success, reported before the council committee and declared his intention to continue the fight. He said that while part of the 100 teachers in the Boston schools do reside in the city limits, there are thousands of well qualified young women in Boston who are forced to seek in the suburbs and shops in order to obtain their living.

MAY INCLUDE WOMEN
The council committee of Councilmen Francis V. Murphy, Gold and Donovan, yesterday passed the resolution above and agreed to call the members of the city departments before it next week to find out more about non-resident employees. It has already been discovered that there are six city employees whose legal residence is Toronto, Ont., and others from Oregon, Kentucky, New York, Maine and other places.

Councilmen could urge the passage of an amendment to the present ordinance so that women as well as men who are employed by the city would be required to be legal voters in Boston. At present, only male employees are so required, under the law, although the ordinance states that all employees must be "citizens."

Boston Transcript

221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927

"Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish"

In a letter addressed to the Transcript, and printed in another column on this page, Mr. Hersey Child, commenting on the question of limiting city employees to the city in their choice of residence, says that "It is almost ridiculous for the Transcript to argue that the city of Boston should have the same freedom of choice as private employers" because city employees must pass civil service examinations. Mr. Child, by way of illustration, reminds us that a private employer may hire as stenographer a good-looking girl who can neither read nor write.

But sensible employers in the selection of their helpers establish standards that are comparable to those fixed by the civil service laws in the cases of public employees. There are many cases in which the private enterprise makes its tests of fitness extremely exacting. When the Transcript spoke of giving the city the freedom of choice that is enjoyed by private employers it was obviously speaking with particular reference to freedom as affected by limitation in the choice of residence. But the Transcript is willing that the comparison should be broadened as relating to freedom of choice as exercised in well-conducted private business. It does not destroy the force of the comparison to point out that the foolish employer in private life may employ a human doll, "beautiful but dumb," to pose as a stenographer.

And there are cases in which the law deprives the private employer of absolute freedom of choice. If in his business he uses motor trucks, they must be driven by licensed chauffeurs. The man who runs the elevator in his building must have a license. So must the man who has charge of the steam boiler if it carries more than a limited pressure. There are other such cases. There will probably be more of them as the years pass.

The editorial did not assume that the choice of employees could be made only from Boston residents. It spoke of the proposal as one to require that city employees shall live within the city limits, which is very different from saying that they should be selected from persons already living there. Mr. Child is right in saying that the editorial implies there are some city employees who might properly be required to live within the city. It was intended so to be understood. He says the classification is not self-evident. In a general way it would seem to be sufficiently plain. It may be sound public policy to require employees whose duties subjected them to sudden calls for action in the preservation of life and property to live not only in the city but within specified parts thereof. It does not seem to us, however, that the desire of little Johnny's mother to talk with teacher constitutes such an emergency. Nor do we believe that a wicked politician from Fall River would imperil the municipal welfare if he failed in his effort to secure for one of his henchmen a city job in Boston.

The Transcript is glad to consider the arguments in favor of the proposal to limit the residence of city employees to the city limits, but the argument advanced by our present correspondent strengthens our belief that the proposal if adopted would limit that freedom of choice which tends to efficiency, and that it is entirely fair to make comparison between the condition that would ensue and the freedom of choice exercised by the private employer, bearing in mind that the business concern does not have unlimited freedom when the matter is looked at from the common-sense point of view.

Letters to the Editor

PENNY-WISE AND POUND-FOOLISH

To the Editor of the Transcript:
The editorial entitled "Penny-Wise and Pound-Foolish" published today argues at length against circumscribing the "freedom of choice" of employees by the City of Boston. Ever since civil service laws were first enacted, the so-called "freedom of choice" by municipalities and governments has been limited in many ways, and it is years since they have enjoyed the same freedom as private employers. It is generally recognized that civil service laws so limiting the "freedom of choice" are both salutary and wholesome. Private employers may hire as "stenographers" females of attractive personality, even if they can not read or write, and they frequently exercise just such untrammelled "freedom of choice"; but municipal employers are limited. They can by law employ only such an em pass a civil service examination. It is almost ridiculous for the Transcript to argue that the City of Boston should have the "same freedom of choice as private employers."

Neither the School Committee nor the City Council have as yet stated any intention of limiting the "freedom of choice" to the extent the editorial assumes. The most that has been suggested is to give entire "freedom of choice" to department heads so far as choosing from one place or another in Boston, if they so desired; but requiring that it be a condition of appointment that the employees forthwith become residents of Boston. This is a far different matter from requiring department heads to choose only from those already resident in Boston. The editorial seems to imply that there are some employees to whom what it says about teachers does not apply, and some to whom it does. The classification, however, is not self-evident.

So far as the teachers are concerned, the editorial ignores, perhaps purposely, some aspects which appear fairly important. It sometimes happens—frequently, perhaps—that little Johnny's parents feel the need of discussing his individual case at some length with his teacher. It seems fair to give them the right to do this. But if it takes the teacher's time in school hours to do this they are unfair to all the other pupils who are entitled to the teacher's attention in school hours. If little Johnny's teacher happens to be that one who cannot be content if she lives anywhere else than in North Andover, the parents can never discuss his individual case with the teacher without going a journey of twenty miles, or imposing themselves on time which should be given to all the pupils. North Andover may seem too far away even to the Transcript, but it has not seemed too far for at least one teacher; and it indicates that a line must be drawn somewhere. If a line must be drawn somewhere, why isn't it wisest and most reasonable to draw it right along the boundary of the city?

The question of local self-government is involved in this situation to a considerable extent. Why should it be possible for a senator from Fall River to say to the mayor of Boston, "Unless you give my friend in Fall River a job in your city I will not vote for what you want on Beacon Hill"? Of course the legislators from Fall River, Greenfield and other suburban points have the power to do about as they wish with the city charter and other laws affecting the city of Boston, but the mere fact that they have the power does not indicate that it is right that they should have it or should exercise it in particular ways.
Boston, Feb. 2. HONORABLE GUILD

TO SPEAK ON WAGNER'S DRAMAS

Madame Beale Morey Will Give Illustrated Lecture at Boston Public Library Sunday

Madame Beale Morey of Malden, long prominent in musical work in Greater Boston and elsewhere, and who has travelled far and wide, is to give a free lecture at the Boston Public Library, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 3.30 o'clock, on "The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner: Their Literature Music and Mysticism." It will be amply illustrated with musical selections.

Madame Beale Morey, in addition to her long study of the works of Wagner, has attended the Bayreuth musical festivals to hear the performances of his music dramas, there, and has been privileged to attend performances of the operas in various German and other cities and is thoroughly well equipped to present in an interesting form her subject matter on Sunday. Her lectures in past seasons at the library always have attracted so many music lovers that late comers have been unable to gain admittance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1927

LECTURE ON MUSIC

Henry Levine, pianist of Boston, will lecture at the next meeting of state university extension course in appreciation of symphonic music on Feb. 9 at 5:15 p. m. in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. No meeting will be held tomorrow.

February 1927

LIBRARY EQUIPMENT

Published once each month in the interest of libraries

Boston to Have Largest Business Library

AN agreement reached on January 15 between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will give Boston the greatest collection of books on business ever assembled.

The new school buildings which are within the city limits will house the combined collection and will enable the new Business School Library to qualify as a branch of the Boston Public Library. The entire collection will be available to everyone entitled to the use of the Boston Public Library.

The Library Journal
Feb. 1, 1927

Boston's New Business Library

BOSTON will be the home of the greatest collection of books on business in all its phases that has ever been assembled or cataloged together, as a result of an agreement entered into January 15 between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The removal of the School to the new buildings within the city limits of Boston has made it possible to qualify the Business School Library as a branch of the Boston Public Library for the purpose of joint housing, cataloging, and administration of the fragmentary collections that have heretofore existed in the Boston Public Library and the Business School, Harvard College Library, and that more recently acquired by the Business Historical Society. The Public Library collection is particularly rich in nineteenth century material. The Business Historical Society supplements this with earlier records, and the library of the Business School brings the two down to date and adds a great deal of illustrative material in the form of records, reports, and other ephemeral matter not ordinarily collected in libraries.

The entire collection will be available for use by all persons entitled to use the Boston Public Library. Under a liberal inter-library loan system, the burden of cataloging and exploiting this material, as well as the final handling of it, will fall on the staff of the Harvard Business Library.

The releasing of shelf space in the main library building is welcomed by the authorities as the solution of the problem that has been growing more pressing in recent years.

The Boston Public Library is permitted under the agreement to recall from deposit at any time

by such persons as would be entitled to use the same if contained in the Central Building of the Boston Public Library, subject to . . . reasonable restrictions . . . It is understood that the Library of the Harvard School of Business Administration will afford reasonable opportunity for such use in its library building. . . . In the discretion of its authorities, however.

6. Both libraries are to cooperate to as full an extent as is practicable in the inter-loan of books. . . .

7. The books and material intended to be covered by this agreement are those pertinent to the work of the Harvard Business Library which are not in the opinion of the Librarian of the Boston Public Library, needed for current use of the Boston Public Library. The Librarian of the Boston Public Library may at any time recall from deposit specific material for which need has arisen.

8. All details as to the transferring of the books and material to the Harvard Business Library shall be under the direction of the Librarians of the two libraries.

specific material for which need arises. All books transferred will remain the property of the Boston Public Library.

The contract also provides for the eventual creation of another collection on business for use in the Business Men's Branch of the Boston Public Library. This collection will also be under the joint management of the two librarians and will include books belonging to both libraries.

In short, the agreement looks forward to a cooperation in a great public service for Boston business.

Agreement by and between the Trustees of the Boston Public Library and the President and Fellows of Harvard College (slightly abridged) reads as follows:

1. The Trustees of the Boston Public Library shall constitute the Harvard Business Library, located in . . . known as Brighton, a depository for books and other material . . . the Harvard Business Library becoming to this extent a branch of the Boston Public Library. The books and other material so deposited shall be combined with similar material of the Harvard Business Library and the two cataloged jointly.

2. The Harvard Business Library shall furnish the physical facilities and equipment as rapidly as possible to take over such books and material as shall be agreed upon. . . .

3. The Harvard Business Library will, as rapidly as its resources permit, prosecute the work of introducing the books and material into its shelves and cataloging them. . . .

4. The Boston Public Library will furnish the Harvard Business Library with a copy of the essential information in its existing catalog relating to the transferred material.

5. The books and other material transferred to the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration by the Boston Public Library, with the other material belonging to the Business Library and any additions however made, shall be available for use

ries. Books and material so transferred shall remain the property of the Boston Public Library.

9. It is expected that the arrangement for which provision is made in this agreement will be permanent. It is, however, understood that if it appears to either party to be desirable it may be terminated upon conditions to be the subject of consideration at the time. . . .

10. Each party shall bear the risk of loss by fire or other hazard or by theft; it being understood that the Harvard Business Library will give the same degree of care to the books and material of both parties.

11. The two institutions . . . stand ready to cooperate in the establishment, as a branch of the Boston Public Library, of a business reference library in the downtown section of Boston, to be established, operated and maintained by and in connection with the two libraries. The expense of such a reference library would have to be borne presumably by the business community, or at any rate by some person or persons other than the two libraries.

AN unprecedented example of library cooperation is set in the proposed development of a great business library by the combination of the collections in this field of Harvard University and the Boston Public Library, as well as the collection of other material, which will form a central feature of the new College of Business Administration of Harvard University, resulting from the five million dollar gift of George F. Baker. This makes new proof of the importance of the special libraries field which the needs of big business and our general commercial development have brought about, and an innovation is announced in the prophesy that smoking will be permitted in the business library. Cooperation is splendidly triumphant in this combination, which will incidentally have the effect of relieving two great library buildings of threatened congestion on their shelves, and very likely it points the way to the solution of this ever-present problem.

Boston Transcript

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Reviewing the proposed merger of the new Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration Library and the Boston Public Library, whereby they would cooperate with distinct advantages to both, and whereby the greatest business library the world has ever known would be established, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, in an editorial leading today's issue, states as its opinion that "whether this plan will materialize into actuality is at present doubtful."

Noting that "opposition has developed in the Boston City Council, and litigation to nullify the agreement has been threatened," the Bulletin agrees that "an abandonment of the plan would be regrettable, but it should be made clear that in such eventuality Harvard would not be the chief loser."

For, continues the Bulletin, "whatever happens in this particular matter, a great business library will be built up on the south side of the river. It is hoped to make it, in due course, the largest and best of its kind. With the co-operation of the Boston Public Library that goal could be reached more speedily, and the entire citizenship would have the use of it. But if this merger of library resources proves to be impracticable, by reason of political or legal obstacles, the Business School will turn to the task in its own way, with nothing but the interests of its own staff and students in view. That freedom would have its advantages. We still hope that the plan will go through; but let no one get the idea that the advantages will be chiefly on Harvard's side if it does. The university has no desire to urge community co-operation unless Boston approves."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1927

HARVARD GIVES LIBRARY VIEWS

Boston's Co-operation Welcomed but Not Necessary, Says Alumni Bulletin

Support of the proposed co-operation between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard school of business administration, by which the city's collection of business books would be housed in the new college library, is given by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, official publication of the Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs, in an article appearing in the current issue.

With respect to the resolution before the Boston City Council seeking to prevent the plan, the bulletin makes the following statement:

"Whether this plan will materialize into actuality is at present doubtful. Opposition has developed in the Boston City Council, and litigation to nullify the agreement has been threatened. An abandonment of the plan would be regrettable, but it should be made clear that in such eventuality Harvard would not be the chief loser."

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BENTON BEQUEST TO LIBRARY WILL GO BEFORE FULL BENCH

Trinity Church Has Been Receiving Benefit of \$100,000 on Point at Issue

The full bench of the Supreme Court will give an interpretation of a clause in the will of the late Josiah H. Benton relating to a conditional bequest to the Boston Public Library, the trustees asking that a difference of opinion regarding it be straightened out. The matter came before Judge Carroll on a preliminary hearing this morning.

Mr. Benton was for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Library. He died on Feb. 6, 1917. By his will he provided that if the city of Boston failed to appropriate each year for the Library an amount equal to three per cent of the entire sum raised for the departments of the city, the income of a \$100,000 bequest made by him should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church for the poor. The income each year up to 1923, has been paid to the rector of Trinity Church. Since 1923 no payment of the income has been made.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph P. Lyons contends that the Finance Commission, the Police Department, the schools and the licensing board, over which the mayor and City Council have no control, should be exempted from the total amount the city is compelled to raise each year for department expenses. He said that if that were done the appropriation for the Library each year would be more than three per cent of the total amount for all departments.

Andrew Marshall, representing Trinity Church, said that Mr. Benton was intensely interested in the Public Library, and did not think that the city of Boston appropriated enough to meet the purposes of the Library.

Judge Carroll decided that before the income of \$100,000 could annually be paid to the trustees of the Library the city of Boston in each year must provide a sum for the uses of the Library equal to three per cent raised by taxation for department expenses. He said also that he had no doubt that Mr. Benton knew what he wanted to do. At the request of Mr. Lyons the case will go to the full court for final determination.

CHAMBERLIN LECTURE CANCELLED

Address Before American Poetry Association Will Not Be Given

Owing to the absence of Henry Harmon Chamberlin from the country, his lecture before the American Poetry Association, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, which was announced for Saturday afternoon has been cancelled.

UPHOLDS BENTON LIBRARY LEGACY

Judge Rules Testator Made Restrictions with Full Knowledge

On a petition of the trustees of the Boston public library for an interpretation of a clause in the will of Josiah H. Benton, relating to a conditional bequest to the library Judge Carroll of the supreme court yesterday decided that before the income of \$100,000 could annually be paid to the trustees of the library the city of Boston in each year must provide a sum for the uses of the library equal to 3 per cent, raised by taxation for all city department expenses, and that no departments are exempted.

Judge Carroll said he had no doubt that Mr. Benton knew just what he wanted to do and knew the status of certain city departments, but at the request of counsel for the trustees Judge Carroll reported the case to the full court for final determination.

Mr. Benton, who for many years was president of the board of trustees of the public library, died Feb. 6, 1917. In his will he provided that if the city of Boston failed to appropriate each year an amount equal to 3 per cent of the entire amount raised by taxation for department purposes, the income of a \$100,000 bequest made by him should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church to relieve the necessities of the poor. As the conditions of Mr. Benton's will have not been complied with by the city of Boston, the income each year up to 1923 has been paid to the rector. Including 1923 and the succeeding years, no payment of the income has been made in view of getting an opinion of the supreme court as to the intentions of Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton gave his wife, who is still living, the income of the residue of his estate. Upon her death one half of the residue is to be allowed to accumulate until the sum reached is \$2,000,000, which is to be used to enlarge the present library building in Copley square, or the erection of a new library building in some other section of the city.

It was claimed by assistant corporation counsel, Joseph P. Lyons, that the finance commission, the police department, the schools and the licensing board, over which the mayor or city council had no control, should be exempted from the total amount the city was compelled to raise each year for department expenses. If that were done the appropriation for the library each year would be more than three per cent of the total amount for all departments.

UPHOLDS PROVISION OF BENTON WILL

Judge Rules City Must Give Share to Library

Judge Carroll of the Supreme Court has decided that, before the income of \$100,000 could annually be paid from the bequest of the will of the late Josiah H. Benton to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the city of Boston must each year provide a sum for the library equal to 3 per cent raised by taxation for department expenses.

This decision was made on the petition of the trustees of the library for an interpretation of the will of Mr. Benton on the conditional bequest to the library.

Judge Carroll, at the request of the counsel for the trustees, reported the case to the full bench of the Supreme Court for final determination. Mr. Benton for many years was president of the board of trustees of the library. He died in 1917. In his will he provided that, if the city of Boston failed to appropriate each year a sum equal to 3 per cent raised by taxation for department expenses, the income of \$100,000 should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church to aid the poor.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, AND OF THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

For the opinions expressed in the editorial columns the editors alone are responsible.

VOLUME XXIX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927.

NUMBER 18.

News and Views

The Boston Public Library has accumulated, during the past fifty years, a large and valuable collection of books relating to business practice.

The collection includes many volumes which would be of great usefulness in a research library but are not of interest to the general reader—such as sets of early business periodicals and statistical publications. These books take up a good deal of space in the Boston Library, which is badly in need of more room.

The new library of the Harvard Business School is nearing completion, on the Boston side of the Charles River, and it has seemed to the authorities of both institutions that some plan of co-operation could be worked out in a mutually advantageous way. The Business School already has the nucleus of a good collection and will enlarge it greatly as time goes on. In the ordinary course of events it would duplicate, to a considerable extent, the books on business history, conditions, and statistics already available in the Boston Public Library. This, as everyone will agree, is an obviously desirable thing to avoid, if it can be avoided; hence negotiations were undertaken some months ago to avoid it. Out of them came an agreement between the University and the

trustees of the Boston Public Library for a plan of co-operation which promised distinct advantages to both. Under this arrangement the library of the Business School would become, in a sense, a branch of the Boston Public Library and a depository for the latter's collection of books on business subjects. They would be available for use by any resident of Boston. Books owned by the Business School would be placed on the same footing, thus throwing open to public use one of the largest collections of business literature in the country. At the same time the Boston Public Library would acquire space for books of more general interest.

Whether this plan will materialize into actuality is at present doubtful. Opposition has developed in the Boston City Council, and litigation to nullify the agreement has been threatened. An abandonment of the plan would be regrettable, but it should be made clear that in such eventuality Harvard would not be the chief loser. Whatever happens in this particular matter, a great business library will be built up on the south side of the river. It is hoped to make it, in due course, the largest and best of its kind. With the co-operation of the Boston Public Library that goal could be reached more

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For, continues the Bulletin, "whatever happens in this particular matter, a great business library will be built up on the south side of the river. It is hoped to make it, in due course, the largest and best of its kind. With the co-operation of the Boston Public Library that goal could be reached more speedily, and the entire citizenship would have the use of it. But if this merger of library resources proves to be impracticable, by reason of political or legal obstacles, the Business School will turn to the task in its own way, with nothing but the interests of its own staff and students in view. That freedom would have its advantages. We still hope that the plan will go through; but let no one get the idea that the advantages will be chiefly on Harvard's side if it does. The university has no desire to urge community co-operation unless Boston approves."

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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Treat 'em Rough. In the old days they branded convicts on the forehead with red hot irons; now Princeton men brand Harvard football players on the nose with signet rings. The recent instructive bit in *Liberty* failed to mention precisely what design the "clear imprint of a signet ring" revealed; perhaps a faithful reproduction of Nassau Hall; perhaps a rendition of the tiger rampant.

We are sorry for the Harvard back who suffered this maltreatment, and, though two years have elapsed, we surely would like to see that nose. Why has Princeton done nothing to atone? No Harvard man wants to wear a tiger on the tip of his "ruby"; for such a mark makes him easily liable to be mistaken for a Princeton man, and a worse fate at this time apparently does not exist, from the Harvard standpoint.

The exposé, as we all know by this time, was called "Dirty Football". How about the honor students in English in the two universities who this year are contemplating a joint oral examination? Will *Liberty* come out with a new scandal entitled "Dirty English"?

By this time, if reports are true, the author of the provocative article has left these shores for Africa, to hunt big game. He ought to be satisfied with one tiger. At

any rate he can be sure that the mammals of Africa will play clean to the end. No elephant will leave "the clear imprint of a signet ring" on this graduate's nose, and lions never consciously violate the hard, clean play, though they have been known to scratch a wicked eyeball when opportunity offers. At least they will indulge in none of the reprehensible cursing which this Harvard graduate finds to be one of the lanes of recent Princeton games.

After the *Liberty* attack, another Harvard football player threw an additional mud pie at the Tigers when he told about the Princeton player who confessed he had a team-mate who chewed and bit his opponents relentlessly. "That man must have had a whale of an appetite! Even the most bloodthirsty lion would hesitate before he bit into the unpadded portion of a football suit, and the same goes for tigers."

Professional Standards of Living. Perhaps the pages of the philosophers contain a definition of that true standard of living toward which we all vaguely aspire—the standard of the life of reason, the good life, the golden mean. It would be defined of course, in abstract terms, for philosophers can use no others; and it would thus have no definite relation to the condition, the income, or the hopes of a given class in the community, or the demands of the community upon that class. It would be interesting, but it would give us only a background for truly practical discussion.

Herein, however, we may do even more to philosophers an injustice. Some of us may say that standards of living are what they seem to be—specific to social groups; and that we should abandon all effort to define a general, abstract standard. Perhaps these more realistic philosophers might add that it is one of the uses of 200-

cent raised by taxation for department expenses.

This decision was made on the petition of the trustees of the library for an interpretation of the will of Mr. Benton on the conditional bequest to the library.

Judge Carroll, at the request of the counsel for the trustees, reported the case to the full bench of the Supreme Court for final determination. Mr. Benton for many years was president of the board of trustees of the library. He died in 1917. In his will he provided that, if the city of Boston failed to appropriate each year a sum equal to 3 percent raised by taxation for department expenses, the income of \$100,000 should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church to aid the poor.

NO HARM IN BOOK SAYS LIBRARIAN

Mr. George W. Forbes at West End Library Rushes To Defense of Lofting's Book

Mr. George W. Forbes, who has been reference man at the West End branch of the Public Library, and who is widely known for his research in literature pertaining to the Negro, has come to the defense of Mr. Belden and Mr. Hugh Lofting relative to the book "The Story of Dr. Dolittle," certain paragraphs of which Matthew W. Bullock, Esq., objected to. In a letter to the Chronicle Mr. Forbes asserted that his life-long connection with the Boston Public Library, both with its staff and its circulation of books, has convinced him that the desire of the whole management is nothing but fair play for every group of our citizenry.

Mr. Forbes expressed himself as follows:

"The story of Dr. Dolittle (the book which Mr. Bullock objects to) belongs to what is known as the Hitopadesa or animal class of fairy story. The chief activities as well as the conversation and dialogue are supposed to be among animals. In fact it is the story of a peculiar life at home and the adventure in foreign lands. Dr. Dolittle is supposed in the story to be a practicing physician who has great love for animals and so fills his home with them that his patients begin to fall off. He is warned of the loss of his patients, but keeps up his liking for animals. He finally gives up his practice among the best people and becomes an animal doctor. He learns their language through Polynesia, his parrot, acting as his teacher. The doctor finally among other places brings up in Africa where he cures monkeys of strange ailments and has many other experiences and adventures there. The book was published in 1920, and proved such a success that it has not only been twenty times re-published, but has been followed by several other variants on the title, such as Doctor Dolittle's Circus, Dr. Dolittle's Post Office, Dr. Dolittle's Caravan, Dr. Dolittle's Zoo. As the writer of this book, Mr. Hugh Lofting, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the London Polytechnic, is an Englishman settled in America; it may be presumed that he had very little of the race prejudice of this country.

"But it is chapter 12 that has drawn Mr. Bullock's ire; and this comes about in this wise: Dr. Dolittle who with his animals had wandered into the Kingdom of Jolliginki and had been jailed but released through a ruse of Polynesia, the parrot, had in his roving got again into prison in that country. All were jailed except Polynesia. While the parrot was devising another means of escape, sitting hidden in the foliage Prince Bumpo, the King's son, came into the garden reading a fairy story. Seeing that all the fairy people were fair and already admiring the fairy queen, he said out loud, 'If I were only a white prince!'

"The strategist, Polynesia, seeing here at once a way to free the Doctor and comrades said softly from the bower, 'Bumpo, some one might turn thee into a white prince.' The prince, thinking it the voice of the fairy said

"What is this I hear, methought the sweet music of a fairy's silver voice rang from yonder bower?" In his rapture he wanted to know who it was that could turn him white. And the hidden Polynesia told him it was Dr. Dolittle, the famous wizard, now in his father's prison. She advised Bumpo to go to the doctor after sunset and he would be made the whitest prince that ever won fair lady. The parrot hastened to the prison to tell the doctor what was coming and said, 'You have got to find some way to make the prince white, after he promises to release you.' And when the doctor began doubting whether he could do so the parrot shouted, 'But you must turn this coon white!' This last expression is the only objection that a very fine-toothed comb can gather up in the book and this six years after date looks like making a mountain out of a mole hill, or the jolly knight again tilting at windmills. The use of the word 'coon' points more to the quick imitative habit of a parrot to catch and repeat naughty expressions memorized from still naughtier little boys under the window than it does to any intention of the writer to insult us. The whole atmosphere of the book otherwise proves that.

"But Mr. Bullock must not feel too much annoyed about this talk of turning Prince Bumpo white in order that he might marry a princess; for an identical case, though in the opposite scale, is recorded by Prof. John F. Basset in his 'History of Slavery' in North Carolina, Mr. Bullock's native state. In this case it was the Princess and not the Prince who desired the change, and as the laws there forbade mixed marriages the lady in Greenville County managed to have blood enough transfused from the intended groom so as to qualify for the union in which each party had to have colored blood.

"Being of the younger generation, Mr. Bullock, I suppose, has not felt called upon to read extensively in the older writings on the race question. Our Boston Library is rich in such literature. Besides innumerable cross references, there are more than two thousand title cards under the heading 'Negro' in the catalogue. These books extend from our day back over the dreary stretch of anti-slavery agitation both here and in the West Indies. In the fight every phase in the status of the Negro is urged. In some places he is belittled both with pen and pictures as below humanity by his enemies; while on the other side his friends are as ardent about his merits. No one has time or inclination to read those hostile books now. They are as dead and (were it not for the vacuum cleaner) would be as deeply dust-buried as are the writers of them. Smith's 'Color-Line', Thomas Dixon's 'Clansman', et al and Col. William Hannibal Thomas' 'The American Negro' (the worst in the lot though its author was one of ourselves in Boston) all sleep there together undisturbed except when the shout is made for some new-comer, 'Make room.'

"In another place both sides of the Reformation in all their bitterness are there lying quiescent and peaceful. No one thinks or asks that the books on either side be removed or withheld from circulation. Some hold that Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' caricatures the Jews; the Knights of Columbus say that H. G. Wells' 'History' belittles their faith; yet no one is asking that these books be removed, although representatives of the two groups in question hold control of the Library management. The attitude is a fair one. It would be foolish to

begin the general habit of pulling apart a library because someone coming along in after years happens upon an expression in a book he does not like. The time to protest is when the book is published and purchased, not when its very style and form in subject matter have become antiquated through years of endless reprints. Such a demand may be safely ignored even though a case of child-father-of-the-man proves that.

A preacher has sat slumbering on the brink While others poisoned what the flock must drink.

The world would have no libraries at all if such a policy prevailed.

"I do not think Mr. Bullock quite fair in his rather peremptory manner in urging Mr. Belden to capitalize the word 'Negro', especially after the Director had given him three months' time in an effort to straighten out the case at issue. Mr. Bullock seems to have overlooked the fact that he was dealing with a man at the head of Boston's great library system, and therefore with one whose qualifications as such would warrant Mr. Bullock's assumption that he at least knew the rules of prosody and punctuation. Besides Mr. Bullock must know that the word 'Negro' is not universally capitalized, not even by all of ourselves. The word has reached our time in a small 'n' and only a few of the great dailies and writers use the capital. The accomplished T. Thomas Fortune now experiencing the lean years of a once brilliant career in New York journalism long since discovered the belittling effect of spelling the word with a small 'n'; and therefore coined 'Afro American' as a substitute for Negro; but the substitute found in the end more difficulty in winning general approval than the capitalizing of the former word, and languishes now with a smaller following than capitalized Negro which has at least won here and there endorsement.

"And I might as well say here truly (as so little is ever said on the other side) that the colored contingent in the Library service does not find anything new in the courteous treatment which Director Belden showed Mr. Bullock. He is always affable and fair to all. A man who braves possible objection in appointing a colored man Chief Electrician in the library system and a colored lady a clerk in the Auditing Department cannot be thought to be very prejudiced through race feeling. The same is true of the whole service. After more than thirty years as Reference Man at the West End branch and even closer connection with the force at the Central, I must confess I could not ask for better associates or a better reception by the people of the com-

munity. And this spirit of general fairness was shown still further only the other day when at the dinner in the Victoria Hotel to those who had served 25 years, the gathering unanimously elected Mr. Henry W. Frye, secretary of the occasion, an honor which anyone else would have been pleased to have.

"One must be right and fair as well as ready for the fray."

George W. Forbes,
Boston Public Library

Feb 5 '27
SCIENCE MONITOR

COURT IN RULING ON BENTON WILL

Has to Do With Legacy for Public Library

On the petition of the trustees of the Boston Public Library for a correct interpretation of a clause in the will of Josiah H. Benton, concerning a conditional legacy to the library, Charles B. Carroll, Judge in the Supreme Court, yesterday ruled that in order to receive annually the income from \$100,000 for the library the city of Boston must provide a sum equal to 3 per cent of the taxation raised for all other city department expenses annually.

Mr. Benton was for many years president of the Board of Trustees of the library, and in his bequest to the library provided that if the City of Boston failed to appropriate an amount equal to 3 per cent on the annual taxation for department purposes the income of this \$100,000 should go to the rector of Trinity Church to be distributed by the latter in charities. This bequest was made in 1917 and so far the City of Boston has failed to comply with that provision and up to 1923 the income on the \$100,000 has been paid to the rector of Trinity Church. During the last three years, however, no payment has been made, as the opinion of the Supreme Court has been sought as to the opinions of Mr. Benton.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, FEB 5, 1927

UPHOLDS PROVISION OF BENTON WILL

Judge Rules City Must Give Share to Library

Judge Carroll of the Supreme Court has decided that, before the income of \$100,000 could annually be paid from the bequest of the will of the late Josiah H. Benton to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the city of Boston must each year provide a sum for the library equal to 3 per cent raised by taxation for department expenses.

This decision was made on the petition of the trustees of the library for an interpretation of the will of Mr. Benton on the conditional bequest to the library.

Judge Carroll, at the request of the counsel for the trustees, reported the case to the full bench of the Supreme Court for final determination. Mr. Benton for many years was president of the board of trustees of the library. He died in 1917. In his will he provided that, if the city of Boston failed to appropriate each year a sum equal to 3 per cent raised by taxation for department expenses, the income of \$100,000 should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church to aid the poor.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1927

UPHOLDS BENTON LIBRARY LEGACY

Judge Rules Testator Made Restrictions with Full Knowledge

CITY MAY NOT USE INCOME LEGALLY

On a petition of the trustees of the Boston public library for an interpretation of a clause in the will of Josiah H. Benton, relating to a conditional bequest to the library, Judge Carroll of the supreme court yesterday decided that before the income of \$100,000 could annually be paid to the trustees of the library, the city of Boston in each year must provide a sum for the uses of the library equal to 3 per cent. raised by taxation for all city department expenses, and that no departments are exempted.

Judge Carroll said he had no doubt that Mr. Benton knew just what he wanted to do and knew the status of certain city departments at the time he made his will. He reported the case to the full court for final determination.

NO PAYMENT SINCE 1923

Mr. Benton, who for many years was president of the board of trustees of the public library, died Feb. 6, 1917. In his will he provided that if the city of Boston failed to appropriate each year an amount equal to 3 per cent of the entire amount raised by taxation for department purposes, the income of a \$100,000 bequest made by him, should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church to relieve the necessities of the poor. As the conditions of Mr. Benton's will have not been complied with by the city of Boston, the income each year up to 1923 has been paid to the rector. Including 1923 and the succeeding years, no payment of the income has been made in view of getting an opinion of the supreme court as to the intentions of Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton gave his wife, who is still living, the income of the residue of his estate. Upon her death one half of the residue is to be allowed to her, to be paid to the city of Boston, which is to be used to enlarge the present library building in Copley square, or the erection of a new library building in some other section of the city.

It was claimed by assistant corporation counsel, Joseph P. Lyons, that the finance commission, the police department, the schools and the licensing board, over which the mayor or city council had no control, should be exempted from the total amount the city was compelled to raise each year for department expenses. If that were done the appropriation for the library each year would be more than three per cent of the total amount for all departments.

Andrew Marshall, who appeared for Trinity Church, said that Mr. Benton was intensely interested in the public library, and did not think that the city of Boston appropriated enough to meet the purpose of the library.

Boston Post
Feb 7, 1927

EXPLAIN HARVARD BOOK DEAL

Library Trustees Say Material of No Public Value

The books and material which the trustees of the Boston Public Library propose to deposit in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration consist largely of public documents, reports of railroads, public service and other corporations, and similar statistical material which is not in current use and is of no value except to research workers in this field, according to a letter sent Mayor Nichols by the trustees.

REPLY TO COUNCIL

The letter is in reply to an order passed by the City Council Jan. 24, asking the reasons for the transfer of any books from the library to Harvard.

The trustees further state that the material at the public library is incomplete in many respects and relates mainly to a period prior to 1902, at which time the assets collection of such material by the public library ceased. It is not proposed to transfer books which are in current use or which are called for with any frequency for reference.

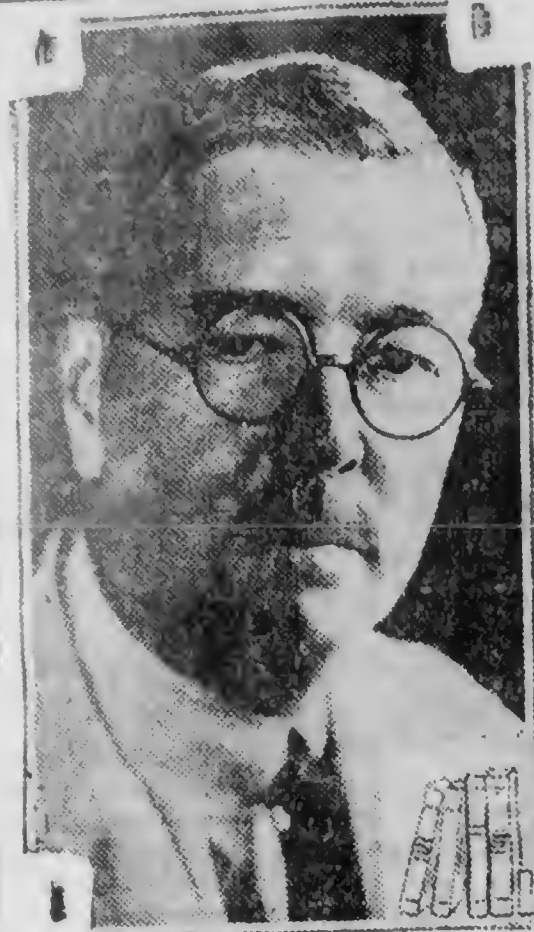
In addition the trustees state, the Graduate School of Business Administration has been willing to constitute its library building with all its contents, free of charge, a branch of the Boston Public Library.

Another advantage pointed out is that there will be removed from the shelves of the Public Library some 25,000 items which are very rarely used, and make room which is greatly needed for other purposes. No clear title is given Harvard, but the items may be recalled at any time.

Answering further, the trustees point out that matters pertaining to the management of the library were, in 1878, placed in charge of the trustees, a corporation organized under a special act of the legislature, and although the city charter which in 1902 enlarged the powers of the Mayor, there is also in the charter a provision that nothing in the charter shall authorize the taking away of any of the powers or duties of the library department as authorized by law.

In conclusion the trustees write: "We call these considerations, through Your Honor, to the attention of the members of the City Council in the hope that they will approve the general policy of the trustees, which is to extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible rather than to restrict the library merely as a place in which books are kept and called for, or kept without call for at all."

Chairman of Trustees
of Boston Public Library



GUY W. CURRIER

UPHOLD PLAN TO MERGE LIBRARY WITH HARVARD

Trustees Tell Mayor Public
Will Have Access to
Business School

CITY WILL RETAIN TITLE TO THE BOOKS

Only Volumes Chiefly Used
for Research Would Go
to Cambridge

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, through their president, Guy W. Currier, last night made public a letter which has been sent to Mayor Nichols, explaining the proposed merger of the business collection in the Boston library with the new library of the Harvard graduate school of business administration. The other trustees are the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, Gordon Abbott, William A. Gaston and Louis E. Kirstein.

Answering criticisms of their action by members of the Boston city council, the trustees submit these contentions:

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

- 1.—That the public will now have access to the facilities of the Harvard business school.
- 2.—That the books to be transferred to Harvard are used principally for research, and will be more valuable when deposited with the more extensive collection of the Harvard business school.
- 3.—That the Boston Public Library retains title to the books transferred and can recall all of them at any time.
- 4.—That the transfer will release stack-space at the central library building for books of more general appeal, and thus make unnecessary for the present an addition to the building.
- 5.—That the trustees are fully empowered to make such an arrangement, under the statutes of Massachusetts and ordinances of the Boston city council.

6.—That the transfer will not violate the so-called "anti-aid amendment" to the state constitution, because its purpose is to make the public library more valuable to the citizens of Boston.

7.—That any benefit which Harvard receives is small compared with the consideration which it gives.

The letter in full is as follows: "Referring to the order of the city council of Jan. 24, 1927, forwarded to us by Your Honor, we herewith enclose a copy of the agreement between the trustees and Harvard University.

"Replying to the request that the trustees report their reasons for the same—the books and other material which it is proposed to deposit in the library building of the graduate school of business administration in Brighton consists largely of public documents, reports of railroad, public service and other corporations, and similar statistical material which is not in current use and is of no value except to the research worker in this field. The material is incomplete in many respects and relates mainly to a period prior to 1902, at which time the active collection of such material by the public library ceased. It is not proposed to transfer books which are in current use or which are called for with any frequency for reference. The agreement provides that title to the transferred material remains in the public library.

"The similar material in the Harvard business school library commences in the main at about the period where ours leaves off, and is in constant process of active collection under expert advice. It will in ordinary course be kept up to date as a great business library. The public library could not keep current the collection of such material on a large scale without a much greater expenditure than has been made for the purpose in the past.

CAN RECALL BOOKS

"As the books and pamphlets to be transferred are not used or useful except for the purposes of investigation in this field, and as this work is usually a matter of hours or days, the few minutes longer which it may take to reach the library at Brighton is of minor consequence compared to the right of access (which without this agreement could not be had) to a collection there which not only covers a longer period but is also superior in every respect to the collection now in the central library building. Any book or class of books transferred may be recalled permanently to our shelves, or may be recalled temporarily to the central library on notice that they are wanted for examination there.

"The graduate school of business administration has been willing to constitute its library building with all its contents, free of any charge, a branch of the Boston public library subject to certain conditions which are no restraint as a practical matter against the freedom of its use by every citizen. While reference is made to this arrangement as an 'agreement,' the fact is that its clauses merely safeguard each party against unforeseen conditions. It is actually no more than a deposit of books, to which we retain title, and although on a larger scale, it is in principle similar to arrangements which we have in effect in other instances.

"Another advantage to the public library, although not the controlling one, is that we remove from our shelves in the central building some 25,000 items which are very rarely used, and make room which is greatly needed for other purposes. The number of volumes in the central building has nearly doubled since it was built, and now stands at 1,600,000 volumes notwithstanding the fact that out of a total direct home circulation for the whole library system of 2,500,000 volumes last year only 240,000 of this, or less than 10 per cent, was from the central building.

"Although the central building is and will be used largely for reference works and special collections, the normal growth of these will soon require an addition to the building, with a corresponding increase in operating expense, unless the trustees sooner or later store frequently used material elsewhere subject to withdrawal as required, or place some of it in approximate depositories as occasion may arise, where it will be cared for and open to public use. The latter course seems preferable. There may be other opportunities to establish branches in special lines, such as this agreement contemplates, without cost to the library, and if other institutions are as generous as Harvard has been in this case we shall be glad to consider them seriously.

QUOTES ORDINANCE

"Having thus stated our reasons, we may have answered the question as to our legal authority. If the matters we have discussed pertain to library management, they were in 1878 placed in charge of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston, a corporation organized under a special act of the general court, and there they apparently still remain. The city charter, which in 1909 enlarged the powers of the mayor, contains a provision that nothing in the charter shall authorize the taking away of any of the powers or duties of the library department as established by law. The city council by the act incorporating the trustees was authorized to pass ordinances not inconsistent with the act.

"The only ordinance in point (1914) reads:

"The library department shall be in charge of a board of five trustees who shall adopt such measures as shall extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible, and may from time to time establish branch libraries and delivery stations in different sections of this city."

"This the trustees have done from time to time by locating 31 branches and more than 300 deposits.

"The authority of the trustees in library management has never been questioned except in the matter of salaries paid to employees. This subject has come up at times, and as our files contain the opinions of eminent lawyers bearing on the duties of the trustees and the present status of the act incorporating the trustees in 1878, we are referring them to the corporation counsel for his consideration.

"As he has already been asked by the council for his opinion as to the validity of this arrangement with Harvard University under the so called anti-aid amendment to the constitution, we beg leave to call to his attention that this amendment prohibits the appropriation of public money or the use of public property for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding certain institutions (including colleges) not under public control. We suppose the purpose to be examined is that of the trustees. We did not make this arrangement for the purpose of aiding Harvard University, or its graduate school of business administration. We made it for the purpose of aiding the public library and the citizens of Boston, and any benefit which the college receives is small compared to the consideration which it gives.

DEPOSITORIES OF BOOKS

"We now have more than 300 depositories of books, including schools, engine houses, hospitals and many institutions. On this list are 212 schools, of which 17 are parochial schools. There are hospitals, Jewish welfare centers, and many other institutions not under public control. Some of them are apparently within the prohibition of the amendment if the deposit of books is to be considered as an aid to such institutions. The trustees do not so regard it.

"On the contrary, it seems to the trustees that such intelligent help as any responsible institutions will give in the circulation and use of our books, and in the encouragement of better reading, constitutes a service on the part of such institution rather than an aid to it. We do not concern ourselves with the other functions of any institutions willing to take proper care of our books and place them in the hands of the public. While these depositories are not large in volume, the question raised by the city council—unless the trustees have construed the amendment correctly, by not only affecting such depositories, but other plans which the trustees have in mind. The use of the library and its branches in connection with adult education is perhaps the most promising field for extending the value of the library without much expenditure of public money. It would be impractical to enter on this without the co-operation and assistance of institutions not under public control which are now engaged in this work, and others willing to share in it.

"We call these considerations, through your honor, to the attention of the members of the city council in the hope that they will approve the general policy of the trustees—which is to extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible, rather than to regard the library merely as a place in which books are kept until called for, or kept whether called for or not."

MONDAY, FEB 7, 1927

CITY TRUSTEES HOLD LIBRARY UNION LEGAL

Cite Precedents for Loan
Planned to Harvard

Claim Collection Would Be Stored
and That Boston Is Gainer

The objection of the Boston City Council to cooperation between the Boston Public Library and the library of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, drew a sharp reply yesterday from the trustees of the public library, through Guy W. Currier, president.

Some weeks ago, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols forwarded to the trustees an order of the City Council, inquiring of the trustees their reasons for arranging to place material of the Boston library in the Harvard library building, and also their authority for this action.

As for their reasons, the trustees answered that the books and pamphlets to be deposited with Harvard consist largely of public and semi-public documents collected prior to 1902. Harvard has such a collection from that date on, and the combination will be available at Harvard to all citizens, under nominal restrictions.

Prevents Its Shortage

The trustees stated that this material is rarely called for by the public, and that with the expansion of the Boston library it would be necessary eventually to store such material. If such an agency as Harvard was not willing to provide space for it where it would be available to everybody. The trustees stated that if other institutions would be willing to take similar collections of their hands under similar terms, they would welcome such offers.

As for authority, the trustees cited statutes and ordinances conferring authority on them to govern the library. If they do not have authority to make such a deposit with Harvard, the trustees said, many collections in parochial schools, Jewish welfare centers, hospitals and other places must be recalled.

As for such an agreement being contrary to the constitutional amendment against using public property to aid private institutions, the trustees pointed out that the purpose of the agreement was not to aid Harvard, but to aid the Boston Public Library.

Harvard Library Kept Up

"The similar material in the Harvard Business School library commences in the main at about the period where ours leaves off, and is in constant process of active collection under expert advice. It will in ordinary course be kept up to date as a great business library. The Public Library could not keep current the collection of such material on a large scale without a much greater expenditure than has been made for the purpose in the past," the letter said.

As the books and pamphlets to be transferred are not used or useful except for the purposes of investigation in this field, and as this work is usually a matter of hours or days, the few minutes longer which it may take to reach the library at Brighton is of minor consequence compared to the right of access (which without this agreement could not be had) to a collection there which not only covers a longer period, but is also superior in every respect to the collection now in the central library building. Any book or class of books transferred may be recalled permanently to our shelves, or may be recalled temporarily to the Central Library on notice that they are wanted for examination there.

The trustees are Guy W. Currier, Arthur T. Connolly, Gordon Abbott, William A. Gaston and Louis E. Kirstein.

Manuscript
Feb. 7-1927

Benton Gift Not Restricted to Poor of Trinity Parish

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In the Transcript of Friday, Feb. 4, there appeared a news item with the main heading "Benton Bequest to Library Will Go Before Full Bench," and the subheading "Trinity Church has been receiving benefit of \$100,000 on point at issue."

The subheading is inaccurate in stating that Trinity Church has been receiving the benefit referred to. Trinity Church is not named as a beneficiary in Mr. Benton's will. The person who is the rector of Trinity Church is designated by Mr. Benton's will as the person through whom the income of the \$100,000 fund shall be distributed to the poor in any year in which the City of Boston does not appropriate for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the City of Boston. In other words, the rector of Trinity Church was designated by the testator as the conduit or distributing agent by which the income from this \$100,000 fund should go from the Trustees of the Public Library to the poor for the relief of their necessities. The gift of this income is not to Trinity Church or to the poor of the parish of Trinity Church. The precise language of the clause is "shall be paid to the rector of Trinity Church in the City of Boston to be by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor."

It would be unfortunate if the public were led to believe by the inaccuracy of the headline above referred to that the needs of Trinity Church for its own parish work are diminished through the effect of this provision in Mr. Benton's will. It would also be unfortunate for the public to be led to believe through the same inaccuracy that the provision of Mr. Benton for the disposition of the income in the event that the city did not appropriate the necessary amount for the Library was any narrower in scope than the disposition for Library purposes. The benefit of the fund was to be for the public generally through its use for Library purposes, and it was not used for Library purposes, then the fund was to be for the benefit of the poor generally without limitation to the poor of any particular parish. A.M.
Boston, Feb. 5.

CITE PRECEDENTS FOR LOAN

Public Library Trustees Reply to City Council Criticism of Proposed Co-operation with Harvard in Exhibition

Trustees of the Boston Public Library have replied to objections raised in the Boston City Council to the proposed co-operation between the library and that of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

The trustees say that the books and pamphlets to be deposited with Harvard consist largely of public and semi-public documents collected prior to 1902. Harvard has such a collection from that date on, and the combination would be available at Harvard to all citizens, under nominal restrictions.

The trustees say that this material is rarely called for by the public, and that with the expansion of the Boston library it would be necessary eventually to store such material, if such an agency as Harvard was not willing to provide space for it where it would be available to everybody. The trustees stated that if other institutions would be willing to take similar collections of their hands under similar terms, they would welcome such offers.

As for authority, the trustees cite statutes and ordinances conferring authority on them to govern the library. If they do not have authority to make such a deposit with Harvard, the trustees said, many collections in parochial schools, Jewish welfare centers, hospitals and other places must be recalled. As for such an agreement being contrary to the constitutional amendment against using public property to aid private institutions, the trustees point out that the purpose of the agreement is not

to aid Harvard, but to aid the Boston Public Library.

"The similar material in the Harvard Business School library commences in the main at about the period where ours leaves off, and is in constant process of active collection under expert advice. It will in ordinary course be kept up to date as a great business library. The Public Library could not keep current the collection of such material on a large scale without a much greater expenditure than has been made for the purpose in the past," the letter said.

As the books and pamphlets to be transferred are not used or useful except for the purposes of investigation in this field, and as this work is usually a matter of hours or days, the few minutes longer which it may take to reach the library at Brighton is of minor consequence compared to the right of access (which without this agreement could not be had) to a collection there which not only covers a longer period, but is also superior in every respect to the collection now in the central library building. Any book or class of books transferred may be recalled permanently to our shelves, or may be recalled temporarily to the Central Library on notice that they are wanted for examination.

The trustees are Guy W. Currier, Arthur T. Connolly, Gordon Abbott, William A. Gaston and Louis E. Kirstein.

The Saturday Review of
Literature
Feb. 12, 1927

GREATEST BUSINESS LIBRARY

THE greatest business library in existence will have been created in Boston next June, as the result of an agreement on the part of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and the faculty of Harvard University, which was recently formally announced. The new George F. Baker Library, central building of the group now nearing completion on the Brighton side of the Charles River for the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, will house this great collection of books, records, and pamphlets. The new library will combine the resources of the Boston Public Library, one of the three great libraries of America, and the Harvard Business Library, which has made phenomenal strides in the last seven years, and of the Business Historical Society, an organization comprising some of the most eminent captains of industry in the United States. Starting with something in excess of 500,000 volumes, when the three collections have been merged, it is expected that within a decade the collection will more than have been trebled. Every citizen of Boston will have the right to avail himself of this wonderful collection, for, under the agreement drawn up, the Harvard Business Library becomes in fact a branch of the Boston Public Library. Fortunately, the new business school is on the Boston side of the river. If it were on the Cambridge side, the Boston Public Library could not legally make it a depository for its books.

BOARD DEFENDS LIBRARY ACTION

Trustees Explain Purpose of Moving Business Book Section to Harvard

Transfer of the collection of business books of the Boston Public Library to the new library of the Harvard school of business administration is "for the purpose of aiding the public library and the citizens of Boston, and any benefit which the college receives is small compared with the consideration which it gives," Guy M. Currier, president of the trustees, says in a letter to Mayor Nichols.

The letter, which carries the approval of the other trustees, Arthur T. Connolly, Gordon Abbott, William A. Gaston and Louis E. Kirstein, presents the reasons for this arrangement with Harvard in response to an order introduced in the City Council questioning the validity of the agreement.

Books Not in Current Use

"The books and other material which it is proposed to deposit in the library building of the graduate school of business administration in Brighton consist largely of public documents, reports of railroad, public service and other corporations, and similar statistical material which is not in current use, and is of no value except to the research worker in this field," the letter explains.

"The material is incomplete in many respects and relates mainly to a period prior to 1902, at which time the active collection of such material by the public library ceased. It is not proposed to transfer books which are in current use or which are called for with any frequency for reference. The agreement provides that title to the transferred material remains in the public library.

"The similar material in the Harvard business school library commences in the main at about the period where ours leaves off and is in constant process of active collection under expert advice. It will in ordinary course be kept up-to-date as a great business library. The public library could not keep current the collection of such material on a large scale without a much greater expenditure than has been made for the purpose in the past.

"As the books and pamphlets to be transferred are not used or useful except for the purposes of investigation in this field, and as this work is usually a matter of hours or days, the few minutes longer which it may take to reach the library at Brighton is of minor consequence compared to the right of access (which without this agreement could not be had) to a collection there which not only covers a longer period, but is also superior in every respect to the collection now in the central library building. Any book or class of books transferred may be recalled permanently to our shelves, or may be recalled temporarily to the central library on notice that they are wanted for examination there.

No Charge for Building

"The graduate school of business administration has been willing to constitute its library building with all its contents, free of any charge, a branch of the Boston Public Library, subject to certain conditions which are no restraint as a prac-

tical matter against the freedom of its use by every citizen. While reference is made to this arrangement as an 'agreement,' the fact is that its clauses merely safeguard each party against unforeseen conditions. It is actually no more than a deposit of books, to which we retain title, and although on a larger scale, it is in effect similar to arrangements which we have in effect in other instances.

"Another advantage to the public library, although not the controlling one, is that we remove from our shelves in the central building some 25,000 items which are very rarely used, and make room which is greatly needed for other purposes."

Replying to the issue raised in the City Council as to whether or not the arrangement with Harvard violated the anti-aid amendment to the constitution, the trustees said that the purpose of the transfer is to aid the citizens of Boston by giving them access to the larger collection at Harvard, and that the books remain the property of the city.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES UPHELD

Law Department's Opinion Is Followed by
Resolution of Appreciation by Curley
Lieutenant in the Council

Loan of certain public and semi-public documents by the trustees of the Boston Public Library to the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, as proposed some time ago and criticized in the Boston City Council, is upheld by the law department in a communication to the mayor. Corporation Counsel Frank S. Deland maintains that "the trustees of the library are merely establishing a branch library and declares that "the so-called agreement . . . in my opinion is not illegal or can it be said to be in violation of the provisions of the anti-aid amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts."

To the surprise of the City Council, meeting in regular session yesterday, Councillor Ward, one of the strong Curley men, introduced a resolution of approval and appreciation of the library trustees' action, which was laid on the table for a week. It was Councillor Fitzgerald, Martin M. Lomasney's Lieutenant, who criticized the trustees a week ago and who asked for the law opinion.

A SENSIBLE "MERGER"

Possibly it was some canny instinct to beware of any gifts borne by the Greeks which inspired such questioning criticism as was lately directed in the Boston City Council against the proposal to "merge" the collection of business books in the city's Public Library with the new library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. City fathers may rarely be surprised at receipts, but not at spendings.

Any such suspicion should now be silenced and any questioners satisfied by the reply of the Public Library trustees to the mayor. There has been nothing in the way of raid or invasion or surrender. No trespass on city rights or pride—an item not small hereabouts, where for so long a parochial suburban attitude has restricted the real borders of Boston itself. In no sense a loss, but in substantial measure a gain. And for the larger public a new material advantage.

It is quite in order that the clarifying of the situation should come from the municipal end, where petty confusion on the matter had originated. The college attitude had all along been one of co-operation and, if any civic barriers should be discovered, an immediate acquiescence in termination of the project, with whatever degree of regret. Harvard was to give Boston, in space and service, much more than it would get in printed matter.

But the city trustees have now cogently set forth their conviction that any barriers are quite mythical. They consider themselves fully empowered by state and city statute to make the arrangement by which these books and documents, economic and statistical, will migrate across the Charles, (though still within city lines), where they can be far better stored and studied, with a fuller service resulting from union.

At Copley Square, now cramped, there will accrue much needed elbow room for volumes more in use, obviating a need for building expansion. The books and documents shifted will remain Boston property, subject to recall. Each citizen of Boston acquires right of access to the Harvard school's library, which becomes a city library branch to large degree. There is no appreciable handicap in added time or travel.

It so happens that the two masses of book material are curiously complementary, beside the general advantages of such combination. The city library had to stop accumulating annual reports, etc., about 1902. The Harvard collection started about where the other left off, and before now private enterprise has aided the college in gathering records of our early years of business literature.

Boston's beautiful library already has many outside book depositories on its list, put there with the idea of spreading knowledge. Here is a sensible extension of the same idea that no pettifoggery should block.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1927

Courtesy and the Constitution

It was old John Heywood who published, in 1542, the advice that "No man ought to look a given horse in the mouth." Now some members of the Boston City Council show that they remember this proverb. Good words, appreciative words, have been spoken in the Council chamber concerning Harvard's liberal willingness to co-operate with the Boston Public Library in the upbuilding of a great business library. It is pleasant to note this return to a certain amiability in the discussion of a gift-horse. We said a fortnight ago, and we believe the facts clearly prove, that under the agreed plan of co-operation the Boston library, and the public of Boston, stand to receive much wider and more substantial benefits than the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration possibly can secure from it.

Gracious recognition of this fact would, therefore, be most seemly on the part of the city. But of course one cannot forget that there is a question of law involved, and that the courtesy of the case has nothing to do with its constitutionality. There is only one basic issue for ward for decision, and it turns upon the precise language of article 46 of the amendments to this State's Constitution which may be set forth, in brief, as follows:

No grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any college . . . which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control of public officers or public agents.

Now, it is clear that the present plan of co-operation between Boston and Harvard does in fact contemplate that some use of public property—in this case, of certain books which the Boston Library trustees are to deposit in Brighton—will be made by students and faculty of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. And it is also clear that the loan of these books will in fact constitute to some extent an aid to Harvard University. But the president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Guy W. Currier, points out that the word "purpose" as used in the anti-aid amendment must be carefully noted, and allowed due weight. "We suppose," he says, "that the purpose to be examined is that of the trustees. We did not make this arrangement for the purpose of aiding Harvard University, or its Graduate School of Business Administration. We made it for the purpose of aiding the public library and the citizens of Boston."

This declaration we believe to be entirely correct, and an entirely sincere statement of fact. Moreover, it seems to us to define a point of view, in interpreting the amendment as applied to the present agreement, which a court of law might very probably accept and sustain. This, moreover, now is the opinion of the corporation counsel for the city of Boston, Mr. Frank Deland, since he has been allowed opportunity of inspecting the contract.

Law Department Report Upholds Library Trustees

Council Tables Resolution Backing Action on Business Research Works—Invites Conventions Here

The Boston city council meeting yesterday produced a flurry in the controversy over the transfer of the Boston Public Library's business research works to the Harvard business school. Councilman Ward, one of the Curley adherents in the council, introduced a resolution of approval and appreciation of the actions of the library trustees, and the mayor communicated a report of the law department, upholding the trustees, and a report of the trustees themselves, in explanation of their action.

The Ward resolution was laid on the table for a week, on motion of Councilman Dowling, while the reports were ordered printed and referred to the committee on libraries, on motion of Councilman John I. Fitzgerald.

LOMASNEY-CURLEY ANGLE

It was Councilman Fitzgerald, reputed lieutenant to Martin Lomasney, who first brought the matter up two weeks ago, when he introduced a resolution, which was passed, asking the mayor to have the law department report on the legality of the action of the trustees. Mr. Fitzgerald questioned that legality. The matter took on a Lomasney-Curley angle, therefore, when Mr. Ward yesterday offered his resolution of confidence in the trustees. Before the matter came up for discussion in executive committee, Mr. Ward had departed on urgent business, much to the expressed displeasure of Mr. Fitzgerald, who promised drawbacks at such time as he should be able to bring Mr. Ward into debate on the matter.

The law department report submitted by Corporation Counsel Frank S. Deland, upholding the trustees, pointed out that the trustees were merely establishing a branch library, and declared that "the so-called agreement between the library trustees and the Harvard authorities in my opinion is not illegal nor can it be said to be in violation of the provisions of the anti-aid amendment to the constitution of Massachusetts."

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, FEB 8, 1927

COUNCIL CURLEYITES FAVOR LIBRARY LOAN

Resolution Approving Union With Harvard Is Tabled

Radio Control by City Is Proposed—Sale of Ferryboats Allowed

A skirmish between the Curley and Lomasney forces which cropped out in yesterday's City Council proceedings gave rise to speculation among the politically wise as to whether the Curleyites are making ready to wrest away from the Lomasneyites the large share of Public Library patronage which the latter have enjoyed until a few months ago.

The racket started a fortnight ago, when Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of the West End got passage for an order asking Law Department advice for the Council as to the legality of the action of the library trustees in "loaning" to the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, located in Brighton, a large collection of public and semipublic reports, such as those on utility corporations and similar subjects. This act was noted at the time as the first hostile Lomasney move against this department in years.

Law Department Upholds Move

Not only did the Library trustees make retort to this challenge in yesterday's newspapers. Not only did the Law Department render to the Council yesterday a report, stating as clearly as Law Department briefs ever state anything, that the trustees' action was legal.

But Councilor Michael J. Ward of Roxbury, one of the body's recognized Curley spokesmen, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, the report of the Public Library trustees as published in the press this day discloses the fact that through a liberal, constructive and courageous policy of expansion they are rendering a service to the public unequalled anywhere in the world, be it, and it is hereby

"Resolved, that the City Council in session assembled approve and commend the policies now in operation and hereby publicly express appreciation for service rendered by the said trustees of the Public Library."

Action Deferred a Week

Councilor Fitzgerald was naturally a little "sore" that a Curleyite should sponsor any such resolution in the face of the Lomasney unpleasantness. Councilor Fitzgerald was therefore gladdened when Councilor F. E. Dowling of Brighton proposed that the resolution be tabled for a week.

The Library trustees would doubtless be flattered to have this vote of confidence at this time from a City Council majority. The trustees are Guy W. Currier, chairman; Col. William A. Gaston, both Curley appointees, and Chairman Gordon Abbot of the Old Colony Trust board of directors. Nichols appointees, all three reputed millionaires, and Rev. A. T. Connolly and L. E. Kerstein. There are some 600 men and women on this department's payroll.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1927

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS DISPLAYED BY GRAPHIC ARTS INSTITUTE

Exhibition at Boston Public Library Evidences Artistry Which Has Been Attained in Commercial Field—53 Artists Represented in Varied Lines

The best types of illustrated books that have been published in the United States within the last two years have been gathered by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for a traveling exhibit and are now on view at the Boston Public Library where they will remain until Feb. 22. Fifty-three artists are represented and the variety of works shown is large. There are many photo-engravings, also color woodcuts and linoleum blocks. All these books have a pleasant distinction, but they are by no means limited, "de luxe" editions. On the contrary, they are all within the buying power of anyone. The significance of the exhibition lies in the fact that it shows the progress made in the illustration of "trade books," that is, books made for the general commercial trade, in America.

Wide Variety of Subjects

The present exhibition of illustrated books is the first that has been undertaken by the institute. It serves the same purpose as the annual exhibition of books and prints that has been sponsored in previous years by the institute, and which have been shown at the Boston Public Library.

The subjects run from Mother Goose through travel, romance, biography, narrative and history to a letter of Amerigo Vesputi. Among the artists are Elizabeth Shippen Green, Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Katharine Sturges, N. C. Wyeth, Philip Von Saltza, W. J. Aylward, Marginal Wright Barney, Ralph Barton, all of whose work is reproduced in color halftone engravings; Hendrick Van Loon, Edward A. Wilson, C. E. Millard, whose reproductions are in color line engravings; Rachel Field and C. B. Falls, who have color line Benday engravings; Miguel Covarrubias, line and halftone engravings; Louille Douglass, Kerr Eby, Mac Harshberger, Rea Irvin, Pamela Bianco, line engravings; Valento Angelo, color woodblocks; Harry Climo, color woodcuts; C. Le Roy Baldrige, color aquatone; Paul Honore, Wilfred Jones, Allen Lewis, Leon Underwood, Max Weber, woodcuts; C. E. Millard, color light halftone engravings.

Significance of Pictures

In making its collection of illustrated books, it is pointed out, the institute has recognized the special significance of pictures, and the increasingly large part they play in modern civilization. Photo-engraving, the foundation stone of illustration, is hardly more than a generation old. In the last decade publishers have become convinced of two important facts: one, that everybody likes to look at a picture, and the other that photo-engraving has

radically reduced the cost of illustration, making it available for wide use.

Along with the increase of photo-engravings of one sort or another, other and older forms of illustration have enjoyed a revival. The wood-block has come back. Linoleum blocks, regarded as freaks a few years ago, have made their permanent contribution. Lithography, both by its original method and in newer modifications by which it is combined with photomechanical methods has added to the brightness of books. Today the mediums by which an artist may see his work reproduced in a book are as many and varied as his desires.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1927

BAXTER ESTATE GOES TO LIBRARIES

Boston, Malden, Hyannis Are to Benefit

Almost the entire estate of the late Stephen Baxter of Malden, publicist and originator of the idea of a metropolitan book system for Greater Boston, is bequeathed to the Hyannis, Boston and Malden public libraries, under the terms of a will filed for probate yesterday in the Middlesex Court.

Mr. Baxter, who died Jan. 28, while on vacation at San Juan, Porto Rico, leaves many valuable literary works to the three libraries.

Mr. Baxter's Aminda Palacio Valdes, Spanish author, presented to Mr. Baxter by the author, are bequeathed to the Boston Public Library to be added to the Ticknor collection.

All other books in Spanish and German which are in Mr. Baxter's library are bequeathed to the Malden Public Library.

The residue of the estate, of which no valuation is given in the will, is bequeathed to the Hyannis Free Library, the Rosella Ford Baxter Fund, in memory of Mr. Baxter's mother, and first president of the Hyannis library.

A bronze relief of Mr. Baxter, executed by the artist Bela Pratt, is bequeathed to the Boston Public Library with the understanding that if the Metropolitan District Commission sees fit to commemorate Mr. Baxter's services in connection with the work of the Commission, by associating his name with some appropriate locality, the commission is to have the right to copy the relief for that purpose.

THE LIBRARIAN

THE professional librarians' life of surprises has one more surprise in store. Voices have been raised for the suppression of still another book. And this time the text which draws fire is that pet of modern childhood, now for six years widely read by juvenile patrons of American public libraries, "The Story of Doctor Dolittle," by Hugh Lofting. A Boston lawyer, Mr. Matthew W. Bullock, has written to the Librarian of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, asking that this book be at once banned from the shelves of the central library and all its branches. The correspondence concerning the case is set out in full in a recent issue of the Boston Chronicle, and makes interesting reading.

In his first letter of protest Mr. Bullock remarks: "A few evenings ago while reading to my children from the above-named book I was very much surprised to note the subject-matter of chapter 12, entitled 'Medicine and Magic.' In this chapter the young, impressionable mind is given the idea that black people have a very great desire to be white, and on page 100 you will find this sentence, 'You must turn this coon white.' The story aside from the objectionable features mentioned is well constructed for children and it seems a pity that it should be open to the charge of belittling my racial group for the purpose of creating a laugh."

To this, in reply, Mr. Belden expressed regret that anything in "The Story of Doctor Dolittle" should have created an unpleasant impression. "At the same time," the director says, "the book has been a favorite with children ever since it was written six years ago. Furthermore, it has been especially popular with children of the Negro race. I have a report made by our library story teller of a certain Negro boy who liked it better than any other book and read it so many times that he knew it almost by heart."

This, and other considerations, only served to increase Mr. Bullock's conviction that the book should be withdrawn from circulation. "If the book is a favorite," he remarked, "and especially popular with the children of the Negro race, it becomes important that it should contain nothing offensive to any group of citizens."

One considerate step taken by Mr. Belden in the matter was to write to the author, Hugh Lofting, and advise him of the complaint, appending the request that Mr. Lofting should take counsel with himself and consider whether or not in a subsequent edition he might not desire to change the text criticised. Most careful thought did Lofting give this suggestion, replying to Mr. Belden in this wise:

"For a long time now I have been preaching the gospel of racial tolerance and co-operation for children. I feel it is only through the abolition of racial hatreds among the younger generation that we can achieve Permanent Peace and constructive progress. . . . First of all, therefore, I would like you to convey to your colored correspondent that whether I think him right or wrong in his protest, I am deeply disturbed by the fact that he has felt my book reflected in a derogatory way upon the colored people."

"The next point is: Is he right or is he wrong?"

On this score Lofting explains that he has been at pains to consult very widely the opinions of others. Especially did he ask all those students at a Negro school in North Carolina, who had read "Doctor Dolittle," to say frankly whether or not they felt it reflected adversely on the colored people, and by all of them was told "No." He also consulted publishers who had a very wide knowledge of the field, and of all the possibilities of racial sensitiveness.

"And the result of all this inquiry," he writes, "has been to make me feel that your correspondent has misconstrued the whole sentiment of the book where the colored people are concerned. Polynesia the parrot is impatient with the negroes and has indeed a sharp tongue for anyone she disapproves of. Bumpo the Crown Prince is an incurable romantic whose wild ambitions (if he had been a white man) no one would take exception to in any way, nor consider as indicative of an attempt to portray a racial short-coming."

"In brief, it is my opinion that your correspondent has made a mountain out of a mole-hill."

A fortnight later Mr. Bullock still protests: "My experience has been that there are no racial hatreds among children. As long as they are in the 'bed-time story age' they are entirely free from the prejudices which have done so much to destroy the happiness of mankind. Their troubles only begin when they have been tampered with by older persons who attempt to foist their own views upon the children."

Concerning all this the Librarian has no opinion of his own to express, for the good reason that he has never read "Doctor Dolittle." One may justly note, however, that if all critics were as ready as Mr. Bullock appears to be to call for the banning of books merely because of dissatisfaction with one brief section of their text, fully half the books now in public libraries would have to be taken off the shelves and speedily destroyed. And this is said with even much esteem for the evident sincerity of Mr. Bullock's complaint.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1927.

Campaign for Better English Planned by Boston Library

Correct uses of spoken and written English are the subject of a campaign planned by the extension service of the Boston Public Library, and announced by Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, at a meeting this week in the staff room of the library.

Members of this service are librarians and others expert in English and interested in extending the services of libraries in practical ways not included in the mere circulation of books. Mr. Chase and George W. Lee, vice-chairman of the service, librarian for Stone & Webster, stated their belief that the United States needed a service similar to that of the French Academy which has a bureau for deciding the fine distinctions of the French language.

"We owe it to the great mass of

people, to stenographers, and to 'Main Street' in general to have at hand definite, accepted forms available for general use, after authorities or committees have decided on the correct usage," declared Mr. Lee.

Mr. Chase outlined tentative plans for awakening thought to the importance of correct use of English both written and oral. These included use of the radio for answering questions sent to the library from any part of the country, and a series of publications in newspapers or as pamphlets dealing with correct speech and written forms. The public is asked for helpful ideas on the subject.

The extension service at the library is preparing a series of sheets or looseleaf notes, which the public may have by applying to the library department, with reference to questions on everyday English.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1927

OUR DAILY LESSON

By RUTH BROOKS

It is strange how firmly rooted in our minds are the weaknesses of other civilizations. We read with interest and an open mind the remarkable history of the old Greek city of Sparta. Instead of remembering the degree of physical perfection attained in those days, instead of remembering anything about the system of law or education, we come away from our study horrified because we have learned that the Spartans left deformed and sickly infants to die out on a wild mountain side.

In the woods of a certain Massachusetts town there is a rocky cavern called the Devil's Den. Here it was in the early days of the town's history that victims of scarlet and typhoid fever were left to die.

After studying about India, our strongest recollection is that women throw their children into the sacred river Ganges. India is a large country and the Ganges' waters are only a small part of it. Some mothers would have to walk on foot carrying their children hundreds of miles in order to reach the river. This, of course, is an impossibility. It would be more profitable if we learned from our study of India about the four periods into which a man's life is divided.

While an East Indian was visiting the Boston Public Library, a founding was left in the building. The stir which the incident caused was felt by the foreigner and he soon learned what had happened. What if he should tell his countrymen on returning home that in Boston, the centre of culture in the United States, children are sacrificed to the public library?

Our selection of details to be remembered is in accordance with a natural impulse to congratulate ourselves on living now instead of then, here instead of there. Let us try to learn from our reading the strong points of other civilizations and wherein our own can be improved.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1927

"Americanisms" and Dark Harmonies

Is there a musical law by which large musical events attract to themselves smaller, similar ones? The present fortnight raises the question. A large festival is impending at Symphony Hall. On Friday and Saturday last it was preceded by what might be called a miniature Brahms festival and in another week a small Respighi festival is impending; while interlarded between the two came an entirely similar emphasis on the works of Mr. Chadwick. There was the "Jubilee" Overture Saturday morning, the "Angel of Death" Sunday afternoon, and the String Quartet in E minor last evening at the fifth of the concerts of chamber music at the Boston Public Library, played by Mrs. Coolidge's South Mountain Quartet.

Mr. Chadwick's quartet is an early example of the use of themes derived from negro songs in serious music. A note on the program suggested that it was apparently the first such use. The first performance of the quartet was by the Kreisels, Dec. 21, 1896, while Dvorak's New World Symphony and American Quartet, to which the honor is generally accorded, date from 1893. Mr. Chadwick himself states, however, that the work was written long before 1896. It is altogether possible therefore, that while a newspaper discussion focused the attention of the country and of future historians on Dr. Dvorak's two works, and more especially on his pronunciation concerning them, Mr. Chadwick had modestly and without the glare of publicity, anticipated the event.

The Quartet in E minor opens with a statement by a single voice of a theme which if it is not an actual Negro tune, at least strongly suggests one. A second theme in the first movement proper also shows Negro derivation. The flavor of the whole smacks more of what in the last thirty years we have come to know as "Americanisms" than anything from the pen of the Bohemian Dvorak. After all, themes are only building material. And the manner of a piece of music more definitely gives character to it than the themes from which it is built. Mr. Chadwick's harmonies relate the Quartet in E minor more closely to the Negro than do the harmonies and the treatment of Dr. Dvorak. While the rhythms no less relate it to white man's America. The work shows abundant scholarship and contrapuntal facility and "at-home-ness" in string quartet style without being in the least academic. It still breathes the freshness of a first performance. By such qualities are master-works—and masters—gradually sifted from the surrounding products of mere craftsmanship. This quartet is old enough to begin to be viewed in some perspective. It stands up under the most grueling tests. It is sufficient to say that the four men of the South Mountain Quartet gave it a superbly illuminating performance last evening.

Second came a comparative novelty, a Quartet in F-sharp minor by the Hungarian Leo Weiner. This quartet won the Coolidge prize of 1922 and received its first performance at the Berkshire festival in the fall of that year. It is well written, modern in every respect without resorting to harmonic extravagance. One is attracted by the rhythmic scheme of the second movement with its interesting repeated notes flicking about from one instrument to another and its quasi-humorous motives. More fundamental, however, throughout the work are the darkening harmonies in this characteristically Bohemian? One noted it in the recent orchestral pieces of Bartok, the rich flowing melodies from which the work is fashioned. It is intensely melodic throughout. At times each of the four voices would seem to be a leading voice—almost a surfeit of melodic interest. Again performance, full of snap and vigor as of tenderness and feeling for melodic line, left nothing to be desired.

For conclusion came Beethoven's Quartet in C major, the third of the Razumovsky series. These quartets date from Beethoven's mature period, but before he had arrived at the consciousness and the serenity and forceful dignity of the later years. Again the four artists of the South Mountain Quartet showed themselves masterful with the music. Be it the forcefulness of a bright first theme, the grace of a minuet, the playful seriousness of a second movement in varying tempo, or the vigor of a last movement: be it in muted tones or divided sonorities, in driving rhythms or in peaceful, quiet mood, one felt that these four were entirely at one with the music, that they saw deeply into its inner meaning, that they were abundantly able to transmit it to their hearers. A. H. M.

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1927

CONCERTS AND CONTRASTS

The Two Audiences for Chamber-Music in Boston as Currently Exemplified Before "The Flonzaleys" — Reactions and a Problem—Haydn, Schumann, and a New Quartet from a Young Spaniard

AS the audience helps to make the play, so also, in degree, it helps to make the concert. Two months ago, the Flonzaley Quartet played on a Sunday evening at one of Mrs. Coolidge's chamber-concerts in the Public Library. The audience filled the Lecture-Hall to the last place; it was youthful and miscellaneous, alert and expectant; it came from many segments of the Bostonian world; in not a few among it ran European blood. No sooner had the concert begun than these listeners were engrossed and exhilarated; while at every pause the applause testified to the general and hearty pleasure. Through quartets of Beethoven, Schumann and Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, "The Flonzaleys," plainly stimulated, played above their present selves. They renewed old virtue: enriched and diversified it with new merit. To old hands of the concert-hall, the evening was an occasion.

Yesterday, at the second concert of its annual series in Boston, the Flonzaley Quartet ministered to the usual audience. That company filled no more than half of Jordan Hall; on every side it was sedate, elderly and arrayed ceremonially; assembling tranquilly as to a pleasurable rite already routinized. It represented only one or two social ranks; it was almost wholly American. Into the concert room it brought—musically speaking—no discoverable antithesis or ex-

liberation; it seemed, indeed, more animated over the personal and domestic affairs in which it returned at every pause. It listened attentively; applauded respectfully through artists of Haydn, Brahms and Schumann. Plainly it yielded no stimulation to "The Flonzaleys." Their playing of Haydn's Quartet—the familiar Number Five (in D major) of Opus 76—did them little credit. They were their better and earlier selves only in Schumann's piece repeated, by the way, from the program in the Library. To old hands of the concert-hall, the evening was only one more incident in the course of a season—the regular thing in the regular—and zestless—way.

The contrast stands clear; the moral values itself. If chamber-music in public performance is to keep vitality, hereabouts, there should be some fusion between "The Flonzaleys" audience at the Library and "The Flonzaleys" audience in Jordan Hall. Yet the one will not go near the other. It is true that Mrs. Coolidge opens free the concerts at the Library, but unless appearance deceives, eighteen out of every twenty there assembled are able, at will, to pay their way into Jordan Hall. They do not, because, over-sensitively, they feel ill at ease in the presence of a "Flonzaley audience," because, most mistakenly, they believe they are not wanted in such company. Yet they hear chamber-music with undimmed and unabating interest; discontinue before it are exhilarated by it. On the other hand, eighteen out of every twenty gathered together in Jordan Hall are probably unaware of the concerts at the Library. The closest observer, from Sunday to Sunday, discovers no traces of their presence. They move in one world, socially and musically, whereas the Library concerts, socially and musically, abide in another.

Yet could these two audiences be blended, the one would double its opportunities to hear the chamber-music in which it manifestly delights; while the other would sit at chamber-concerts transformed from sanctified, but dullish, raptures into atmospheric and inspiring occasions. "The Flonzaleys" might, too, gain, since they should then be closer at the mettle of that December Sunday. More desirably, the youthful and the elderly, the well-to-do and those who must count the cost of pleasure, the accredited and the unplaced socially, would be joined together in reciprocal pursuit of a mutual good. Bye and bye, these two publics for music are more sharply and persistently divided in Boston than in many another city; while upon the fusion of them, each without self-consciousness, in the crucible of a common pleasure, depends down a long future the quality, the prosperity, the continuance even, of our concerts.

Music in Boston

Chamber Concerts

Chamber music played a large part in week-end concerts. The Boston Flute Players' Club entertained yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club, and in the evening the South Mountain Quartet of Pittsfield played in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a program which was offered to the public without charge through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge.

The Flute Players listed Schumann's Piano Quartet, op. 47; Walter Piston's three pieces for flute, clarinet, and bassoon, and Otto G. T. Straub's Cycle of Old German Love Songs, for soprano and baritone, with accompaniment of piano, harp, violin, viola, cello, flute, clarinet, and horn.

The Schumann Quartet was set forth in delightful style by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Messrs. Elcus, Lefraun and Zischner of the Boston Symphony Orchestra string section. Naïve music today, no doubt, but very pleasing nevertheless, when its romantic essence is revealed as it was by these sympathetic musicians.

Mr. Piston's three pieces were labelled "Allegro Scherzando," "Lento" and "Allegro." Was the qualification "Scherzando" inadvertently omitted by the printer from the second and the third titles? For the composer could not have expected any of these items to be taken too seriously. Messrs. Laurent, Hamelin and Laus presented them soberly to be sure, sure, but who can play a wind instrument while smiling? Agreeable enough jokes these pieces are, and sufficiently brief not to offend the sensitive or to become tiresome. Little grandchildren of the once illustrious Stravinsky, they have not inherited the rhythmic vigor of their ancestor.

Mr. Straub's cycle was described in the word-book as a cantata, perhaps because of its length. It received its first performance yesterday, with the composer conducting. Gladys de Almeida and Charles Bennett were the singers. The harp was played by Mrs. Seth T. Crawford and the horn by Willem Walkenier. This cycle, as it seems more appropriate to call it, is full-blown music. If the list of instruments appears lengthy, it may be said that not all of them are employed all the time. They are indeed used with great discretion as well as with musicianly feeling. Would not Mr. Straub have been well advised to set fewer of the songs at a time? They are well contrasted but their present relation does not seem organic in the sense that would preclude deletions. The performance was excellent. With no reflection intended on the other performers, the reviewer, who had not happened to hear Miss de Almeida before, was particularly impressed by her singing. Her voice has both purity and power, and she has marked interpretive ability.

This club, bringing to performance by resident musicians works which otherwise might go unheard, richly deserves the success it appears to be enjoying.

The South Mountain Quartet last night offered its hearers the Quartets by George W. Chadwick in B minor, by Leo Weiner in F sharp minor and by Beethoven in C major, op. 59, No. 3.

These players might well be heard here oftener. If they have not yet achieved quite the tonal quality and balance of some older groups, they are conspicuous for unanimity and for mettle.

It was a pleasure to hear Mr. Chadwick's Quartet, straightforward music in the classical mould, which gains distinction by the use as the second theme in the first movement of a melody of Negro origin. The distinguished composer was present and was required to acknowledge

several times the plaudits of the audience.

Weiner's Quartet is that which won the Coolidge prize in 1922. At a first hearing it impresses one as an original and deeply felt piece of music, imbued with the melancholy that seems to be a natural trait of the Hungarian people. The themes are clear cut and appealing, their development thorough. The last movement struck one listener as below the level of the others, but the composition as a whole appears to have risen well above the level of most "prize" music.

The Beethoven received a vivid performance. The next concert of the series will be given by the Curtis Quartet of Philadelphia on the evening of March 13. L. A. S.

The Boston Chronicle
February 12, 1927

NO HARM IN BOOK SAYS LIBRARIAN

Mr. George W. Forbes at
West End Library Rushes
To Defense of Lofting's
Book

Mr. George W. Forbes, who has been reference man at the West End branch of the Public Library, and who is widely known for his research in literature pertaining to the Negro, has come to the defence of Mr. Belden and Mr. Hugh Lofting relative to the book "The Story of Dr. Dolittle," certain paragraphs of which Matthew W. Bullock, Esq., objected to. In a letter to the Chronicle Mr. Forbes asserted that his life-long connection with the Boston Public Library, both with its staff and its circulation of books, has convinced him that the desire of the whole management is nothing but fair play for every group of our citizenry.

Mr. Forbes expressed himself as follows:

"The story of Dr. Dolittle" (the book which Mr. Bullock objects to) belongs to what is known as the Hitopadesa or animal class of fairy story. The chief activities as well as the conversation and dialogue are supposed to be among animals. In fact it is the story of a peculiar life at home and the adventure in foreign lands. Dr. Dolittle is supposed in the story to be a practicing physician who has great love for animals and so fills his home with them that his patients begin to fall off. He is warned of the loss of his patients, but keeps up his liking for animals. He finally gives up his practice among the best people and becomes an animal doctor. He learns their language through Polynesian, his parrot, acting as his teacher. The Doctor finally among other places brings up in Africa where he cures monkeys of strange ailments and has many other experiences and adventures there. The book was published in 1920, and proved such a success that it has not only been twenty times re-published, but has been followed by several other variants on the title, such as Doctor Dolittle's Circus, Dr. Dolittle's Post Office, Dr. Dolittle's Caravan, Dr. Dolittle's Zoo. As the writer of this book, Mr. Hugh Loft-

ing, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the London Polytechnic, is an Englishman settled in America, it may be presumed that he had very little of the race prejudice of this country.

"But it is chapter 12 that has drawn Mr. Bullock's ire; and this comes about in this wise: Dr. Dolittle who with his animals had wandered into the Kingdom of Jolliginki and had been jailed but released through a ruse of Polynesian, the parrot, had in his roving got again into prison in that country. All were jailed except Polynesian. While the parrot was devising another means of escape, sitting hidden in the foliage Prince Bumpo, the King's son, came into the garden reading a fairy story. Seeing that all the fairy people were fair and already admiring the fairy queen, he said out loud, 'If I were only a white prince!'

"The strategist, Polynesian, seeing here at once a way to free the Doctor and comrades said softly from the bower, 'Bumpo, some one might turn thee into a white prince.' The prince, thinking it the voice of the fairy said

"What is this I hear, methought the sweet music of a fairy's silver voice rang from yonder bower?" In his rapture he wanted to know who it was that could turn him white. And the hidden Polynesian told him it was Dr. Dolittle, the famous wizard, now in his father's prison. She advised Bumpo to go to the doctor after sunset and he would be made the whitest prince that ever won fair lady. The parrot hastened to the prison to tell the doctor what was coming and said, 'You have got to find some way to make the prince white, after he promises to release you.' And when the doctor began doubting whether he could do so the parrot shouted, 'But you must turn this coon white!' This last expression is the only objection that a very fine-toothed comb can gather up in the book and this six years after date looks like making a mountain out of a mole hill, or the jolly knight again tilting at windmills. The use of the word 'coon' points more to the quick imitative habit of a parrot to catch and repeat naughty expressions memorized from still naughtier little boys under the window than it does to any intention of the writer to insult us. The whole atmosphere of the book otherwise proves that.

"But Mr. Bullock must not feel too much annoyed about this talk of turning Prince Bumpo white in order that he might marry a princess; for an identical case, though in the opposite scale, is recorded by Prof. John F. Basset in his 'History of Slavery' in North Carolina, Mr. Bullock's native state. In this case it was the Princess and not the Prince who desired the change, and as the laws there forbade mixed marriages the lady in Greenville County managed to have blood enough transfused from the intended groom so as to qualify for the union in which each party had to have colored blood.

"Being of the younger generation, Mr. Bullock, I suppose, has not felt called upon to read extensively in the older writings on the race question. Our Boston Library is rich in such literature. Besides innumerable cross references, there are more than two thousand title cards under the heading 'Negro' in the catalogue. These books extend from our day back over the dreary stretch of anti-slavery agitation both here and in the West Indies. In the fight every phase in the status of the Negro is urged. In some places he is belittled both with pen and pictures as below humanity by his enemies; while on the other side his friends are as ardent about his merits. No one has time or inclination to read those hostile books now. They are as

dead and (were it not for the vacuum cleaner) would be as deeply dust-buried as are the writers of them. Smith's 'Color-Line', Thomas Dixon's 'Clansman', et al and Col. William Hannibal Thomas' 'The American Negro' (the worst in the lot though its author was one of ourselves in Boston) all sleep there together undisturbed except when the shout is made for some new-comer, 'Make room.'

"In another place both sides of The Reformation in all their bitterness are there lying quiescent and peaceful. No one thinks or asks that the books on either side be removed or withheld from circulation. Some hold that Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' caricatures the Jews; the Knights of Columbus say that H. G. Wells' 'History' belittles their faith; yet no one is asking that these books be removed, although representatives of the two groups in question hold control of the Library management. The attitude is a fair one. It would be foolish to begin the general habit of pulling apart a library because someone coming along in after years happens upon an expression in a book he does not like. The time to protest is when the book is published and purchased, not when its very style and form in subject matter have become antiquated through years of endless reprints. Such a demand may be safely ignored even though a case of child-father-of-the-man proves that.

A preacher has sat slumbering on the brink

While others poisoned what the flock must drink.

The world would have no libraries at all if such a policy prevailed.

"I do not think Mr. Bullock quite fair in his rather peremptory manner in urging Mr. Belden to capitalize the word 'Negro', especially after the Director had given him three months' time in an effort to straighten out the case at issue. Mr. Bullock seems to have overlooked the fact that he was dealing with a man at the head of Boston's great library system, and therefore with one whose qualifications as such would warrant Mr. Bullock's assumption that he at least knew the rules of prosody and punctuation. Besides Mr. Bullock must know that the word 'Negro' is not universalized capitalized, not even by all of ourselves. The word has reached our time in a small 'n' and only a few of the great dailies and writers use the capital. The accomplished T. Thomas Fortune now experiencing the lean years of a once brilliant career in New York journalism long since discovered the belittling effect of spelling the word with a small 'n'; and therefore coined 'Afro American' as a substitute for Negro; but the substitute found in the end more difficulty in winning general approval than the capitalizing of the former word, and languishes now with a smaller following than capitalized Negro which has at least won here and there endorsement.

"And I might as well say here truly (as so little is ever said on the other side) that the colored contingent in the Library service does not find anything new in the courteous treatment which Director Belden showed Mr. Bullock. He is always affable and fair to all. A man who braves possible objection in appointing a colored man Chief Electrician in the library system and a colored lady a clerk in the Auditing Department cannot be thought to be very prejudiced through race feeling. The same is true of the whole service. After more than thirty years as Reference Man at the West End branch and even closer connection with the force at the Central, I must confess I could not ask for better associates or a better reception by the people of the com-

munity. And this spirit of general fairness was shown still further only the other day when at the dinner in the Victoria Hotel to those who had served 25 years, the gathering unanimously elected Mr. Henry W. Frye, secretary of the occasion, an honor which anyone else would have been pleased to have.

"One must be right and fair as well as ready for the fray."

George W. Forbes,
Boston Public Library

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN To the Editor of The Herald:

For more than a year the Boston Public Library has been issuing a monthly bulletin as a continuation of that periodical formerly edited by the late Lindsay Swift and interrupted by his lamented death. It now appears in an entirely new and attractive form, being bound in green paper with a decorative border and entitled "More Books." It is by no means a mere catalogue of the recent accessions, though these, or at least the most important of these, are arranged in alphabetical order under the respective departments to which they belong, such as biography, single and collective; economics, the drama, education, history of literature, fiction, the fine arts, history, music, philosophy, poetry, psychology and the like. Each number devotes considerable space to extremely entertaining as well as instructive essays, generally suggested by the treasures appertaining to the library. Many of them are illustrated with reproductions of rare portraits, facsimiles of precious documents, citations from unique books and pamphlets and such memorabilia.

The December issue, for example, has a paper on the Spanish writers Cervantes and Lope de Vega, with comment on the excessively scarce editions of their works contained in the Ticknor collection, which with the additions made since the death of the donor in 1871 now lists nearly 5000 volumes. Many of them have great pecuniary value. Thus a copy of Lope de Vega's drama, "El Castigo sin Venganza," is to be found in the original manuscript with its date and the author's signature. A sonnet in the second act has been translated by Robert Hillier and printed in the article. Many of the more significant of these volumes are now on exhibition on the third floor of the library and thus the bulletin serves as a sort of guide to the understanding of their significance.

A second article relates to two Spanish ballads translated by Robert Southey and shown in the original manuscript. They are here published for the first time. One is entitled "Arenasol" the other, "The Funeral of Alatar." They are by two different unknown Spanish authors. Still a third paper is a discriminating sketch of the new French ambassadors to this country, M. Paul Claudel, who has won wide fame throughout Europe as a poet. A number of examples of his poetical work are incorporated. It is not generally known that M. Claudel came to New York and to Boston in 1933 as an officer of the French consulate. He was then 25, but had already published three admirable dramas. Since then he has become an authority on Chinese and Japanese affairs. As a poet, he is quite in a class by himself. The article says "Claudel's poetry is a separate world, with its own dimensions and perspectives, with its own laws and logic. His works are not easy reading. It is not enough to skim through his pages of to know only fragmentary pieces of his plays and lyrics. He requires our whole, undivided attention, before revealing his secret. But then his obscurities become clear and his incoherence falls into order. He is called a symbolist, a mystic and a Catholic. But to one who has not read his works no poetical can explain the peculiar quality of his poetry."

The bulletin also describes a remarkable Arsenian manuscript of the New Testament written in 1475 and, after many vicissitudes, finding its final resting place in the public library. In a series of appendix there are the list of gifts to the library and, under the heading Notes, various bits of delightful information relating to newly acquired treasures, as for example a copy of Johann Mathieson's "Kleine General-Bibliothek," printed in Hamburg in 1735 and "Dissertations sur l'effect de la Musique dans les Maladies nerveuses," written by Louis Desbouts, a surgeon in the Imperial Russian navy, and published in Petersburg in 1784. These were presented to the library by Mr. Philip Hale, the musical editor of The Herald.

The editor of "More Books" is Mr. Zolman Harnett, a Hungarian gentleman who arrived in this country only six years ago with practically no knowledge of English. His first occupation here was that of editor of a Magyar newspaper in Bridgeport, Ct. He came to Boston in May, 1923, and has in the brief time up to the present, acquired a marvelous fluency in the use of vivid and accurate English. Most of the articles, showing a wide familiarity with the literatures of many countries, are from his pen. He is certainly an excellent example of the way in which America is enriched by the scholarship, the genius and the versatility of persons coming hither from all parts of the world. His work in connection with the library bulletin should be known to all the reading public of Boston and thus redound to its ever increasing value and efficiency. It is needless to add that "More Books" is furnished gratis to all interested in the library and it ought to be in every household in the city.

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE,
Jamaica Plain, Feb. 12.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1927

LIBRARY LECTURE CHANGE

Edwin A. Freeman Will Speak in Place of R. Farrington Elwell on Sunday Afternoon

As R. Farrington Elwell is out of town, his lecture at the Boston Public Library next Sunday afternoon has been cancelled and in his place Edwin A. Freeman will give a travel talk on "Cape Cod; Past-Present-Future," illustrated with lantern slides.

LIBRARIES BENEFIT BY WILL

Books of Sylvester Baxter Are Left to Boston and Malden, and Money Goes to Hyanis Library

By the will of Sylvester Baxter of Malden, which was filed for probate yesterday at East Cambridge, most of the estate of the former publisher is left to the Boston, Malden and Hyanis public libraries. Writings of Amanda Palacio Valdez, which were presented by the author to Mr. Baxter, are left to the Boston Public Library to be added to the Ticknor collection. Other books in Spanish and German are bequeathed to the Malden Library. The residue of the estate goes to the Hyanis Free Library as the Rosella Ford Baxter fund in memory of Mr. Baxter's mother, founder and first president of the Hyanis Library. A bronze relief of Mr. Baxter by B. la Pratt is left to the Boston Public Library, with the understanding that if the Metropolitan Museum of Art should see fit to commemorate Mr. Baxter's services in connection with the work of the commission, by associating his name with some appropriate locality, the commission is to have the right to copy the relief for that purpose.

QUAINT OLD-TIME BILLS OF LADING RECALL BRAVE DAYS OF NEW ENGLAND SHIPPING

Early Struggle for the Freedom of the Seas, the Glory of the Clipper Ships and the Rivalries of the China Trade

SHIPPING DOCUMENTS THAT READ LIKE SERMONS

The days when shipping documents were written in phrases resembling sermons are recalled vividly by a couple of venerable bills of lading that are soon to repose in the Fellowes Athenaeum Branch of the Boston Public Library located in Roxbury.

Shipped by the Grace of GOD, in good Order and well Conditioned, by *Benj. Atkinson* in and upon the Good Ship *Called, The Lyon* Voyage, *James* and *now Riding at Anchor in the Harbour of Boston* and by GOD's Grace Bound for *Bristol* To *Say*, *One Hundred Seventy seven barrels of Spanish Silver* the proper Acc. and Risque of *John Noble & Comp. in Bristol*

Being Marked and Numbered as in the Margent, and are to be delivered in the like good Order and well Conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of *Bristol* (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) unto *Ed. John Noble* Merchant in *Bristol* or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods *Two per Cent.* with Prime and Average accustomed. In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship *hath affirmed to 3 Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; One of which Bills being Accomplished, the other to stand Void. And to GOD fend the Good Ship* to her desired Port in Safety, AMEN, Dated in *Boston New England Decemr. 27, 1725* *Dan Raoul*

It is particularly fitting that these bills of lading should be presented to Fellowes Branch inasmuch as Caleb Fellowes, for whom this Roxbury Branch is named, was a sea captain for many years.

Quaint of wording, seemingly somewhat more theological of tone than would be deemed consistent with the routine of freight shipment today, they nevertheless follow a standard form of their time, which was the first quarter of the 18th Century. So far as is known, these are the oldest of their sort that have come down to the present generation. They were issued at Boston in 1725, when American shipping was just beginning to make headway against the drawbacks and discouragements that had beset its development; the British Acts of Trade, and all the repressions with which the Mother Country essayed to keep her colonials from the temerity of rivaling her supremacy in maritime commerce. Indeed, it was not so long since the grim witchcraft delusion had cast its dark spell over all New England, wellnigh disorganizing social relationships and stampeding trade, church and government.

HISTORY OF THEIR TIME SCANTY
Historic annals of that particular period are woefully incomplete. The poverty of record regarding the maritime history of the early 18th century compares feebly with the full accounts of the time just a century later when Yankee ships and Yankee sailors were found on every sea, and the Golden Age of the Clipper Ships that followed.

"Shipped by the Grace of God, in good Order and well Conditioned, by Benj. Atkinson, in and upon the Good Ship Called the Lyon whereof is Master under God for this present Voyage Daniel Raoul and now riding at anchor in the Harbour of Boston and by

God's Grace Bound for Bristol. . . . To Say, One Hundred Seventy ounces & one quarter of Spanish Silver on the proper Acc. and Risque of John Noble & Comp. in Bristol.
"Being Marked and Numbered as in the Margent, and are to be delivered in the like good Order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Bristol. . . . (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) unto Ye said Mr. John Noble, Merchant in Bristol, or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods—two per cent, with Prime and Average accustomed. In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to 3 Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; one of which Bills being accomplished, the other to stand Void. And so God send the Good Ship to her desired Port in Safety, AMEN. Dated in

"Boston, New England, Decemr. 27, 1725
"Dan Raoul"

"AT THE KING'S BEAM"
Thus reads one of the bills of lading. The other, dated May 30, 1726, names as shipper the same "Benj. Atkinson" and the vessel "the Good Brigandeen, called The Ruhard," of which George Trewen was the master. The shipment specified consisted of "Ten Hogsheads and one barrel of Sugar and one Cask of Indigo, on the proper Acc. and Risque of Mr. Wm. Adey" and it was shipped "to care of Mr. John Teague or order." Otherwise it is much the same as the first. The shipper was to pay "sixty shillings for tun weight for bill of lading. In this outstanding particular do these documents, yellowed by time, most resemble papers of similar purport of the present day.

Between the years 1674 and 1714 the plentiful growth of ship timber caused 1,332 vessels of various sizes and rigs to be built in New England, of which some 239 were built for or sold to merchants abroad. In 1769 there were 389 vessels launched along the entire Atlantic coast of America, although they averaged but slightly more than 50 tons each, few of them exceeding 100 tons. The Revolutionary War and that of 1812 gave a great impetus to ship building. The swift, light-built American frigates and privateers with their heavy armaments gave a famous account of themselves, and when the freedom of the seas had been won for the American merchantmen skill in ship building and in navigation were the heritage of the hardy New England folk.

THE PACKETS AND CLIPPERS

Shipyards, sail, lofts and rope walks sprung up along the entire New England shore. Shipbuilding was taken up with renewed vigor in 1815. The following year the packet ships came into being, "the transatlantic packets" of song and story, carrying a mighty commerce and a large passenger traffic between America and England. Although not phenomenally fast, these ships were admirably adapted to the work for which they were intended, and were worthy predecessors to the clipper ships, the splendid greyhounds of the deep. A type of craft known as the "Baltimore Clipper" had come into being as privateers during the war of 1812, but the day of the clipper ship in commerce began in the '40s, when the American opium-clippers began plying in the China trade. Previous to that the Ann McKim, the first real clipper ship, was built in 1832. She was of 493 tons register, quite a large ship for her time. But the first extreme clipper ship was the 750-ton Rainbow, built in 1843 in New York, a ship of entirely different type from any of her predecessors. Then came a line of fast clippers, carrying clouds of canvas, and with them came the halcyon days of the China and India trade, the days of daring captains and hardy crews and the great prosperity of American shipping. It was not until steam navigation had made the sailing vessel almost obsolete that these days

drew to a close, and for long after the steamship came into common use there were clipper ships whose astute captains, on long voyages, could beat the records of their steam propelled rivals.

Boston Transcript

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1927

At the Public Library on Sunday afternoon, Professor Leo R. Lewis of Tufts College will lecture upon Beethoven's Mass, to be revived next month at the Symphony Concerts. For the purposes of musical illustration, four players upon wind instruments will represent the vocal parts while the piano sketches the orchestral part as set down in the so-called vocal score. For the choruses, fifteen strings from the Tufts Chorus-Music Group will assist Mr. Lewis, carrying, in their own tone-color, the contrapuntal strands.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1927

Again the Librarian has received a letter sharply censuring the service given all persons who seek books, either for loan or library use, at the main desk of the Boston Public Library. The Librarian is bound to say that in his own judgment the service there given is not satisfactory. Altogether too many books are reported "missing" or "not on the shelf," and these negative reports often come after unreasonably long delay. The pageboys who search for books seem to have a settled conviction that any patron who receives three or four of six books requested is being given excellent measure, and never by any chance do minor attendants display the least semblance of respect for deficiencies of the service. They seem, on the contrary, to take a peculiar delight in flippant, or even hostile declarations of failure in their duty toward persons who have waited from twenty to thirty minutes without any proper result.

On the other hand, most of the letters received by the Librarian on this subject seem to him too severe, and on their own part not very careful of justice. The truth is, of course, that no one can ever be fully just unless fully informed, and it is possible to doubt whether the average patron of the central library in Boston knows anything at all of the practical difficulties of keeping several million books in good order in the stacks or in securing individual volumes from among them for every one among hundreds of applicants.

On this score, the New York Times prints a revealing article. Books of the New York Public Library, it says, travel hundreds of miles on a busy day. "The reader who receives them at the main reading room desk thinks little of the traveling they have done. He watches them come from the booklist and is aware that he may carry them half a block to his seat. But this is only part of their journeying. There is the little-known 'stack' of the Public Library which goes down seven floors, each corridor high enough pitched for a tall man to walk without bumping his head, and extending almost across two city blocks. Moving both horizontally and vertically, it has been estimated that the average book goes a block both before and after it is used.

Hence on a moderately busy day, when some 2500 books make the trip, the aggregate book traveling done amounts to some 6000 city blocks, or 250 miles. And many days are far busier than this. On the record day last year, for instance, 6100 books took the trip from the stacks to the main reading room and back."

And yet, against all these difficulties, the Times affirms that the average time elapsing before a reader receives a book requested in the New York Public Library is only eight minutes. Moreover, it declares that "in only two and a half out of a thousand calls does the library fail to produce or account for the book when requested, and losses are practically negligible." In the Librarian's opinion, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Boston Public Library can show a record even half so good as this. Until the same low percentage of failure can be attained here, sharp protests very naturally may be expected, and even commended.

ACCUSED OF BREAK IN LIBRARY

Brighton Man Is Held in \$1000 for Grand Jury

Charged with breaking and entering the Brighton Branch of the Public Library during the night time, Joseph W. Wilson of Parkland street, Brighton, was arraigned in Brighton District Court this morning. Judge Connolly found probable cause on the eight counts presented and Wilson was held in \$1000.

Boston Daily Globe

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1927

BAXTER ESTATE GOES TO LIBRARIES

Boston, Malden, Hyannis Are to Benefit

Almost the entire estate of the late Sylvester Baxter of Malden, publicist and originator of the idea of a metropolitan park system for Greater Boston, is bequeathed to the Hyannis, Boston and Malden public libraries, under the terms of a will filed for probate yesterday in the Middlesex Court.

Mr. Baxter, who died Jan. 28, while on vacation at San Juan, Porto Rico, leaves many valuable literary works to the three libraries.

Writings of Armand Palacios Valdes, Spanish author, presented to Mr. Baxter by the author, are bequeathed to the Boston Public Library to be added to the Ticknor collection.

All other books in Spanish and German which are in Mr. Baxter's library are bequeathed to the Malden Public Library.

The residue of the estate, of which no valuation is given in the will, is bequeathed to the Hyannis Free Library as the Rosella Ford Baxter Fund, in memory of Mr. Baxter's mother, founder and first president of the Hyannis library.

A bronze relief of Mr. Baxter, executed by the artist Bela Pratt, is bequeathed to the Boston Public Library with the understanding that if the Metropolitan District Commission sees fit to commemorate Mr. Baxter's services in connection with the work of the Commission, by associating his name with some appropriate locality, the commission is to have the right to copy the relief or that purpose.

Extract from China Sunday School Union Shanghai, China: Jan. 29, 1927.

"You will be interested in seeing a sample of one of the cards which were printed for our use in 'the fall of 1926. It is, as you notice, a reproduction of the Sargent Frieze of the Prophets in the Boston Public Library. We only had a small photograph, which the artist has painted in color."



Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1927

For its share in the centenary honors to Beethoven, the Public Library has assembled a collection of original manuscripts of music and letters, authentic portraits, interesting facsimiles, early editions and early programs, various local memorabilia. The exhibition is open through Friday, March 18. As opportunity offers, it will be further described in this place.
H. T. P.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MAR. 10, 1927

The Beethoven Centenary is observed at the Boston Public Library. There is an exhibition of original manuscripts, book, pictures, rare editions, programs, etc. Sunday night the Curtis String Quartet of Philadelphia will play Beethoven's Quartet in E flat major, op. 127, besides Sowerby's Serenade and Dvorak's Quartet in F major. On Sunday, March 10, the Burgin String Quartet will play Beethoven's quartets, op. 59, No. 1, op. 58, No. 4 and op. 131. Mr. Surratt will give with musical illustrations a lecture on Beethoven on Wednesday, 5:15 P. M., March 23. Percis Cox, pianist, will play for young people music by Beethoven on Saturday, March 26, at 2 P. M., and on Sunday, March 27, at 3 P. M., the Myrtle Jordan Trio, Helens Diedrichs, pianist, and Joseph Lautner, tenor, will present a Beethoven program. These events are open free to the public.

library building of the Graduate School of Business Administration in Brighton consist largely of public documents, reports of railroad, public service and other corporations, and similar statistical material which is not in current use, and is of no value except to the research worker in this field. The material is incomplete in many respects and relates mainly to a period prior to 1902, at which time the active collection of such material by the public library ceased. It is not proposed to transfer books which are in current use or which are called for with any frequency for reference. The agreement provides that title to the transferred material remains in the public library.

The similar material in the Harvard Business School library, communities in the main at about the period where ours leaves off and is in constant process of active collection under expert advice. It will in ordinary course be kept up to date as a great business library. The public library could not keep current the collection of such material on a large scale without a much greater expenditure than has been made for the purpose in the past.

As the books and pamphlets to be transferred are not used or useful except for the purposes of investigation in this field, and as this work is usually a matter of hours or days, the few minutes longer which it may take to reach the library at Brighton is of minor consequence compared to the right of access (which without this agreement could not be had) to a collection here which not only covers a longer period, but is also superior in every respect to the collection now in the central library building. Any book or class of books transferred may be recalled permanently to our shelves, or may be recalled temporarily to the central library on notice that they are wanted for examination there.

The Graduate School of Business Administration has been willing to constitute its library building with all its contents, free of any charge, a branch of the Boston Public Library subject to certain conditions which are so restrictive as a practical matter against the freedom of its use by every citizen. While reference is made to this arrangement as an "agreement," the fact is that it is merely a safeguard each party against unforeseen conditions. It is actually no more than a deposit of books, to which we retain title, and although on a larger scale, it is in principle similar to arrangements which we have in effect in other instances.

Another advantage to the public library, although not the controlling one, is that we remove from our shelves in the central building some twenty-five thousand items which are very rarely used, and make room which is greatly needed for other purposes. The number of volumes in the central building has nearly doubled since it was built, and now stands at a million volumes notwithstanding the fact that not less than 100,000 books are in home circulation for the whole library system of 3,500,000 volumes last year only 300,000 of these or less than 10 per cent were from the central building.

Although the central building is and will be used largely for reference work, and the collections, the normal growth of these will soon require an addition to the building, with a corresponding increase in operating expense, unless the trustees sooner or later stop infrequently used material elsewhere subject to withdrawal as required, or place some of it in appropriate depositories as occasion may arise, where it will be cared for and open to public use. The latter course seems preferable. There may be other opportunities to establish branches in special lines, such as this agreement contemplates, without cost to the library, and if other institutions as generous as Harvard has been in this case we shall be glad to consider them seriously.

Having thus stated our reasons, we may have answered the question as to our legal authority. If the matters we have discussed pertain to library management, they were in 1878 placed in charge of the trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, a corporation organized under a special act of the general court, and there they apparently still remain. The city charter, which in 1900 enlarged the powers of the Mayor, contain a provision that nothing in the charter shall authorize the taking away of any of the powers or duties of the Library Department as established by law. The City Council by the act incorporated the trustees was authorized to pass ordinances not inconsistent with the act. The only ordinance in point (1914) reads:

"The library department shall be in charge of a board of five trustees who shall adopt such measures as shall extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible, and may from time to time establish branch libraries and delivery stations in different sections of the city."

This the trustees have done from time to time by locating thirty-one branches and more than 300 depositories.

The authority of the trustees in library management has never been questioned except in the matter of salaries paid to employees. This subject has come up at times, and as our files contain the opinions of eminent lawyers bearing on the duties of the trustees and the present status of the Harvard School of Business Administration, we are referring them to the Corporation Counsel for his consideration. As he has also been asked by the Council for his opinion as to the validity of this arrangement with Harvard University under the so-called Anti Anti amendment to the constitution,

we beg leave to call to his attention that this amendment prohibits the appropriation of public money or the use of public property for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding certain institutions (including colleges) not under public control. We suppose the purpose to be examined is that the trustees. We did not make this arrangement for the purpose of aiding Harvard University, or its Graduate School of Business Administration. We made it for the purpose of aiding the public library and the citizens of Boston, and any benefit which the college receives is small compared to the consideration which it gives.

We now have more than three hundred depositories of books including schools, engine houses, hospitals and our own institutions. On this list are 212 schools, of which 17 are parochial schools. There are hospitals, Jewish Welfare Centers, and many other institutions under public control. Some of them are apparently within the prohibition of the amendment if the deposit of books is to be considered an aid to such institutions. The trustees do not so regard it. On the contrary, it seems to the trustees that such intelligent help as any responsible institution will give in the circulation and use of our books, and in the encouragement of better reading, constitutes a service on the part of such institution rather than an aid to the public. While depositories are not funds in volume, the question raised by the City Council—unless the trustees have constructed the amendment correctly—not only affects such depositories, but other plans which the trustees have in mind. The use of the library and its branches in connection with adult education is perhaps the most promising field for extending the value of the library without much expenditure of public money. It would be imprudent to enter on this without the cooperation and assistance of institutions not under public control which are engaged now in this work, and of others willing to share in it.

We call these considerations, through your Honor, to the attention of the members of the City Council in the hope that they will approve the general policy of the trustees, which is "to extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible" rather than to regard the library merely as a place in which books are kept until called for, or kept shelved until called for.

Very respectfully,
THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
BY GEY W. CERRIER, President.

Agreement by and between the Trustees of the Boston Public Library and the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Whereas, in order that the material of the Boston Public Library relating to business and business education, which is now deposited in the library building of the Harvard Business School, may be made available in such a way as to render the greatest benefit to the community, and in order that the cause of business education and research at a minimum cost, it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. That the trustees of the Boston Public Library shall constitute the Harvard Business Library, located in that part of Boston known as Brighton, a depository for books and other material as hereinafter provided, and the Harvard Business Library, beginning to this extent a branch of the Boston Public Library. The books and other material so deposited shall be combined with similar material of the Harvard Business Library and the two catalogued jointly.

2. The Harvard Business Library shall furnish the physical facilities and equipment as rapidly as possible to take over such books and material as shall be agreed upon, thus relieving the Boston Public Library of considerable expense for operation and releasing space in the Boston Public Library for other uses.

3. The Harvard Business Library will, as rapidly as its resources permit, prosecute the work of introducing the books and material into its shelves and cataloguing them. Such sum or sums as the Trustees of the Boston Public Library may at any time, and from time to time before completion of this work, contribute to its prosecution, the Harvard Business School will devote to the purpose, and by so much will the work be expedited and the fullness of the collection become available earlier.

4. The Boston Public Library will furnish the Harvard Business Library with a copy of the essential information in its existing catalogue relating to the transferred material.

5. The books and other material transferred to the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration by the Boston Public Library, with the other material belonging to the Business Library and any additions however made, shall be available for use by such persons as would be entitled to use the same if contained in the Central Building of the Boston Public Library, subject to any restrictions made in an instrument of gift of any such books or material and to reasonable restrictions to the use of particular items of books or material which may be made by the authorities of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

It is understood that the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration will afford reasonable opportunity for its use in its library building, so far as such use is consistent with the ordinary and usual service for which the facilities of the

library are adapted. In the discretion of its authorities, however, the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration may restrict such use of its library building to the extent of its facilities for service in case of such restriction the Boston Public Library may provide for such use in its Central Building, and may call for such books and material as are required from time to time by its cardholders for such use, in accordance with and subject to such reasonable regulations as may be from time to time agreed upon between the authorities of the two libraries.

6. Both libraries are to operate to the full extent as is practicable in the interest of books, to the end that the material of each shall be so used as to best maximum benefit to the community.

7. The books and material intended to be covered by this agreement are those pertinent to the work of the Harvard Business Library, which are not, in the opinion of the librarians of the Boston Public Library, needed for current use of the Boston Public Library. The librarians of the Boston Public Library may at any time recall from deposit specific material for which need has arisen.

8. All details as to the transfer of the books and material to the Harvard Business Library, under this agreement shall be under the direction of the librarians of the two libraries. Books and material so transferred shall remain the property of the Boston Public Library. Lists of books and materials actually delivered and received by the two librarians or someone authorized to sign on their behalf.

9. It is expected that the arrangement for which provision is made in this agreement will be permanent. It is, however, understood that if it appears to either party to be undesirable it may be terminated upon conditions to be subject of consideration at the time, but which, so far as possible, will work a minimum of damage to either party and which will leave both with as complete a collection of books and material as is possible under the circumstances.

10. Each party shall bear the risk of loss by fire or other hazard or by theft; it being understood that the Harvard Business Library will give the same degree of care to the books and material of both parties.

11. The two institutions, that is to say, the Trustees of the Boston Public Library and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, stand ready to co-operate in the establishment, as a branch of the Boston Public Library, of the Harvard Business Library in the downtown section of Boston, to be established, operated and maintained by and in connection with the two libraries. The expense of such a reference library would have to be borne presumably by the business community, or at any rate by some person or persons other than the two libraries.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have caused their official signatures to be hereunto affixed by their duly authorized officers, this fifteenth day of January, 1927.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE,
BY A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
BY GEY W. CERRIER, President.

City of Boston,
Law Department, February 1, 1927.
Hon. Malcolm E. Nichols,
Mayor of Boston.

Dear Sir:—The City Council has requested through your Honor my opinion concerning the legality and constitutionality of the contract made recently between the trustees of the Boston Public Library, hereinafter called the trustees, and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, hereinafter called the Harvard authorities, for the use of certain books pertaining to business education administration. The Council seeks to be advised whether the contract is, first, a legal one, and secondly, whether it is in violation of the constitutional or sectarian amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, section 2 of Article XLVI of the Amendments, which in substance prohibits the use or grant of public property or money for the benefit of any private institution.

I have made a very careful study of the agreement in question in order that I may properly answer the question submitted. In addition I have sought to learn the intention of the parties when the instrument was executed.

From an examination of the agreement it is clear to me that it was intended by the trustees of the library to establish a branch library, many of which are now in existence throughout the city. This conclusion the trustees of the library confirm.

The trustees have attempted from time to time to cater to the needs of the various sections of the city by the establishment of branch libraries. In the South End of the city branches have been established with books that appeal to the residents of this district. In the North End of the city a branch caters to a still different type of citizenry. Branches have been established in schools catering to the type of pupils who attend these schools. Recent Harvard suggestions have been made for the use of the library building for the purpose of bringing the books and material to the neighborhood in carts. There has been a continuous negotiation for a business men's branch library, that is a place where the business man may conveniently find those books that are of

interest to him and which may help to administer and conduct his business more efficiently. All these matters are for the determination of the trustees, who by law are the authorities entrusted with the conduct and management of the library Department of the city. See section 5 of chapter 114 of the Acts of 1878, as amended by section 1 of chapter 222 of the Acts of 1880, and by section 1 of chapter 244 of the Acts of 1887, wherein the trustees are given general care and control of the Central Public Library and of all branches which have been and which may hereafter be established and are given full control of the expenditures of money appropriated therefor. See, also, section 5 of chapter 384 of the Acts of 1909 (Amended City Charter) providing the city government from taking away any of the powers or duties of the Library Department as prescribed by law.

Under these provisions of law the trustees have complete discretion as to the management of the Library Department and full authority of the question of branch libraries, their power being subject only to the provisions of law requiring the trustees to submit a budget of their needs and estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year (section 3 of chapter 384 of the Acts of 1909), subject also to the Mayor's approval of contracts involving the expenditure of money, and to such other provisions of law contained in the various charters and provisions applicable to the administration and conduct of the various municipal departments.

By the agreement in question the trustees desired to establish a branch library where there might be centered the books of the city pertaining to business administration and education, and whereby the greatest possible use might be made of them to the end that the greatest good might be rendered that portion of the public interested in them. They were able to secure the cooperation of the Harvard authorities in establishing this type of branch library. The agreement entered into, from its contents, which I will analyze hereinafter, is nothing more than a memorandum of the understanding and intentions of the trustees and the Harvard authorities to avoid future misunderstanding and dispute.

Section 1 of the agreement states that the Harvard Business Library shall constitute a "depository for books and other material as hereinafter provided, the Harvard Business Library becoming to this extent a branch of the Boston Public Library." Here is the intention of the parties stated with clarity and in unequivocal language. It is contained in the very outset of the agreement or memorandum. Everything that follows must be interpreted in the light of this declaration between the parties. There does not seem to be any ambiguity in section 1 as to just what the parties contemplated or desired.

Section 2 indicates a desire on the part of the trustees to avoid and not incur expense and to this end the Harvard authorities in their desire to co-operate in this endeavor state that they will speedily furnish the equipment and facilities to help establish the branch.

By section 3 the trustees state that in the near future, if they so desire, they may make use of the facilities of the Harvard authorities to release the Harvard authorities of the entire sums of establishing the books in the branch and of cataloguing the same. The trustees state that they are willing that this work should be done in their behalf by the Harvard Library and further agree that the trustees will be encouraged to make a contribution towards the expense of the establishment of this branch library if, by so doing, the branch may be opened sooner.

Section 4, to ten, inclusive, contains the understanding of the parties as to the method of conducting the branch. These sections state to what extent the Harvard authorities will co-operate and what it expects and requires from the trustees in return for the cooperation and assistance it intends to provide. For instance, in section 5 the trustees state, in substance, that although the branch is to be in the Harvard School of Administration Building, that all the books of the Boston Public Library, as well as those of the Harvard Library should be available to all such persons who, if they so desired, would be entitled to use the books of the Central Library. This same rule is applicable to all the branch libraries in this city. It is further made clear that the Harvard authorities may establish reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to the use of its building and its books. This provision is the same that pertains to all branch libraries of the city located in either public or private institutions. If a branch is contained in a public school, the School Committee is permitted to make reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the school buildings. If the branch is in a municipal building the Superintendent of Public Buildings may make reasonable rules and regulations as to the use of the municipal building. It is to be assumed that reference is made to the right to prevent tramps and loafers from using the library as a rendezvous, to prevent congestion, and generally to make the library most serviceable. So, too, may the length of time which particular books may be used be regulated by the Harvard Library authorities who are to manage and conduct the branch for the city. It is to be noted, however, that under no circumstances shall the city relinquish title to the books and other material deposited in this branch. This is the same rule applicable to all branch libraries. The public are

authorized and permitted to use this branch library just as they do other branches of the central library. By section 7 the librarians of the Boston Library may recall any book or books he may need or desire.

By section 8 the trustees make it very clear that they may abandon the branch and the arrangement at any time they so desire.

Everything in this so-called agreement indicates the intention of the trustees to establish a branch library for such persons interested in business books at a place where through the kindly offices of the Harvard authorities there may be collected under one roof the greatest collection of business books possible, and whereby they may be made available to the public of Boston interested in them.

The parties in section 13 also state that they believe another branch of similar nature ought to be established in the downtown section of Boston, with the trustees and the Harvard authorities again cooperating. The present relationship, as evidenced by this so-called agreement, provides for no expenditure of money by the library trustees.

I must, therefore, advise you that I can find no legal objection to this agreement or memorandum. The entire arrangement need not have been put in writing at all. It could have been executed by the parties without any written agreement whatever. The library trustees have not discretionary authority to conduct the Central Library and such branches as they may create, have full authority to establish this branch of the library, and to accept the kind offer of cooperation by the Harvard authorities. It is a part of the management of the library trustees and the responsibility of the city government that the benefits of the library institution shall be extended as widely as possible.

Of course, if the library trustees find it necessary to expend a sum of money amounting to \$1,000 or more, then the Mayor's approval is necessary to such extent and the charter provisions must be complied with and the contract entered into not by the trustees but by the City of Boston, acting by and through the trustees of the library, exactly as would be necessary in the case of any other city department. However, the expenditure is made to be used out of the various private funds which the trustees hold in virtue of bequests and bequeaths to them as trustees. Section 14 of the agreement states that it is not necessary nor need such a contract be made as meets the requirements of the various charter provisions. The trustees of the library, in creating the library trustees a corporation for the purpose of receiving and holding real and personal property for the benefit of the city, as provided in the various bequests and devises made to them as incorporated trustees.

I must advise you also that in my opinion the so-called memorandum is not in violation of the anti amendment (Article XLVI, section 2) in substance prohibits the grant of public funds and the use of public property for the benefit of private institutions. It was created to prevent the appropriation of public money by the City of Boston for the benefit of any private institution, most of which were sectarian and denominational. I cannot see how the arrangement discussed hereinafter between the library trustees and the Harvard authorities can be said to violate this amendment. The city, through the trustees, is not making a grant of money to the Harvard Library for its use, nor is it permitting the use of its property for the especial benefit of the Harvard Library. The city is establishing a branch library for the benefit of the people of Boston. If this amendment is to be construed as prohibiting such cooperation, then the library trustees must abandon all its branch libraries in neighborhood houses, settlement houses, various club houses, in community centers, and in the various other private institutions and organizations whereby they cooperate efforts and the use of their buildings and facilities may help the library to come closer to the people and afford a greater opportunity for the education of the masses. The moderate advantage and service, if any, which the branch library affords to the settlement house, the community center, the local charitable organization, the local religious society and many other organizations can hardly be made of the amendment so as to prohibit the cooperation with the Library Department of the city. That the amendment should not be so construed may be readily ascertained by an examination of the record, journals and debates of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the Constitution, and the various amendments thereto, 1917-1918.

Now, I desire to advise the Honorable Council that the so-called agreement between the library trustees and the Harvard authorities is in my opinion not illegal nor can it be said to be in violation of the

amendment to the Constitution.

Very truly yours,
FRANK S. DELAND,
Corporation Counsel.

Received and filed for record in the Committee on the City of Boston, February 11, 1927.

ADDITIONS REFERRED.

The following additions were received and referred to the Committee on the City of Boston, February 11, 1927:

1. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

2. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

3. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

4. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

5. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

6. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

7. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

8. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

9. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

10. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

11. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

12. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

13. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

14. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

15. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

16. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

17. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

18. For compensation for damage to automobile caused by an alleged defect in Central Building.

Beaumont Avenue, 114 and 116 North Beacon street, Ward 21, 1,000 gallons.
Public Works Department, 636 Albany street, Ward 8, 1,000 gallons.
Referred to the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMISSION ON PROPOSED LONG ISLAND LOAN

The following was received:
Boston, February 5, 1927.
To the Honorable the City Council.

Confidential. On January 31, 1927, the Mayor transmitted to your honorable body a loan order for \$1,000,000, for the purpose of providing new buildings and additions to buildings at the institutions on Long Island, which consist of the almshouse and the chronic hospital. From a communication of the Institutions Commissioner to the Mayor, it appears that it is proposed to use the proceeds of the loan to construct additional men's dormitories, additional wings to the men's hospital, and additions to the children's building, the nurses' home and the power, heating and lighting plant.

If the loan is authorized and the expenditures are made, a further step will be taken to commit the city to the policy of caring for all its chronic cases at Long Island, where the almshouse and hospital are both located.

A study of the chronic hospital situation in Boston was made by the Finance Commission at the request of his Honor at the beginning of last year and a report thereon was made, dated April 3, 1926, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. As a result of this study the commission found that the proposed hospital building to be erected on Parker Hill in Roxbury, for a part of which a contract had been let, would be expensive both to build and to operate, and that the lot of Parker Hill offered a poor site.

On the other hand, the commission found that there existed a need for a chronic hospital on the mainland. It found that there were many chronic cases cared for in acute hospitals and in undesirable homes, and that for many of these patients Long Island was not the proper place. It found a strong sentiment in favor of the establishment of a chronic hospital on the mainland under the management of the City Hospital trustees, and independent of the Long Island institutions. It found that this opinion was well justified.

Several sites for such a hospital on the mainland were considered. The use of the hospital buildings of the West Department at West Roxbury was suggested. The commission found that these buildings would soon be vacated by the Veterans' Hospital. It made an examination of them and found they were well adapted to form a nucleus of a chronic hospital on the mainland and under the direction of the City Hospital trustees. The Institutions Department has attempted to discontinue these buildings but the report of Dr. Frederick A. Washburn, Superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital, annexed to the chronic hospital report of the commission, shows that they are well adapted for the beginnings of such a hospital.

This hospital property at West Roxbury, even on the basis of the assessed value, is worth over half a million dollars. When the Veterans' Hospital moves out the buildings will be valueless unless some use is made of them.

In concluding its report the commission advised the Mayor to abandon the Parker Hill site and to continue to maintain the almshouse and hospital at Long Island, but it further recommended that the city plan for the development of a chronic hospital at the West Department in West Roxbury.

The Finance Commission now recommends that the loan for \$1,000,000 for improvements at Long Island be rejected.

Respectfully submitted,
The Finance Commission,
By CHARLES L. COHN,
Chairman.
Referred to the Committee on Finance.

APPROPRIATION FOR CLERICAL ASSISTANCE, MUNICIPAL COURT

Comm. FITZGERALD, for the Committee on County Accounts, to which was referred December 13, 1926, communication from chief justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston relating to expenditures of the Municipal Court for Civil Business, submitted a report recommending passage of the accompanying order, viz.:

Ordered, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum be and hereby is allowed for clerical assistance in the office of the clerk of the Municipal Court for Civil Business, until otherwise ordered.

Report accepted; order passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Comm. PARKMAN, for the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report:

CITY RECORD.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

In City Council, February 7, 1927.

The Committee on Claims respectfully submits the following report showing the disposition of claims during the municipal year 1926. The committee accepted the recommendation of the Law Department in all cases but eight. Of these eight cases the committee rejected two claims in the total amount of \$225, and reduced the amount awarded in the six other cases by the amount of \$775. The committee has attempted a classification of the nature of the claims against the city which it appends to the report, showing the percentages both by number of the claims and amount. It will be observed that by far the largest percentage, both in numbers and amount, are claims for damages caused by defective highways. Rejected claims account for 28 per cent of the number of claims but for only 8.1 per cent of the amount. The next in order of amount are claims for water damage, 12.6 per cent collision with fire apparatus, 7.7 per cent collision with city automobiles, 5.3 per cent sewer damage, 4 per cent ferry service, 3.3 per cent miscellaneous claims account for 13.7 per cent of the amount.

In the eleven months year of 1925, the Law Department acted on 811 claims, of which 335 were approved, or about 41 per cent. In the twelve months year of 1926, the Law Department acted on 718 claims, of which 264 were approved, or about 36 per cent. The total amount of claims pending and received in 1925 was \$250,172.77, of which \$79 were pending January 1, 1927. From these figures it would appear that the Law Department is spending more time on investigation of the claims with the consequent reduction in percentage of claims approved.

For the Committee,
HENRY PARKMAN, JR.,
Chairman.

Action on Claims, Yearly Report from January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1926.

Claims pending January 1, 1926, 712
Claims received during year 1926, 1,015

Total, 1,727
Claims approved during year 1926, 264
Claims disapproved during year 1926, 184

Claims pending January 1, 1927, 979
Amount of claims approved for municipal year 1926, \$250,558.28
Amount of claims disapproved for municipal year 1926, \$108,083.80

Classification of Claims According to Their Nature.

	Number (Per Cent)	Amount (Per Cent)
Defective highways	36.6	15
Water damage	10	12.6
Refunds	28	8.1
Collisions with fire apparatus	3.2	7.7
Collisions with city automobiles	4.5	5.3
Sewer damage	3.6	4
Ferry service	4.5	3.3
Miscellaneous	9.6	13.7

Report accepted and order printed as a city document.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

President HEPFERNAN, under unfinished business, called up Nos. 1 and 2 on the calendar, viz.:

1. Action on appointments submitted by the Mayor January 31, 1927.

Theodore R. Bernson and William J. Reid to be constables.

William T. O'Mara and Francis W. Darling to be weighers of meat.

The question came on confirmation. Committee, Comm. Donovan and Keene. Whole number of ballots 19, yeas 19, nays 0, and the appointments were confirmed.

President HEPFERNAN called up, under unfinished business, No. 2 on the calendar, viz.:

2. Whereas, By a Resolve and Order of the Board of Street Commissioners of the City of Boston, passed March 26, 1925, an easement was taken to widen Tremont street in the City of Boston, and

Whereas, Certain premises within the limits of said taking belonged to Ira W. Shapiro, as trustee of the Whitehall Realty Trust, and

Whereas, The said Ira W. Shapiro, trustee of the Whitehall Realty Trust, executed to the City of Boston for street widening a deed of the said premises which belonged to him as trustee of the Whitehall Realty Trust, which were within the limits of said taking, and in addition thereto a

portion of Warrenton place so called, and rights therein which were not within the limits of said taking; said deed is dated June 26, 1925, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 4711, page 161 and

Whereas, The purposes of said deed from said Ira W. Shapiro, trustee as aforesaid, to the City of Boston was to convey to said City of Boston for street purposes the premises which belonged to the said Ira W. Shapiro, trustee as aforesaid, which were within the limits of said taking.

Now, Therefore, it is Ordered, That the Mayor of said City of Boston be and he hereby is authorized in the name and behalf of said City of Boston to affix the corporate seal of said city and to sign and deliver in form satisfactory to the Law Department of said City of Boston a deed of said premises, and all promises which it acquired by virtue of said deed to any land or property which were not within the limits of said taking of within the limits of the second taking made by a Resolve and Order of the said Board of Street Commissioners, passed June 22, 1925, over of the right to slope and back the filling of said Tremont street to the grade established by said Resolves and Orders, upon the remaining land of said Ira W. Shapiro, which was adjacent to the land taken by said Resolves and Orders.

On January 24, 1927, the foregoing order was read once and passed, yeas 17, nays 3.

The order was given its second and final reading and passage, yeas 18, nays 0. (Comm. Donovan, Hefernan.)

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WARD 11.

Comm. RICHY offered the following:

Ordered, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated, to be expended by the Superintendent of Public Buildings for a municipal building in Ward 11, and that to meet said appropriation the City Treasurer be authorized to issue, from time to time, bonds or certificates of indebtedness to the said amount.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

APPROVAL OF ACTION OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

Comm. WARD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Boston City Council in session assembled approve and endorse the action of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, as published in the press this day, disclosing the fact that through a liberal, constructive and courageous policy of expansion they are rendering a service to the public unparallel anywhere in the world, be it and it is hereby

Resolved, That the Boston City Council in session assembled approve and endorse the policies now in operation and hereby publicly express appreciation for service rendered by the said trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

Comm. DOWLING—Mr. President, I think I am in sympathy with the sentiment expressed in the resolutions, but I would suggest that it be put on the table for one week pending a report on the same matter, so move.

President HEPFERNAN—The Chair would state that the matter has been referred to the Executive Committee, and that the committee can make that motion when it is reported back.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Comm. McGRATH offered the following:

That his Honor the Mayor be requested to determine as soon as possible if there is not some large constructive work contemplated by the City of Boston in the spring of this year and what can be started forthwith, in order to take care of the hundreds of unemployed in this city who are willing and anxious to work at any honest labor that will return them a fair weekly wage.

Comm. McGRATH—Mr. President, I introduce this order because of the number of people who have visited my home and have visited the homes of Comm. Green and other members over Saturday and Sunday, men honestly deserving of work, who really want to work; not who are able to do good work. It does seem to me, as this part of the winter is open and there is some construction work contemplated for the spring, that such work, if well started now, to take care of these men who are so deserving and so anxious to work at this time. The order was passed under suspension of the rule.

IMPROVEMENT OF RADIO RECEPTION.

Comm. FITZGERALD submitted the following:

City of Boston.
In the Year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-seven.

An Ordinance to Eliminate Man-Made Static and Improve Radio Reception.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

1. It shall be unlawful to operate in the City of Boston any apparatus generating or causing high frequency oscillations which interfere with radio broadcast transmission or receiving apparatus without a permit.

URGE COPLEY SQ. MEMORIAL SITE

Fuller's Commission Also Recommends Design of Guy Lowell

STATE WOULD PAY FULL COST \$500,000

The special commission appointed last year by Gov. Fuller to choose the best site for the Massachusetts world war memorial, yesterday presented its report to the state Legislature, recommending that the memorial be erected in Copley square.

In the report the commissioners also state that from among the many plans submitted to them a design of the late Guy Lowell was the most effective and beautiful. They estimate that it would cost about \$500,000 to build the memorial, and call attention to the promise of Mayor Nichols that the city would donate the land, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000.

TO ABOLISH SURFACE CARS

The commission also reported that the Boston Elevated plans to reduce the amount of surface trolley traffic through Copley square and ultimately to abolish surface tracks and use subway facilities entirely, and that the police department plans to establish a new system of one-way traffic through the square to reduce vehicular traffic congestion.

Although the report does not say so, it is understood that the state would pay the entire cost of construction of the memorial and that there would be no public subscriptions.

The commission, appointed by Gov. Fuller by direction of the Legislature, consists of Francis J. Good of Cambridge, former Massachusetts department commander of the American Legion, chairman; Mrs. Margaret Perkins Herlihy of Milton, James J. Phelan, Louis E. Kirstein and T. Jefferson Coolidge.

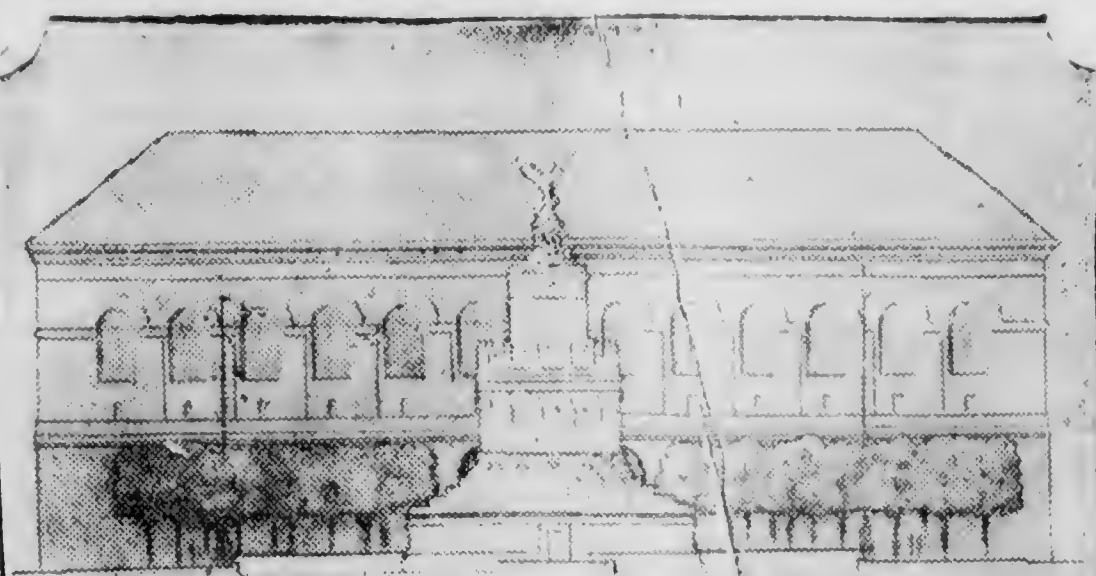
They had been directed to "consider the advisability of erecting in Copley square or elsewhere in Boston a memorial to the men and women of Massachusetts who served in the world war." The commission reached the conclusions that the memorial should be "purely emotional" and in form "dignified, inspiring and beautiful." They chose the Copley square for the site because of its beauty.

The section of the report dealing with the Lowell design is as follows:

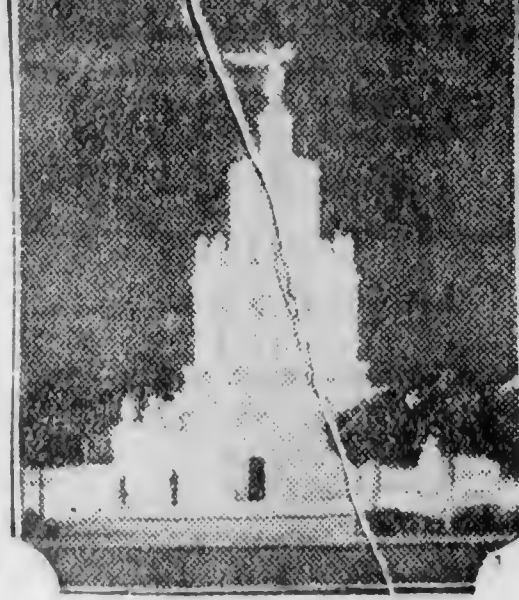
FAVOR LOWELL DESIGN

"The commission feels that such a memorial is represented in the designs of Guy Lowell, now deceased, and which designs are incorporated herein and made a part of this report. The memorial conveys, to even the most casual observer, a clear-cut message of emotional and spiritual quality, symbolic of the pride of Massachusetts in the sacrifice and achievements of her patriotic men and women; symbolic, also, of a clear consciousness of her public duty to keep perpetually alive the memory of those sacrifices and achievements through an adequate and beautiful physical reminder.

PLAN OF COPLEY SQ. MEMORIAL



Above, the design of Guy Lowell recommended by the special commission as it would appear, surrounded by shade trees and against the background of the Boston Public Library. Below, miniature of the memorial as completed.



"Regarding the principal details of the memorial itself, you will note that it is set in the center of a generous rectangular park area with truncated angles. This park area, in the geometrical center of the square, is 200 feet in length on each of its four sides and contains, therefore, nearly an acre of surface.

WATER BASINS

"This area is embellished by plantations of shade trees and by generous water basins. Herefore the triangular plot at Copley square has been little else than a wind-swept area utterly devoid of interest or of orderly arrangement. Now it will become, through its focal memorial and judicious planting of shade-giving trees, an alluring park area where the visitor will be glad to pause for quiet contemplation and refreshment.

"The exterior of the memorial is of warm-toned, fine-grained granite—the most enduring and appropriate of our native building stones—wrought into a series of superposed, cylindrical shafts, the lowest and largest of which forms the main pedestal.

"Behind this pedestal the water cascades descend from a central shaft embellished by 14 sculptured figures—architectural caryatids of heroic scale not unlike the Grecian caryatids of the Erechtheion at Athens—each representing by its distinctions in modelling a county of the state. The frieze of the pedestal base pedestal is inscribed by V-not capitals with the identifying names of those counties, and from fountain heads between the caryatids emerge the decorative streams bringing the central waters of Massachusetts to the heart of her capital city.

JOYOUS FIGURE

"The crowning bronze figure of Hope, a joyous, not a funeral figure, is the climax of the composition delicately balanced in the modelling, to be effective in action and satisfying in silhouette from any angle of vision.

"The interior of the memorial is a simple, circular hall crowned by a decorated dome 50 feet above the pavement. From its tip hangs the sanctuary lamp within which burns the inextinguishable flame. The marble-lined walls and niches are arranged to receive the carving of rolls of honor and such regimental colors, or other outstanding memorials, as shall and appropriate place.

In a shrine dedicated to the area and to the sacrifices of the men and women of Massachusetts who served their state and nation in the world war."

Don't forget to look up 7?

WAR MEMORIAL IN COPLEY SQ FAVORED

Report Is Submitted by Special Commission

A low tower of granite crowned by a bronze figure depicting "Hope," the whole set in a park of fountains and trees, is the memorial to the men and women of Massachusetts who served in the World War recommended yesterday in a report by the special commission appointed by the Governor to settle the question which has been in controversy for five years.

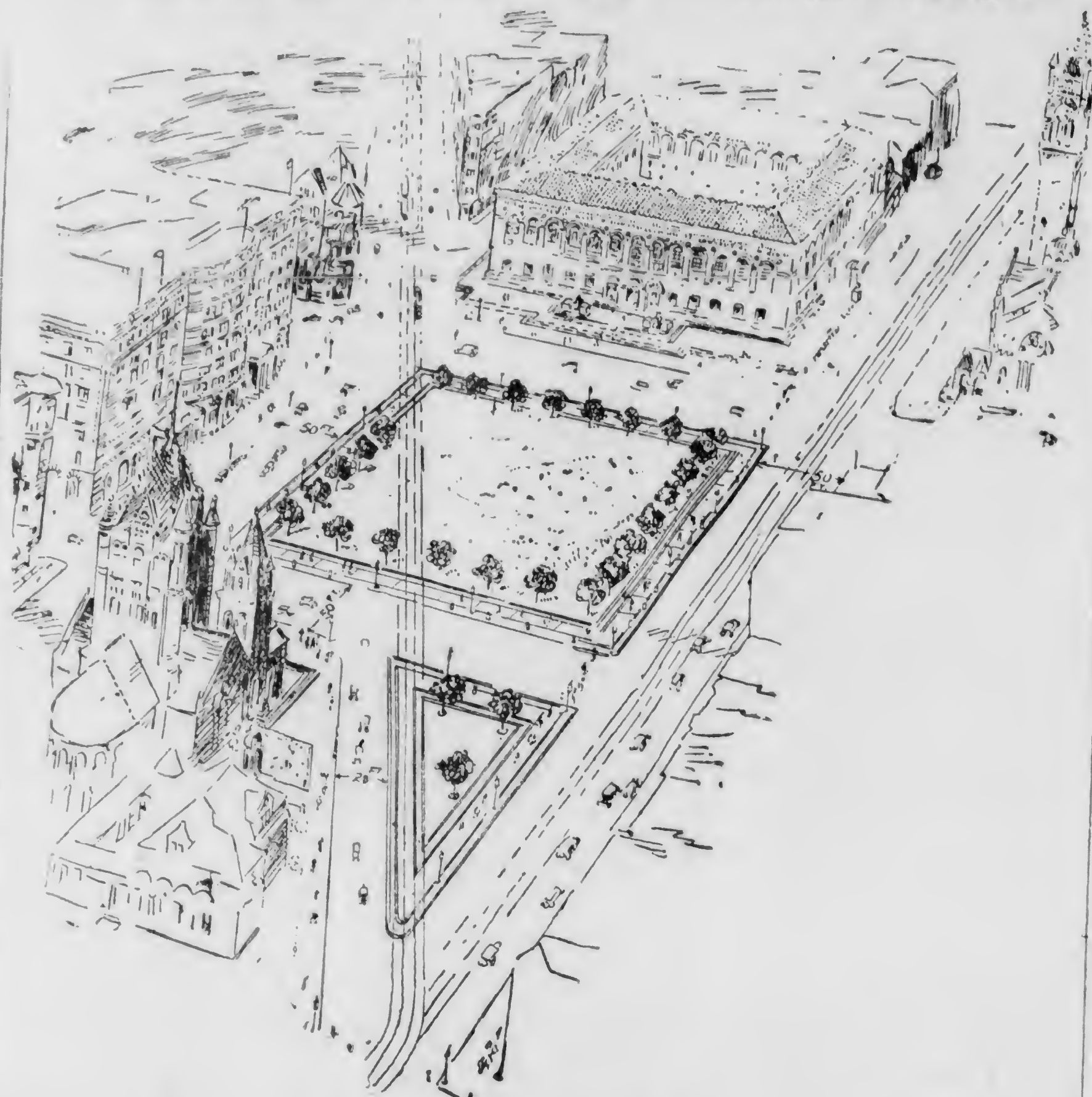
The site is to be that area of Copley sq in front of the Public Library which, although valued at about \$2,000,000, has been idle for many years. The cost of the memorial, which is patterned after plans by the late Guy Lowell, is estimated at not more than \$500,000.

In speaking of the site, the commission reported: "A thorough canvass of the city was made for a possible location and the conclusion was reached that Copley sq was admirably suited."

After discussing the spiritual significance of Mr. Lowell's plans, the commission's report describes the contemplated memorial in detail.

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1927

TAKING THE TRIANGLE OUT OF COPLEY SQUARE



Study of Copley Square as it would look if rearranged, as proposed by Mayor Nichols, for the site of a war memorial.

CHANGES IN COPLEY SQUARE PROPOSED

Mayor Nichols Announces Park Dept. Plan

Mayor Nichols last night made public a suggestion for the changing of the triangle in front of the Boston public library and the small park in front of Trinity church at Copley square into a small square park suitable as the site of the war memorial which it is proposed to erect there.

The mayor explained that the suggestion is purely tentative, and that other plans also will be taken under consideration. This particular project would cost about \$50,000, he estimated. The plans were prepared by Arthur A. Shurtleff for the park department.

The change would consist of taking a small plot of land from the front of the Trinity church property and adding it to the present park triangle to make it square. The streets would then be laid out around this square, instead of around a triangle as at present. The car tracks would be left in their present position, cutting across the square, until other transportation could be arranged either by bus travel or by re-routing the tracks on Dartmouth street.

Provision would be made for planting trees and for ornamental lighting effects. The memorial would be in the center of the square, which would be under the jurisdiction of the park department, at present.

WAR MONUMENT FOR COPLEY SQ. NOW ADVOCATED

Granite Memorial 50 Feet
in Height Reported by
Special Commission

Massachusetts' tribute to the men and women who served the Commonwealth in the World War should take the form of an imposing 50-foot memorial monument of fine-grained granite located in Copley Square with a setting of shade trees and attractive landscaping that will invite the visitor to pause for quiet contemplation and refreshment.

This was the recommendation made to the Legislature today by the special commission appointed last year to study the advisability of erecting such a memorial in Boston and to report its findings.

The cost of the project would not exceed \$500,000, the commission stated, and the use of the land, it had been indicated by Mayor Nichols, would be given by the city. The land was valued at approximately \$2,000,000.

Describing the architectural plans as drawn by Guy Lowell, Francis J. Good of Cambridge, chairman, Mrs. Margaret Perkins Herrick of Milton, James J. Phelan of Boston, Louis E. Kirshen of Boston, and T. Jefferson Coullidge of Boston, say in their report:

Details of the Proposal

"The central monument itself is sufficiently imposing in mass to assert itself, as it should, in an open space of significant size surrounded by buildings of vigorous architectural scale. There is danger that a monument of less mass would be dwarfed into comparative insignificance both as a state memorial and as a focal motive of the square in view of the imposing scale of at least two of the public buildings facing it—the Public Library and Trinity Church.

"Regarding the principal details of the memorial itself, you will note that it is set in the center of a generous, rectangular park area with truncated angles. This park area, in the geometrical center of the square, is 200 feet in length on each of its four sides and contains, therefore, nearly an acre of surface. This area is embellished by plantations of shade trees and by generous water basins.

"Heretofore, the triangular plot at Copley Square has been little else than a wind-swept area utterly devoid of interest or of orderly arrangement. Now it will become, through its focal memorial and judicious planting of shade-giving trees, an alluring park area where the visitor will be glad to pause for quiet contemplation and refreshment.

Exterior of Granite

"The exterior of the memorial is of warm-toned, fine-grained granite—the most enduring and appropriate of our native building stones—wrought into a series of superposed, cylindrical shafts, the lowest and largest of which form the main pedestal.

"Behind this pedestal the water cascades descend from a central shaft embellished by 14 sculptured figures—architectural caryatides of heroic scale not unlike the Grecian caryatides of the Erechtheum at Athens—each representing by nice distinctions in modeling a county of the State.

"The frieze of the rusticated base pedestal is inscribed by V-cut capitals with the identifying names of these counties, and from fountain heads between the caryatides emerge the decorative streams bringing the central waters of Massachusetts to the heart of her capital city.

"The crowning bronze figure of Hope, a joyous, not a sad, figure, is the climax of the composition delicately balanced in the modeling to be charming in action and satisfying in silhouette from any angle of vision.

"Impressiveness From Every Viewpoint. Indeed, the circular form in plan of all the elements of the memorial makes certain that it will be equally strong and impressive from every viewpoint. A quiet basin of water surrounding the monument, except for its entrance approaches, gives ever-changing variety in motion and in reflection and pleasant play of light and shade. All water elements, however, have been kept secondary as forms of embellishment.

"In our Massachusetts climate when for the winter season the cascades must necessarily remain inactive, it has seemed essential that the design of the memorial should not be dependent upon water elements for its effectiveness. But, during the spring, summer, and early fall, no one doubts their charm.

"Appropriate inscriptions are distributed over the exterior vertical surfaces to designate the major European engagements in which Massachusetts played a vital part.

"The interior of the memorial is a simple, circular hall crowned by a decorated dome 50 feet above the pavement. From its tip hangs the sanctuary lamp within which burns the inextinguishable flame. The marble-lined walls and niches are arranged to receive the carving of rolls of honor and such regimental

colors, or other outstanding mementoes, as shall find appropriate place in a shrine dedicated to the men and women of Massachusetts who served their State and Nation in the World War.

Appropriation Is Urged

The report urges the Legislature to appropriate the \$500,000 necessary to carry out the project. The commission expressed the conviction that of all the possible sites Copley Square is the ideal, Boston being in particular need of "squares that truly reflect in them the force and beauty of our capital."

The commission also emphasizes the view that the memorial "should be purely emotional and should be stripped entirely of any utilitarian purpose" that it might be solely a tribute to Massachusetts' World War heroes.

The commission reported that Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated, has assured them that the need of the surface tracks in Copley Square "will have disappeared as soon as the rapid transit system, of which he has long been an advocate, has been adopted. This assurance has greatly facilitated a solution."

In the matter of traffic, the commission, recommending a one-way flow about the square, says:

Arrangement for Traffic

"The satisfaction of the vehicular traffic requirements of the rearranged square, by such means as should anticipate its continuously increasing volume, has been accomplished by creating a broad, circumscribing avenue restricted to movement in one direction only. This simple device decreases by half the pedestrian hazard in crossing the square since it demands observation of traffic conditions approaching from one direction only.

"As contemplated by Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of our traffic police, the further restriction, to one direction traffic, of St. James Avenue and Trinity Place will also contribute materially both to the reduction of pedestrian hazard and to the ease of traffic flow.

"Safety islands on four sides of the square assure still greater security in crossing and serve to set apart, between them and the central area, a limited space for the parking of cars near the memorial."

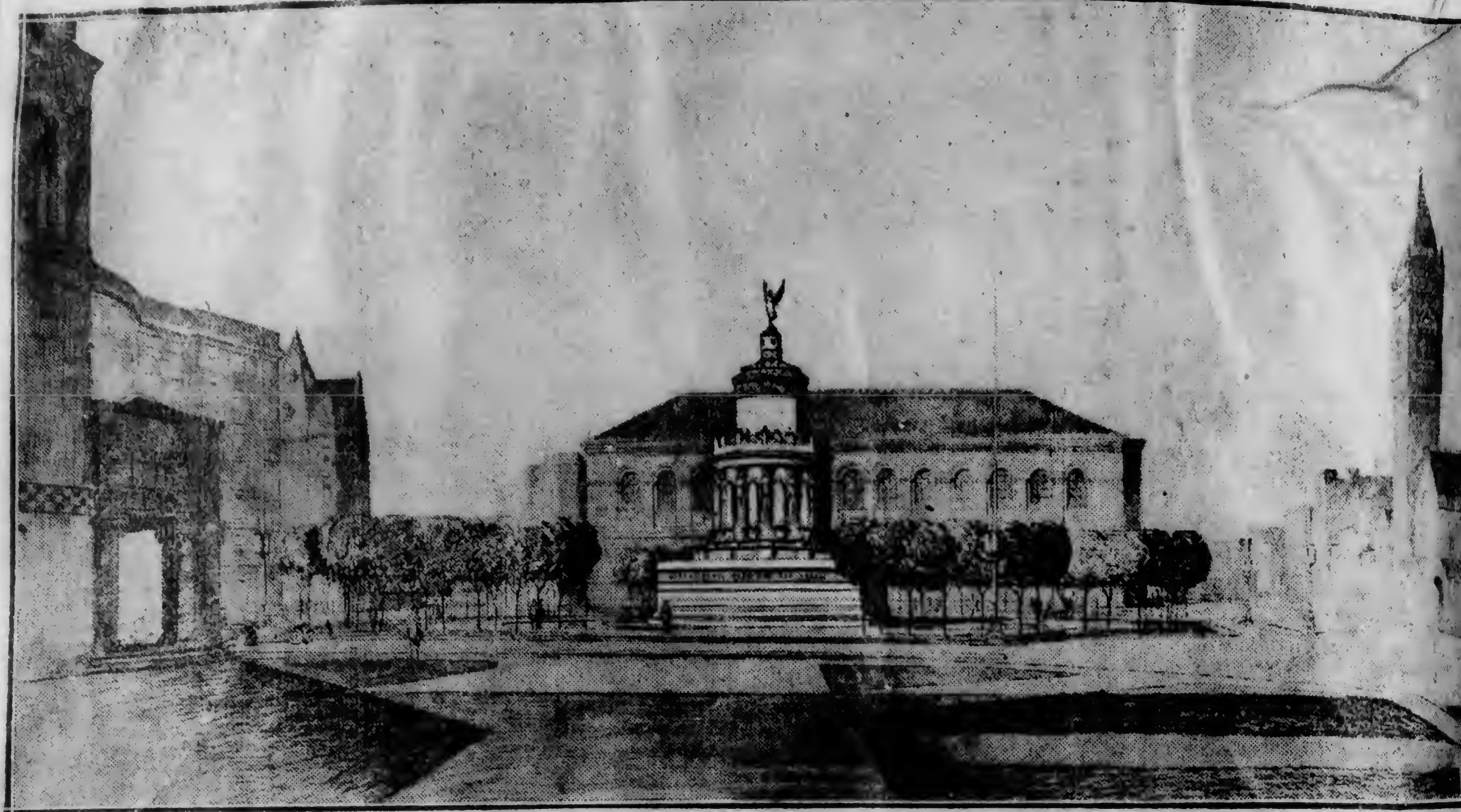
New Proposed Memorial



HOW MONUMENT IN COPLEY SQUARE WOULD LOOK

Drawn From Plans by Guy Lowell, the Architect, and Presented in the Report of the Special Commission Appointed a Year Ago, as a Suitable Appreciation for the Part the State's Men and Women Took in the World War.

Copley Square—Governor's War Memorial Commission Plan



Guy Lowell's Design, Chosen for Massachusetts

The Drawing Shows How Square Will Look If the Recommendations of the Commission Made to the General Court Are Adopted. The Land Valued at Two Millions Would Be Given by the City of Boston. The Memorial Would Cost \$500,000

COPLEY SQUARE CHOSEN FOR BAY STATE MEMORIAL

Guy Lowell's Design Selected by
Massachusetts War Memorial
Commission

BOSTON TO GIVE LAND

Plan Involves Rearrangement of
Surface Traffic—Cost to State
Not Over \$500,000

Copley square is named as the best site for the Massachusetts World War Memorial, recommended to the Legislature by the special commission created last year by Governor Fuller to make a choice. A design of the late Guy Lowell was chosen as the most effective and beautifully planned memorial among plans submitted to the commission for the site. The memorial would cost the State \$500,000. The city of Boston is quoted by the committee as having offered to donate the land, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000. The committee reported also that the Boston Elevated plans to reduce the amount of surface trolley traffic through Copley square and ultimately to abolish the surface tracks and use subway facilities entirely. The Police Department plans to establish a new system of one-way traffic through Copley square to reduce the vehicular traffic congestion which at present makes the central area in Copley square difficult for pedestrians to cross over to.

Statue for Every County

The general plan of the memorial as designed by Mr. Lowell provides for an imposing circular central monument surrounded by the symbolic figure of the angel of hope, set in the geometrical center of a rectangular area with truncated angles. While the commission does not give the exact measurements of the proposed memorial's exterior, its vaulted dome inside will be fifty feet above the street level. The memorial would be constructed of fine grained granite in a series of superimposed cylindrical shafts, the lowest forming the main pedestal. The central shaft would be embellished with fourteen sculptured figures each representing a county of Massachusetts. Water basins about the memorial area are planned to add to the artistic effects.

The committee appointed by Governor Fuller consisted of Francis J. Good of Cambridge, past department commander of the American Legion, James J. Phelan, Louis B. Kirstein, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, and Mrs. Margaret Perkins Herrick of Milton. Their report says:

"The commission made a thorough canvass of the city of Boston for possible locations and reached the conclusion that Copley square was admirably suited as a site upon which a memorial might be erected. The commission was helped immeasurably in its decision as to site by the message of Governor Alvan T. Fuller, on May 26, 1926, to the Senate and House of Representatives urging that careful consideration be given to the erection of a State memorial at Copley square. That message read in part:

"This monument should be located upon a spot where it would be easily accessible to as many as possible of the people of Massachusetts, particularly to the mothers and fathers of those who served with the Colors in the great World War. It should also be so situated that its setting would be proper for a memorial of such vast significance. It should be in a public square where the fact of its central location would place it ever before the eyes of thousands of people who pass and where it would be a constant reminder to them of the great service and sacrifice rendered by the soldiers of Massachusetts and an inspiration to the youth of our Commonwealth for the generations yet to be."

Beauty of Square Commends Site

"It might be further added that the present beauty of the locality of Copley square commends the square as the site for a memorial. On the westerly side of the square is found our beautiful Public Library, on the easterly side that inspiring edifice, Trinity Church, and on the southerly side, one of our famous hotels, the architecture of which is not out of harmony with the beauty to be found on the sides of the square just mentioned. While the northerly side of the square cannot be said to be beautiful, it is not unsightly and indeed it is fortunate that there should be as much elegance to the fourth side of the square that we now happily find.

"While Boston generally is a beautiful city, undeniably there are altogether too few squares, if indeed any, that truly reflect in them the force and beauty of our capital. In the great European cities, too numerous to mention, are to be found many beautiful squares, most of which have been embellished and adorned, not extravagantly, however, by the presence of a beautiful statue. It is fair indeed to suggest that none of these squares is possessed of the natural beauty and rugged architecture now to be found at Copley square. If a memorial were to be placed at Copley square, it would be necessary, of course, to rearrange the square appropriately. It has been emphasized many times that the treatment of Copley square has been altogether too long neglected. The most serious obstacle, in the past, to the realization of a worthy treatment of Copley square—now, happily, an obstacle in a fair way to be overcome—had lain in the awkwardly oblique path of Huntington avenue across the square and the difficulties attendant upon a practical arrangement of surface trolley tracks which should release an adequate central space for planting and other embellishment.

Traffic Plans for the Square

"From the welcome assurance of General Manager Dana of the Boston Elevated Railway we learn that the need of these surface tracks will have disappeared as soon as the rapid-transit system, of which he has long been an advocate, has been adopted. This assurance has greatly facilitated a solution. "The satisfaction of the vehicular traffic requirements of the rearranged square, by such means as should anticipate its continuously increasing volume, has been

accomplished by creating a broad, direct, unobstructed avenue restricted to movement in one direction only. This simple device decreases by half the pedestrian hazard in crossing the square since it demands observation of traffic conditions approaching from one direction only. "As contemplated by Deputy Superintendent Goode of our traffic police, the

further restriction to one direction traffic of St. James avenue and Trinity place will also contribute materially both to the reduction of pedestrian hazard and to the ease of traffic flow.

"Safety islands on four sides of the square assure still greater security in crossing and serve to set apart, between them and the central area, a limited space for the parking of cars near the memorial.

Memorial Purely Emotional

In the work and study attending a thorough consideration of our subject matter, it was early learned that one feature was simple: that the memorial should be purely emotional and the feature in which all were in accord. Possessed of this knowledge the commission has decided that such a memorial might be erected at this beautiful spot. What form the memorial should take was a matter of great importance. The commission was unanimous in its view that the memorial should be dignified, inspiring and beautiful, and that it should worthily commemorate the lives and deeds of the heroic men and women of Massachusetts, for whom it was erected, and might serve forever as a mute reminder of the sacrifices of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, that the institutions of our country might be enjoyed until time shall end. The commission feels that such a memorial is represented in the designs of Mr. Guy Lowell, now deceased, and which designs are incorporated herein and made a part of this report. The memorial conveys, to even the most casual observer, a clear message of emotional and spiritual quality, symbolic of the pride of Massachusetts in the sacrifices and achievements of her patriotic men and women; symbolic, also, of a clear consciousness of her public duty to keep perpetually alive the memory of these sacrifices and achievements through an adequate and beautiful physical reminder.

Central Monument Imposing

"The central monument itself is sufficiently imposing in mass to assert itself as it should, in an open space of significant size surrounded by buildings of vigorous architectural scale. There is danger that a monument of less mass would be dwarfed into comparative insignificance both as a State memorial and as a focal motive of the square in view of the imposing scale of at least two of the public buildings facing it—the Public Library and Trinity Church.

"Regarding the principal details of the memorial itself, you will note that it is set in the center of a generous, rectangular park area with truncated angles. This park area, in the geometrical center of the square, is two hundred feet in length on each of its four sides and contains therefore nearly an acre of surface. This area is embellished by plantations of shade trees and by generous water basins. Heretofore, the triangular plot at Copley square has been little else than a wind-swept area utterly devoid of interest or of orderly arrangement. Now it will become, through its focal memorial and judicious planting of shade-giving trees, an alluring park area where the visitor will be glad to pause for quiet contemplation and refreshment.

"The exterior of the memorial is of warm-toned, fine-grained granite—the most enduring and appropriate of our native building stones—wrought into a series of superposed, cylindrical shafts, the lowest and largest of which forms the main pedestal. Behind this pedestal the water cascades descend from a central shaft embellished by fourteen sculptured figures—architectural caryatides of heroic scale not unlike the Grecian caryatides of the Erechtheum at Athens—each representing by nice distinctions in modelling a county of the State. The frieze of the rusticated base pedestal is inscribed by V-cut capitals with the identifying names of these counties, and from fountain heads behind the caryatides emerge the decorative streams, bringing the central waters of Massachusetts to the heart of her capital city.

"The crowning bronze figure of 'Hope,' a joyous, not a funeral figure, is the climax of the composition delicately balanced in the modelling to be charming in action and satisfying in silhouette from any angle of vision.

"Indeed, the circular form in plan of all the elements of the memorial make certain that it will be equally strong and impressive from every viewpoint. A quiet basin of water surrounding the monument, except for its entrance approaches, gives ever-changing variety in motion and in reflection and pleasant play of light and shade. All water elements, however, have been kept secondary as forms of embellishment. In our Massachusetts climate, when for the winter season the cascades must necessarily remain inactive, it has seemed essential that the dependent upon the water elements for its effectiveness. But, during the spring, summer and early fall, no one doubts their charm.

Appropriate inscriptions are distributed over the exterior vertical surfaces to designate the major European engagements in which Massachusetts men played a vital part.

"The interior of the Memorial is a simple, circular hall crowned by a decorated dome fifty feet above the pavement. From its tip hangs the sanctuary lamp within which burns the inextinguishable flame. The marble-lined walls and niches are arranged to receive the carving of rolls of honor and such regimental colors, or other outstanding mementoes, as shall be dedicated to the men and women of Massachusetts who served their State and Nation in the World War.

"The estimate of cost of this Memorial has been obtained from a highly responsible contracting firm. The Memorial can be built, the square rearranged, and all other matters necessary to complete the general scheme as outlined in this report accomplished for the approximate sum of \$500,000.

"It should be borne in mind that the value of the land upon which the Memorial is to be erected is not reflected in this estimate. In House Bill 1569 of 1926 is found a communication from Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols to Alvan T. Fuller, governor, in which communication the mayor indicates that the city of Boston will be glad to have the land at Copley square used for memorial purposes. It may be said conservatively that this land has a valuation of \$2,000,000."

The Boston Post
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1927

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The interesting and important plan, announced by the Boston Public Library of leaving a suitable Treasury Room, is exciting much attention. The importance of such a step is evident when one considers how rich and valuable are the treasures that ought to be thus safeguarded.

The chief collections which will be considered in making the selection for such a room will be the Barton Collection of Shakespeare, and of Elizabethan literature; the Prince Collection of Americana; the Ticknor Collection of Spanish literature; the Bowditch Collection of mathematics, and various smaller collections.

In the present rooms of the Barton Collection there are about 60,000 volumes, nearly half of which have a special value. Out of this large number will be selected the most valuable five or six thousand for the Treasury Room.

To mention only a few items of these collections, which may illustrate the richness of the library, the following may be specified: First, all the four may be specified. With the exception of the Gutenberg Bible, the first folio of Shakespeare (1623) brings the highest price of any book in the world. The library also possesses a unique collection of Shakespeare quartos, celebrated all over the world. "Much Ado About Nothing," for instance, originally published in 1611, realized a few months ago a price of \$21,000, the highest price ever paid for any quarto.

The Prince Collection of Americana, consisting of nearly 2000 volumes, comprises, among others, the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in the English colonies, and Eliot's Indian Bible.

There are also in the Library rare first editions, association books, choice bindings, and other unique items.

THE BOSTON HERALD THURSDAY, MAR. 10, 1927

WILSON ATTACKS NON-RESIDENTS

Councilman Raps City Departments Which Employ Them

Balked by Mayor Nichols in its attempt to compel city employees to declare their outside employment, if any, the Boston city council yesterday turned its attention to outside residences.

Councilman Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester, made the library department a particular object of attack for permitting many of its workers to live outside the city limits. "No wonder they want to move the books from the central library," he remarked. "It would be very convenient to put the volumes out where the library workers live." Although a Harvard graduate, Councilman Wilson was referring to the proposal to convert the business stacks of the Boston Public Library with the library of the Harvard Business school, which is in Boston.

IGNORE ORDINANCES

The finance commission also suffered from Wilson's criticism. He said: "This same finance commission which in strict compliance with the statute did not want the city council to have \$15 worth of spending money, now directly flouts the law by appropriating in its office the workers who are taking almost \$10,000 a year out of the city's treasury to spend elsewhere, not even a \$2 poll tax coming high. These keepers of the public purse, while very finicky on technical details in the city government, flagrantly ignore the revised ordinances of 1925."

Councilman Wilson was speaking at a hearing before the council's committee investigating the city payroll. Twenty-four departments out of 36 reported that their payrolls were restricted to residents of Boston. The departments found to be employing some non-residents included police, penal institutions, public works, institutions, art, printing, sanatorium, City Hospital, Public Library, finance commission and school committee. Councilman Guild was chosen to read a message on behalf of the committee instructing heads of departments to comply with the revised ordinances compelling them to appoint only residents and, in the case of male workers, only legal voters in Boston. The ordinance is pending in ordinance amendment to require that women employees also be registered voters.

Original Beethoven Manuscripts on View in Boston Public Library

In Addition Are Many Facsimiles, Portraits, Programs
and Other Matter Relating to the Master in Prepara-
tion for Coming Centenary Festival

In anticipation of the Beethoven Centenary Festival, to be celebrated late in March, the Boston Public Library announced today an exhibition of material relating to Beethoven in the exhibition room on the third floor of the central library. It will be on view through March 18. Here are assembled some rare original manuscripts of the great composer; reproductions of authentic portraits; facsimiles of famous works, including some preliminary sketches which the composer made; first or rare editions of his works; programs of early performances in Boston; pictures of monuments in Boston and phonograph records of many of his works.

The earliest item exhibited is the copy of Cramer's "Magazin der Musik" published in Hamburg, 1783, which contains the first public notice on the boy Beethoven, aged 13, by his teacher, Gottlob Neefe.

Many Facsimiles Shown

There are facsimiles of programs, announcements of concerts in which Beethoven participated. The reproductions of authentic likenesses were assembled by Gustav Kohle and presented to the Boston Public Library by Charles H. Ditson.

The library possesses an original letter (Chamberlain Collection) written by Beethoven to Amalie Sebald. There whereabouts of this letter, acquired by the library in 1893, has been of much interest and curiosity. It is one of seven letters to Amalie that have been preserved and one of the five that have found their way to America. It will be interesting to compare the original with the transcription as it appears in the first German edition of Alexander W. Thayer's "Life of Beethoven," and then with the English translation in Sheddock's edition of the Beethoven Letters. Close by the letter, a picture of Amalie is placed in the exhibition case.

Malcolm Lang has loaned another letter written by Beethoven to the poet and manager, Georg Friedrich Treitschke. A translation of this letter is also placed beside the original. To those who have seen Beethoven's scores only in their printed form or in facsimiles, it will be a rare opportunity to see the original manuscript of one of his works. Mrs. John Edgar Lowmes of Providence, R. I., has loaned her autograph manuscript of Beethoven's "Rondo a Capriccio," or "Fury Over a Lost Farthing," Vented in a Caprice."

Program of Old Boston Concert
Of special interest to Bostonians is a rare program of the first performance of a Beethoven Symphony in Boston as long ago as Feb. 28, 1826 by the Apollo Society. The program does not state which symphony, nor

how many movements were performed. There are some programs of the Handel and Haydn Society which contain the earliest references that we have to Beethoven in Boston.

There are pictures of contemporaries of Beethoven; of houses where he lived; of theaters where his works were performed; of persons to whom he dedicated his works; of his Conversation Book to which he had to resort in the last years of his life. In this book his eyes once fell on the word Boston in connection with an appeal that officers of the Handel and Haydn Society had made for a work from him.

There are also pictures of the Beethoven statue by Crawford, the dedication of which was the occasion for the first Beethoven Festival in Boston; of a bust by Matthias presented to the Music Hall by Charlotte Cushman; and of some modern monuments to Beethoven. There are rare editions, formerly owned by Charles C. Perkins, who gave the Beethoven statue; other copies stamped by the Musical Fund Society, which was one of the early orchestral organizations of Boston.

Another picture that visitors may see is that of Alexander Wheelock Thayer, of Natick, Mass. It is characteristic of the musical life in Boston about 1840 that a Harvard youth should have conceived the idea of writing a book about Beethoven and should undertake a work which occupied his whole life and which is universally acknowledged as the authoritative work on the great musician.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

ATTACKS FINANCE COMMISSION

Councillor Robert G. Wilson, Jr., Refers
to the Employment of Persons Who Are
Not Residents

During a hearing before the City Council committee investigating the city payroll, Councillor Robert G. Wilson, Jr., made an attack on the Finance Commission for employing persons who are not residents of the city.

"This same Finance Commission, which in strict compliance with the statute did not want the City Council to have \$15 worth of spring water, now directly flouts the law by appointing in its office five workers who are taking almost

\$10,000 a year out of the city's treasury to spend elsewhere, not even a \$2 poll tax coming back. These keepers of the public conscience, while very 'finicky' on technical details in the city government, flagrantly ignore the revised ordinances of 1925," said the Dorchester councillor, "Chairman Carr and his fellow members of the Finance Commission have given jobs to at least four non-residents, even during the last year. Two were appointed while this committee is yet probing these violations."

"The public library, too, has a lot of high-priced help. With employees who live in Egypt, Newton Center and Braintree, it does seem as though the library trustees are providing the so-called busy work for the idle rich. There are fifty-three non-resident employees on the library payroll, receiving from \$12 to \$86.50 a week. It is no wonder they want to move the books from the central library. It would be very convenient to put the books out where the library workers live."

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

GEORGE W. FORBES, LIBRARIAN, DIES

George W. Forbes, for many years connected with the Boston Public Library at Copley and with the West End branch of the library, died this morning in his home, 18 Wellington st., South End. He was a noted English and Latin scholar and did much in the interest of the colored race here and in other cities.

Mr. Forbes was graduated from Amherst College in 1892. He prepared for college at Wilberforce, O. He was a native of Mississippi, but spent the greater part of his life here. He was the author of many poems and had contributed to many newspapers here and in other cities.

Mr. Forbes was a former editor of the Boston Courier, a colored organ, and also an editor of the Guardian, a similar publication. He was interested in the higher education of the colored race and had done much to interest negroes in choosing college careers.

He had charge of the night force of the West End branch for many years. At the time of his death he was preparing a book, "The History of Black Men in the Life of the Republic."

The book was nearly ready for the publisher when he was stricken. The funeral will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock with services at St. Cyril's Church, South End.

Transcript—
March 10, 1927

West End Librarian Dead

George W. Forbes, for many years connected with the West End branch of the Boston Public Library, was an English and Latin scholar and prominent in working for the interests of the negroes of Boston and other cities. He was a native of Mississippi, but spent most of his life in Boston. He prepared for college at Wilberforce, O., and was graduated from Amherst with the class of 1892. He was a former editor of the Boston Courier, a paper published in the interests of the negro population, and also an editor of The Guardian. He was author of many poems published in Boston newspapers and papers and magazines in other cities. He was preparing a book, "The History of Black Men in the Life of the Republic," and it was practically ready for publication.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1927

BEEHOVEN'S LIFE AND LABORS IN A MUSICAL MELANGE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOUNTS AN
EXHIBITION

Manuscripts, Scores, Facsimiles, Letters,
Pictures, Even Phonograph Records, in
Full Panoply—Fragments Out of an
Heroic Career—"The Lost Farthing" and
Two Autographs—"The Oratorio for
Boston"

IN more ways than one a Centenary Festival demands prodigious preparation. Boston will hear much of Beethoven's music during the last days of March. For this occasion musicians and conductors have been busily rehearsing. Boston also will give heed to much erudition on the subject of Beethoven during the coming weeks. To make ready for such discourse and content the more industrious individuals from audiences of the near future have been delving for some time into libraries, public and private. To understand Beethoven's music evidently it is insufficient that one lend one's ears to a concert. One must also turn one's eyes to inspecting explanations of a visible character.

To assist in these preliminaries, Mr. Richard G. Appel has spread out a Beethoven Exhibition at the Public Library. It may be seen in the exhibit room on the third floor until March 18. For purposes of convenience, one may make a three-fold classification of the material presented in that it comprises music by Beethoven, literature by Beethoven and literature about Beethoven. There are original manuscripts, facsimiles of manuscripts, early editions, early biographies and critiques, and "first" Boston programs. Numerous pictures of the composer, of the places which are associated with his memory, and of the personages important in his life relieve the documentary aspect of the display. There also are phonograph records upon which one may gaze and from which one may imagine the resounding of Beethoven music.

To the imaginative visitor, the department devoted to original manuscripts is perhaps most interesting. One of these manuscripts is a letter written by Beethoven to Amalie Sebald whose acquaintance the composer dearly cherished during his stay in Toplitz. In the chronicle of Beethoven's life, Toplitz is important in several ways. The composer first went to this Bohemian town in the hope that the baths would do him good. It was at Toplitz that he first met Goethe and many other notable persons. And at Toplitz, finally, he discovered Amalie Sebald. How faded the copy appears beside the actual script! Beethoven's writing is sharp-pointed and precise. Let those who wish cast their disinterested glances toward it, to the enthusiasm this one bit of paper gives a more intimate glimpse of Beethoven's personality than a library of commentaries.

The story of the proposed oratorio for the Boston Handel and Haydn Society is perhaps many times familiar to those who deal in reminiscences dear to the ancient and honorable musical societies of the city. A display of the "Conversation Book," in rounded form renews the memory, although it does not exhibit the lines in which the "oratorio for Boston" are included. The Handel and Haydn Society, so it is recalled, wrote to Beethoven in 1823 asking him if he would ac-

cept a commission to write a choral work for the special purpose of a Boston performance. That Beethoven "was delighted" is the traditional report. Yet these are the words—once more they are set down—which Thayer has recorded from the notebook to which the composer had recourse after his deafness made conversation impossible.

"Bühler writes—the oratorio for Boston—I cannot write what I should like to write, but that which the pressing need of money obliges me to write. This is not saying that I will write only for money."

At the time of this brief comment Beethoven was considering a piece to be called "The Victory of the Cross," for an oratorio in Vienna. This work was to be sent to the Handel and Haydn Society for the Boston performance, but the composition never materialized. However, still glories in the proposition, however. Other items of the exhibition have their individual claims for inspection. There are photographs of Beethoven sculpture in the city, programs of early Boston concerts of Beethoven's music, and the chronologically interesting arrangement of Beethoven commentaries. Rather than view the two-dimensional representations of Beethoven sculpture one may conveniently step over to the Conservatory and view the Thomas Crawford statue, unveiled March 21, 1856, as the gift of Charles C. Perkins to the Boston Music Hall, exhibited at the Festival concert March 26, 1885, and loaned to the Conservatory in 1903 after becoming the property of the Handel and Haydn Society. As for the Matthias statue presented to Music Hall by Charlotte Cushman—the original cast has long been poked away in a corner of the Symphony Hall building, and the bust, according to latest reports, is somewhere in the Museum of Fine Arts. The bust was once supported by the kneeling figure of Jupiter. Supposedly, the opinion of critics has kept the statue from a pedestal of prominence.

Among the early Boston programs indicating the performances of Beethoven's music there is one dated 1826 in the Handel and Haydn scrapbook. This date is four years later than that at which according to hurried research the name of Beethoven was first put upon a Handel and Haydn Society program. An Apollo Society program bears the first report of a Boston performance of a Beethoven symphony, Feb. 28, 1826. Curiously enough, the name of the symphony is omitted, and further evidence of the relative values of things musical in those times lies in the fact that upon the same program other pieces include songs, variations, piano pieces and glee songs by such persons as Carter, Frode, Cliffe, Basch, Bishop, Rameberg, Kalbrammer and Horn. Haydn and Rossini, however, more familiar names.

The collection of Beethoven commentaries should give the visitor a broad retrospect of the great mass of work that has been written about the composer. It will be remembered that Neefe began it all March 2, 1783 when he published the first advertisement of a Beethoven performance with the comment: "This youthful genius is deserving of help to enable him to travel. He would surely become a second Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart were he to continue as he has begun." It was much later that Dr. C. G. Wegeler and Ferdinand Ries published their biography in 1838. Then came Anton Schindler's biography in 1840, and in 1840 the English edition, of which there was an early print which omitted Schindler's name from the title page, but which retained the name of Ignaz Moscheles as editor. It is a matter of history that discrepancies between the work of Wegeler and Ries and that of Schindler led to Thayer's monumental biography; that Wagner rhapsodized upon the subject of Beethoven; that Outback, the Russian, depreciated Beethoven in his treatise on Mozart; and that Wilhelm von Lenz thoroughly developed his theory of Beethoven's three styles. Copies of all of these historical volumes, at the present exhibition, elaborate and clarify the chronicle of Beethoven biography.

Finally there are numerous pages from that most lavishly illustrated book by Paul Reckner and the Ditson collection of portraits assembled by Gustav Kohle. It is in time, an exhibition of range and detail, not without order and particular significance. N. M. J.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1927

NEW STRING QUARTET

Gravities and Gayeties

Possibly the Curtis Quartet, being new to this town, under-estimated the staying power of a Bostonian audience. Mr. Bailly, who plays the viola, surely knows that it sits with pleasure through an hour and three-quarters of chamber music; since he visited and re-visited it with "The Flonzaleys." His own recitals must have informed Mr. Salmond, the violoncellist, of our habits of the concert-hall; while once upon a time, Mr. Flesch, first violin and leader, assisted the Symphony Orchestra. Besides, the company that once a month returns to the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, deserves more than an hour and a quarter of chamber-music. For as long, many have waited for the concert to begin. Did the gentlemen from Philadelphia, where they are all teachers in the Curtis Institute, believe that the first of Beethoven's last quartets—in E-flat, Op. 127—was too taxing for a program of normal length? If so, they misjudged the receptive powers of a sterner city. Cheerfully, the listeners of last evening would have heard a middle piece as well as Dvorák's Quartet in F major. In fact, at mid-week one was announced—A Serenade of Mr. Sowerby. By Sunday, however, it had slipped from the program.

For themselves, moreover, the visitors were good to hear. They play with an admirable sonority and vivacity of tone, in which each instrument also goes characterized. They excel in animated and keen-pointed rhythms, as they amply proved through the quick movements of Dvorák's quartet. Not only with his simplicities but with Beethoven's intricacies, they spoke full. Their sweep of tone and vigor of accent stirred the ear with the beginnings of the Quartet in E-flat. In richness of voice and warmth of feeling they sang through the slow movement. Their rhythmic flair kept the Scherzo racing and tossing. Upon the finale they again laid full-throated sonorities. Plainly the Philadelphia play with perceptive minds and distinguished sense of style. They play no less with sensitive hands and ears for euphones and shadings. They are also well attuned to each other, weaving the web of the music, yet defining the several parts and keeping clear the mingled or contrasted timbres. Finished handiwork they proffered to their audience. Within memory, Dvorák's Quartet has not sounded so fresh, spirited or with such savor of negro-tunes. Upon a spacious canvas out of full, free, hands, Beethoven's Quartet was woven.

Evidently in these centenary days, the givers of concerts trust the people. Last evening as many of them as the room would hold heard one of these last quartets; next Sunday, they will hear another, Opus 131, in C-sharp minor. A week later at Symphony Hall, the last of them all will be played. Within memory, performers and listeners approached them with hesitation; while reviewers walked warily. The players feared for their skill; the hearers mistrusted their understanding. Now both take the whole five almost for granted. So far as the Quartet in E-flat goes, there is reason in this new and natural attitude. The Curtis Quartet was quite able technically to cope with the music, exposed it clearly and vitally; was quick to each succeeding mood. As plainly the audience rose to the exaltation of the beginning; the variations of the slow movement, deep-voiced or lighter-toned; the renewed and upswelling ardors of the close. The Scherzo may have baffled a few, if they

thought twice of the riddles the books find in it. Probably, ninety-nine out of a hundred had never read in them and took Beethoven at his rough-surfaced, sharp-edged word. In the concert-hall the listener less ponders these last quartets than lays hold upon what he may. Much or little, it fills him full.

In turn, enlivened performance of Dvorák's Quartet worked wonders for the music. In the act of composition, the Bohemian flowed like a spring—some times as untrickily. His chamber music must sound spontaneous or the listener notes its every limitation. As the Philadelphia took this "American Quartet" there was no lagging and no room for doubt and question. Part-writing became an instinct with Dvorák; simply and brightly played his colors; the accents bit home; the melody sang in the sun, unless a wistful melancholy—for he was writing in exile—chanced to cross it. The shadow fell seldom, since for the while a Bohemian village in lawn gave him back his own people. Had he not laid hand, besides upon these negro-tunes? From them he could derive his measures; with them, as with the folk-tunes of his own land, he could play to the top of his bent. The shape, the rhythms, the mood of these negro-melodies kindled him. They were not Czech; but they were the next best thing. Dr. Dvorák, as New York solemnly called him, was happy. Out of this quartet sings a light heart regained.

H. T. P.

The Boston Post

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1927

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Have you stopped to think, during these delightful March days, what a different place Boston was in the early March days of 1776? Here we are living in peace and security, and with evidences of abounding prosperity on every hand.

But in the corresponding March days of 1776, Boston was the scene of excitement, of fear, and only by a happy chance escaped being the scene of a terrible and sanguinary conflict. Had it not been for the storm which prevented Lord Howe's attack upon Dorchester Heights, Washington's plan to make an answering attack upon Boston would have been carried out, and Boston Common would have been drenched with blood.

It is not well for us to forget these things. It is a time not only to be thankful for the blessings we now enjoy, but to remember what they cost. It is a time for gratitude to those who won those blessings for us, and especially to lift our eyes to the serene figure of Washington. Let us pause in the Public Garden before his perfect equestrian statue; let us go to the Museum of Fine Arts, and stand again before Stuart's noble painting of Washington at Dorchester Heights, and let us visit the Boston Public Library where perhaps may be exhibited again this year the beautiful gold medal presented to Washington, in recognition of his great service in freeing Boston from hostile feet.

Monitor

March 14, 1927

The Curtis Quartet

The Curtis Quartet of Philadelphia made its first Boston appearance in the lecture hall of the public library last night, by courtesy of the Curtis Institute of Music. The concert was one of the series, open to the public without charge, made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. The hall was filled. The program consisted of Beethoven's Quartet in E flat major, op. 127, and Dvorák's in F major, op. 96.

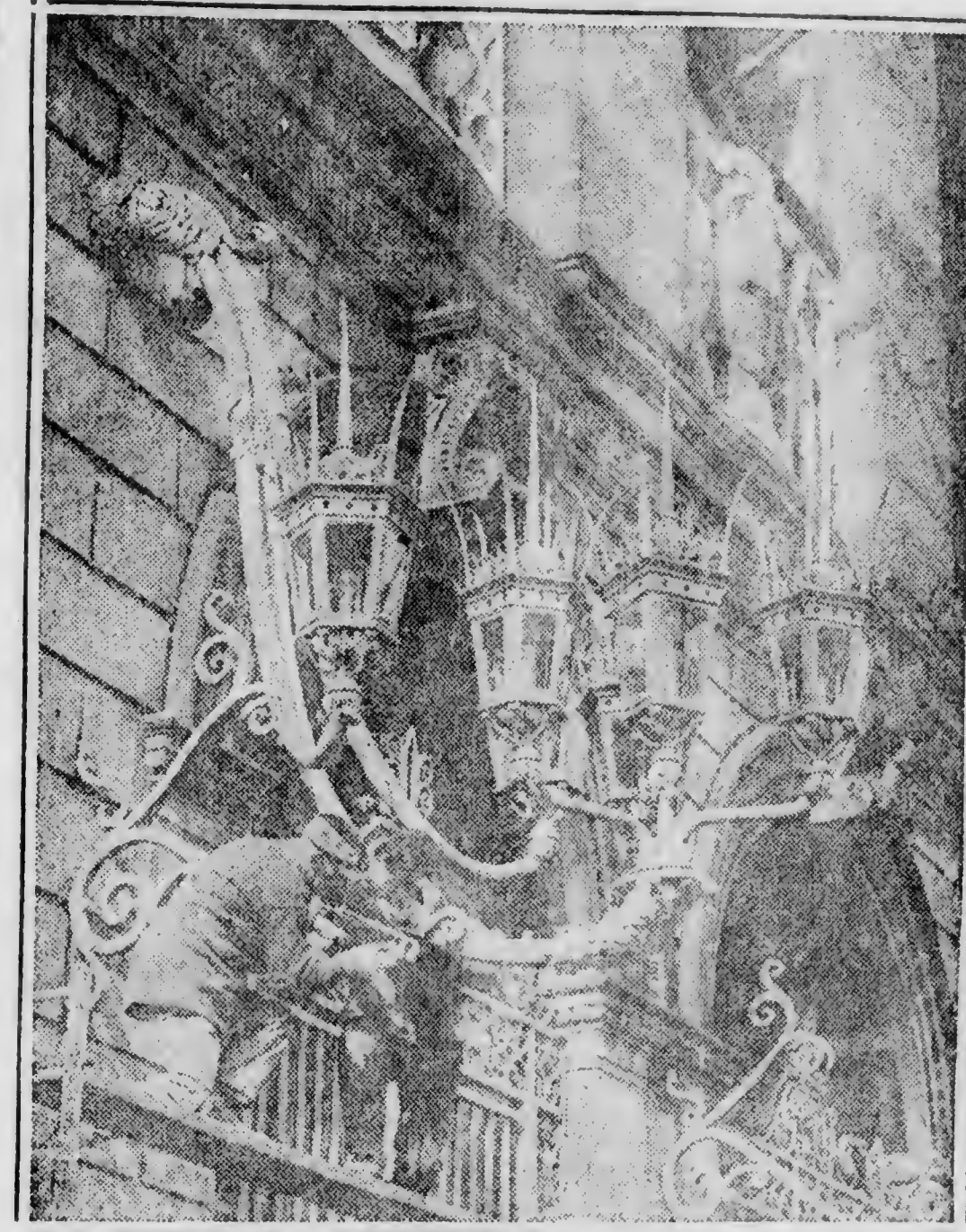
The Curtis Quartet immediately established its right to a place among the major organizations devoted to chamber music. Quite recently formed, it started with a remarkable personnel. The Curtis Institute of music, lavishly endowed by Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, seems bent on adding to its faculty all the virtuosi it can capture. Carl Flesch, first violin, is a native of Hungary who has had a distinguished European career. Louise Bailly, the viola, was until two years ago the viola of the Flonzaleys Quartet. Felix Salmond, the English cellist, is one of the most prominent exponents of his instrument. These three, we believe, head the departments of the Curtis school which are devoted to their respective instruments. Emanuel Bettin, the second violin, is a younger man, upon whom the mantle of fame has not yet descended, but he gave evidence of being a worthy companion of his associates.

With further years of labor together, these artists, by the token of their present accomplishment, ought to achieve dazzling heights. Players of distinction, they display an admirable disposition to subordinate their individual contributions to the glory of the whole. Thus they have already made their tonal balance exceptional. Each instrument speaks clearly in its turn, but none overpowers the others. Possessing technical excellence and musical feeling, these players experience no difficulty in attaining unanimity of utterance. Nor can their devotion to the musical message of the composer be questioned. In evenness of tonal quality, in the refinements of tonal blending, this quartet doubtless will find it possible to reveal greater beauties with longer association. Shortcomings in these qualities were particularly observable in the first movement of the Beethoven, but the Adagio, with its delightful Andante section, was most sympathetically rendered. Dvorák's melodious opus, eloquently set forth, profited by being less familiar than the Symphony "From the New World," of which it is a chamber counterpart.

The next concert in the series will be given April 13, by the London String Quartet. Next Sunday evening a Beethoven program will be given by the Burgin String Quartet, through the generosity of the performers, as a part of the Library's Centenary observance. L. A. S.

THE BOSTON GLOBE TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1927 REPAIRING LIGHTING FIXTURES AT PUBLIC LIBRARY ENTRANCE

Arms of Wrought Iron and Joints Below Lanterns
Had Become Rusted



WORKMEN FASTENING BRACE TO ARM

Workmen have been busy for the past month repairing the lighting fixtures at the entrance to the Boston Public Library. The fixtures which are made of wrought iron, become rusty, and it is necessary to repair them from time to time.

The fixtures appear exactly the same today as they did in 1895 when the building was opened, except in those

days kerosene lamps were placed inside the lanterns.

Long arms jutting from the building hold the lanterns in place. Rust had formed on several places along these arms as well as at the joints where the lanterns are attached. The lanterns were in good condition.

Two sets of fixtures are being repaired. The two sets farthest from each side of the main door have been repaired and put back in place.

Manuscript -
March 16, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

What was the Nation's first public library? This is a question concerning which the Librarian, through pain and travail, has at last learned much. He has learned that it is a subject upon which he should never, under any circumstances, venture to express an opinion. The moment one says, for certain good reasons, Dublin, N. H., had the first public library, Peterboro in the same State can raise another set of reasons well justifying its own primacy in the American public library world. And about the moment one has made up one's mind as to which of these two towns, along comes some town from Connecticut with a primary pedigree all its own.

One might hope, however, at least to secure an agreement which was the first public library in Massachusetts, exclusive of the rest of the Nation. But Governor Fuller's recent declaration that Boston was the first has stirred up quite a storm among rival claimants. Lexington has been heard from, and Arlington, and also Wayland. Some are in favor of recognizing Lexington's right to be known as home of the State's first public library, but others declare that since the library in that town was "dormant" for about thirty years—as men say of college fraternity chapters when they go out of existence—Arlington must be given the true palm of seniority.

Turning to the records in the possession of the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, one finds, through the courtesy of Miss B. Kathleen Jones, general secretary, the following valuable notes:

Lexington—Established "Juvenile Library" in 1827, voted to raise \$50 by taxation to purchase books and appointed a librarian paid by the town. The library ceased existence in 1839, and was reorganized in 1868.

Arlington—As West Cambridge, organized a "Juvenile Library," founded in 1835. In 1837 the town "voted to make an annual appropriation for the support of this library on condition that its use be extended to all the families in the town; since that date the library has been open to all the taxpayers, and the annual town appropriation has been continued."

Wayland—Organized in 1848, opened in 1850. In organizing, "a serious difficulty presented itself, greatly retarding the consummation of the library plan. While the fund could be held by the town as a gift or bequest, no authority existed for the maintenance of a library as a branch of the town's administration by taxation. This difficulty was temporarily overcome by the town's making the payment of taxes levied for this purpose optional with the taxpayers," and "the final obstruction was removed in 1851, when John Hurt Wight drafted and presented a bill authorizing the establishment and maintenance of public libraries by taxation, which bill was passed and signed by Governor George Boutwell on May 24, 1851."

Boston—The Act permitting the establishment of the Boston Public Library was accepted by the city in 1848; a board of trustees was appointed in 1852, and the library was opened in May, 1854. New Bedford—City ordinance passed in August, 1852; library opened March 1855.

As to his own choice among these rivals the Librarian is mum, and ever will remain so. At least it may be said, however, that Governor Fuller's reference to Boston as home of the first public library cannot be substantiated, except in the sense that Boston was the first city (as distinguished from a town) to provide for the organization of a tax-supported library free to all citizens. And even then the very important fact must be noted that New Bedford was the first to get its library into running order, open to the public.

March 17, 1927

The Christian Register

Illustrates Sermon

by Library Treasures

After Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge had preached a sermon on "The Treasures of the Spirit" from the pulpit of the First Parish Church in Dorchester, Mass., telling the story of the great foundation work of books in the world, parishioners of this church accepted the invitation of Charles F. D. Beldin, librarian of the Boston, Mass., Public Library, to examine the notable collection of old manuscripts, Bibles, and prayer books of that library. The collection was exhibited in the trustees' room, and ten was served to the parishioners Sunday afternoon, February 27. They looked upon one of the original Gutenberg Bibles, upon illuminated manuscripts of the thirteenth century, some original Shakespearean folios, and other treasures that admirably illustrated Mr. Rutledge's sermon of that morning.

This collection, valued in the neighborhood of a million dollars, is one of the most complete and noteworthy in America.

Monitor
March 17, 1927

Correct uses of spoken and written English are the subject of a campaign planned by the extension service of the Boston Public Library, and announced by Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, at a meeting this week in the staff room of the library.

Members of this service are librarians and others expert in English and interested in extending the services of libraries in practical ways not included in the mere circulation of books. Mr. Chase and George W. Lee, vice-chairman of the service, librarian for Stone & Webster, stated their belief that the United States needed a service similar to that of the French Academy which has a bureau for deciding the fine distinctions of the French language.

"We owe it to the great mass of people, to stenographers, and to 'Main Street' in general to have at hand definite, accepted forms available for general use, after authorities or committees have decided on the correct usage," declared Mr. Lee.

Mr. Chase outlined tentative plans for awakening thought to the importance of correct use of English both written and oral. These included use of the radio for answering questions sent to the library from any part of the country, and a series of publications in newspapers or as pamphlets dealing with correct speech and written forms. The public is asked for helpful ideas on the subject.

The extension service at the library is preparing a series of sheets or looseleaf notes, which the public may have by applying to the library department, with reference to questions on everyday English.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, MAR. 18, 1927

DISTRUSTS MILLIONAIRES

To the Editor of The Herald:

"Eminent Librarian" C. K. Bolton writes in The Herald that "each public library in the country is managed by representative citizens in its community." This sounds to me like fuddy-duddy nonsense. A majority of the five Boston library trustees are Guy W. Currier, William A. Gaston and Gordon Abbott—all of millionaire rating. MICHAEL J. MURRAY, Jamaica Plain, March 6.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, MAR. 19, 1927

Not Judge Murray

Thirteen men named Michael J. Murray appear in the city directory of Boston. One is the well-known judge who recently retired from long service as a trustee of the Boston Public Library. Thereby hangs a tale.

We printed a letter yesterday morning from one of the other twelves; but, because it dealt with the library trustees, some persons jumped to the conclusion that it was written by the judge, to his very great dismay. The writer criticized the board because three of its five members were millionaires. The highly popular judge would have surely known there were at least four members thus blessed with this world's goods. But, more fundamentally, he wishes it understood that he counts all the members among his valued friends, and holds them in the highest esteem. And he did not write the letter.

Errors of this kind often occasion trouble. We recall a well-known newspaper contributor who signed himself E. W. H., in the days before the full name was required for publication so generally as it is now. One day a Nashua woman, who had the undoubted right to the use of those initials, since they were not copyrighted, submitted a communication which contained views so diametrically opposed to those of the better-known bearer of these initials that he did a land-office business all day in explaining to his friends that his reason was not dethroned. He finally appealed to the editor to tell if some scrutiny could not be taken of the contributors who say fit to use the special combination of letters that he had long employed. The point was a good one! It applies to the case of Judge Michael J. Murray.

Boston Transcript

234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927

THE "BURGINS" TWICE OVER

An Unusual Incidence, Richly Rewarding—Quartet Playing of Rare Beauty—Beethoven in Ecstasy—Mr. Laurent the Impeccable

ONE who goes to hear Wagner at the source—which is to say at Bayreuth, at Wagner's Festival Theatre—bears his opera begun in the afternoon, leisurely has luncheon, in due course of time lives through the rest of the music-drama in the evening. Just such an experience, using the imagination liberally, the lover of chamber music had yesterday. In the afternoon he went to the rooms of the Boston Art Club to hear the Burgin Quartet together with Messrs. Laurent and Sanroma in a Flute Players' Club program. In the evening he went to the Boston Public Library to hear a Beethoven program given gratuitously by the Burgin Quartet. On both programs Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, Opus 131, was concluding number. At the Flute Players, a Mendelssohn Quartet (B minor, Opus 24, No. 2) and Tansman's Sonatina for Flute and Piano preceded it; at the library Beethoven's Opus 18, No. 4, in C minor, and Opus 59, No. 1, in F major, led up to it. The program at the library in this case was "made possible through the generosity of the performers." And these performers—collectively the Burgin Quartet—are individually Messrs. Burgin, Gunter, Lefranc, Bedetti.

It has been said that comparisons are odious. Two such performances as these fairly thrust comparisons upon one. Compare the playing of the artists in the afternoon with the playing of the same men in the same music in the evening; compare the halls; compare the audiences. And there will still be things left to compare. As prelude to which one may record the event of the afternoon which has no part in such comparisons, the playing of Alexandre Tansman's Sonatina for flute and piano. Parisian reviews of this work and its first performance were entirely favorable. When the Sonatina was new, one could say of the composer as now, and as one could have said after first performances of most of his works—his last work is his best. Few creative artists make so straight a line of progress as has Mr. Tansman. In the Sonatina he has given us a work through five short movements of which interest grows, through which one does not even think of tiring of the tone of a flute. Throughout Mr. Tansman has written a music of line and of rhythm and of timbres. The flute, frankly the solo instrument, always has something to say; it says it in more tints and shades of tonal color than many people would believe possible from a flute. And what he says always strikes the hearer as worth saying and worth listening to. The piano is consistently used—sometimes with unbelievable cleverness—to furnish exactly the timbres which shall make most effective by contrast or by reinforcement the particular timbres which have been assigned to the flute. The Nocturne, beginning with a long passage of rare melodic distinction for flute alone, gradually gathers force, becomes rhythmically insistent, mounts upward and upward, carries the hearer to Elysian realms of pure delight. The fox-trot, of the earthy, earthy, brings fully vivid illusion of the dance-hall. With the music of these five movements Messrs. Laurent and Sanroma excelled. The musicianship of Mr. Laurent seemed grateful to the musicianship of Mr. Tansman. Few violinists of the first rank there are who will expose more tellingly or appealingly the long-breathed, motion-laden melodic line than did Mr. Laurent on his flute in the Nocturne. While in the fox-trot these two symphonic players summoned a jazzing rhythm not often discoverable in "serious" musicians.

Mendelssohn's Quartet may also be taken as prelude for the Beethoven of the day. It was typical sunny Mendelssohn, without a care in the world—other than made cares to keep life interesting; with a proper first theme simulating passion, a lovely, calm and placid second, just the right development, and then a return of it all with a Scherzo such as only a Mendelssohn can write; with an Andante of fluid melodies and transparent harmonies; with a Finale of exactly proper agitation. But was it not for the men of the quartet, as for much of the audience, just so much preliminary music-making to get out of the way before beginning the arduous task of the day, the playing of four quartets of the great Beethoven?

For all the intimacy, all the excellent acoustic qualities of the exhibition room of the Boston Art Club, all the preparation which goes to make it a spot of identity for chamber music, the fact remains that the Burgin Quartet stood more fully revealed by performance in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library than by playing in the other, more pleasant room. There is not a whit of evidence to support a contention that the men played better in the evening than in the afternoon. Yet the evening's audience, braving a reek of snow and sleet and rain, filled its hall, while the audience of its musical "betters" (only, in heaven's name?) in a pleasant afternoon left vacant many chairs!

While yesterday's Flute Players' audience, moreover, registered something above polite approval, the library audience waxed warmly enthusiastic. And the library audience was more nearly right than most audiences that have sat before the Burgins. "It is only the Burgins," has been an attitude, which if not actually expressed, has been definitely in the air these many years. Did any one ever say, "It's only the Kneisels"? Yet these four artists, man for man, with one exception, occupy the same positions in the Boston Orchestra, yes and in the length and breadth of the entire United States of America, as did the men who constituted the older quartet. And their artistry is as unimpeachable. Through a season which has been unprecedentedly rich in chamber music, which has brought more string quartets to Boston than the entire history of quartet playing in this country before the war could number, no quartet has given more genuine and deserved pleasure than did the Burgins last evening, and few, very few, have given its equal. All of which this audience realized.

Once before, this season, we sat through an evening of Beethoven's chamber music, played by a most distinguished quartet. It gave no more of unalloyed pleasure than the Burgins gave last evening—at times not as much. Here was polish to the nth degree, here was refinement in like measure; here was a rare delicacy in many a moment, the like of which at least one hearer has not observed throughout the season; here was a transparency of texture that is the despair of lesser quartets; here was interplay of line with line, motif with motif, theme with theme, which always kept the significant before the hearer, and which clothed that significance with compelling interest; and here was occasionally the height and the depth, the white heat and the darkening glow of passion. And all was exquisitely proportioned, beautifully balanced, a sense of rightness, sat upon it, an air of compulsion came from it.

To give such pleasure, the Burgins chose wisely from the works of the master whom they had determined to honor. Well may the historian trace progress through the objective, pattern-weaving, Opus 18 (there is more there too) the subjective, emotionally expressive Opus 59 to the mystical last five. But what concerns the reviewer is the music itself. As played yesterday it reveals the play, full sportiveness of the Scherzo in the former, the majesty of its Finale. Beethoven is still concerned with beautiful sounds and textures as objects in themselves. Whatever may be the poetic suggestion they bring, that beauty of sound must be there. And last evening it was. Greater profoundly one feels in the Quartet in F major from Opus 59. The glowing melodies of its first movement come from somewhere deeper than those of the earlier quartet. The Scherzo laughs out loud where the earlier one was sportive and graceful. The Adagio points to the

heights when are still ahead or recovery. And the Russian theme of the Finale suggests a larger Beethoven doing exactly what he had done in a lesser way in Op. 18, No. 4, with a Hungarian Theme. And last evening it was the Burgins as much as Ludwig van Beethoven that made all these things real.

To turn to the quartet Opus 131, one tries to a music, a Beethoven, still too little understood. (Performance, except for the greater vividness of the library room, was the same afternoon and evening.) Writers are doing more than turning a neat phrase when they say that Beethoven here enters regions inaccessible by language. He not only does that, he was fashioning the tools for the doing of it—consciously or unconsciously, what's the difference—all his life. Early he perfected his mechanism; later he made it a language to render felt all states of mind; at the last, with clear discernment of the exclusive field of music, he abandoned the expression of those states of mind and heart which language can express as well as music. To describe Beethoven, is to make oneself ludicrous—which goal more than one commentator has gloriously achieved. Go to it, feel self transported to regions where you cannot express what you feel. You have gone with Beethoven where few others have led.

Per contra, feel self slipping from such regions—the odds are it is not the fault of Beethoven. Such slipping one feels—both audiences felt it yesterday, the program notes warned of it in the words "variations so involved and recalcitrant that they will strike the unfamiliar ear as aimless and inexplicable music"—in the fourth division of the work, the theme with variations. But one question: whether quartets are following Beethoven sufficiently. Through tempo indications, Allegro ma non troppo; Più mosso; Andante moderato a lusinghiero; Allegretto; Adagio ma non troppo e semplice; Allegretto—of the greatest variety one does not feel much change of mood. It must be remembered that tempo indications are even more significantly mood indications. Yet last evening there was no such change of mood, not even much change in the speed of the unit-beat. And the Burgins are not doing otherwise than other quartets. Attention is occasionally called to similar error in the playing of the Allegretto of the seventh symphony, which is usually played a mournful Adagio or a heavy Largo. Beethoven originally marked it a slow tempo but changed to Allegretto to avoid exactly what is being done the world over today. But the deaf Beethoven could not call attention to similar errors in the playing of the last quartets. Let us have a real chamber music, played by a most distinguished quartet, and audiences will follow Beethoven through these variations as through the rest of the work. And by all means let us regroup accents in the theme of the Scherzo—banality of theme will give way to inexpressible charm. A. H. M.

Monitor
March 21, 1927

BEETHOVEN LECTURE

Thomas Whitney Surratt will lecture on "Beethoven" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library next Wednesday at 5:15 p. m. This lecture is to replace the usual lecture on the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given in the series, "Appreciation of Symphonic Music," provided by State University Extension.

Mar. 11 '27.
SCIENCE MONITOR,
LIBRARY SHOWS
COVER DESIGNS

Exhibition of Prize Work
Includes Others Which
Received Commendation

Coincident with the opening today at the Boston Public Library of the cover design exhibition resulting from the fifth annual competition of the House Beautiful Magazine, the list of contestants winning money prizes and honorable mentions was made known.

Harold M. Sichel, New York City, won first prize of \$500. Ethel M. Barr, a student at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I., received the student prize of \$200. Four special prizes of \$200 each were awarded Marion A. Moran, Springfield, Mass.; Alice Molam Preston, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Margaret Trafford, New York City, and Hildegard Woodward, Boston.

Won Honorable Mentions

Honorable mentions were given seven contestants for designs which have been purchased and will be used by the magazine within the next 12 months. This latter group comprised Forrest W. Orr, Arlington, Mass.; Mrs. Warren Sherburne, Lexington, Mass.; Marjorie C. Woodbury, Beverly, Mass.; Mildred L. Hill, Philadelphia; D. L. Middleton, Chicago; Norman Kenyon, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Eleanor Curtis, Washington, D. C.

The first prize shows the figure, attired in red slippers and a blue smock, of an architect working over a green-roofed house model set on a drafting table in the midst of the customary pleasant litter of "squares," compasses, pencils and erasers. His portfolio of drawings leaning against the table, his two sleek cats, one tawny tiger, the other complacent black and grey calmly watching his labors.

Whimsical and Practical

The fused implication of whimsicality and the practical are obviously an approximation of the intention of the contest which was to induce designs catching the comprehensive appeal of the house beautiful which is made up no more preponderantly of the tangible than of the intangible, and which ultimate authenticity is compounded not only of efficient design but the leavening of charm and good humor.

The designs which won for Miss Barr the student prize is a vista obtained through a pantry window, from the outside. There is a Czechoslovakian household cupboard, pinkish-red and framed in bright gingham curtains, on whose shelves a display of preserves and jellies gleams in fresh light. Against a wall small kettles and kitchen utensils are set in bright array.

Continues Two Weeks

The exhibit continues in the library for two weeks. The judges were members of the House Beautiful staff, assisted by Pierce Johnson of the J. Walter Thompson Company, who is president of the Art Directors' Club.

At the conclusion of the showing here, which is not only of the prize-winning designs, but of more than 100 others admirably done, the collection will be shown elsewhere through the country, notably at the Art Center in New York, and the New York School of Applied Design; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Commercial Art School, Detroit; Colorado Art Museum, Denver, Colo.; and such cities as Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Wichita, Kan., St. Louis, Cleveland, and finally, in November, at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence.

Mar. 11 '27.
SCIENCE MONITOR,
LIBRARY'S WORK
IS COMMENDED

Boston Institution's Aid to
Adult Education Cited
in Reported

Educational work of the Boston Public Library is made a feature of comment in a new book "Libraries and Adult Education," issued as the report of a study made by the American Library Association of the work done by libraries in promoting education among people of mature age. The Boston Institution is cited especially for two activities, the free public lectures given on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons in the lecture hall of the library, and the carrying on of an educational information service.

In addition to the lectures, which are given by noted authorities and on a wide range of subjects, usually to capacity audiences, a series of free concerts of chamber music is held in the lecture hall, this through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. Some of the lectures are devoted to music, particularly to the interpretation, in advance, of the concerts of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

Reference Service Provided

The educational information service is conducted from the information office of the library, on the ground floor near the entrance, and aims to give the fullest possible information concerning opportunities and means of preparation for the various professions and vocations, the report states. For this department, the library also publishes a pamphlet, "Opportunities for Adult Education in Greater Boston," giving lists of the public lectures of the library and of such organizations as Lowell Institute, and containing information about courses in instruction for persons not regularly enrolled in any institution of learning.

Book-review talks illustrated by collections of books are given by members of the library staff in branch libraries and before women's clubs, sewing circles and in domestic science schools. Reading courses on various subjects are also prepared for individuals who desire them.

Co-operates With State

Another valuable service of the local library, mentioned in the new publication, is its co-operation with the division of University Extension, in offering the use of the library lecture hall for meetings of the University Extension classes, 10 of which met there each week during the past season, and in maintaining a reserve shelf for books used in the various classes. These books are accessible at all times, not only to members of the classes, but to all adults, whether residents of Boston or not.

Being one of the few libraries in the country which has been able to co-operate effectively with the open forum in promoting study among adults, Cambridge Public Library also has received comment.

The work is the preparation by members of the library staff of a summary and reading list for each topic discussed in the forum. Books appropriate to the subjects were placed on reserve shelves, and all were made available for consultation in the library during the week before the discussion. The work of the forum was promoted and at the same time the usefulness of the library to the community was increased.

THE BOSTON HERALD
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, 1927

VERDICT FOR 'IS'
IN RAILWAY 'AD'

Boston Public Library Extension Service Lines
Up with Majority

CRITIC WOULD SHOOT
AUTHOR AT SUNRISE

Another official opinion favoring the use of "is" instead of "are" in the famous sentence regarding the amount of oats produced in a certain area was made public yesterday, with the issuance of a "verdict" by the extension service of the Boston Public Library.

MAJORITY FAVORED 'IS'

Last December the "is" and "are" controversy aroused nationwide attention, and prominent Boston educators were divided in their opinions regarding the correct verb. The majority favored the use of "is," but they were unanimous in stating that the sentence was poorly constructed. The sentence under discussion at that time was: "Along the right of way is a tremendous area in which is produced two-thirds of the oats and more than half the corn in the United States." The opinion of the extension service reads in part as follows:

"For within this tremendous area is produced: Two-thirds of the oats, more than half the corn, more than half the barley, half the wheat, half the hogs, nearly half the cattle, nearly half the gold, wool and cotton." The portion of this sent broadcast by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad (and perhaps not quoted exactly) was long enough only to illustrate the question at stake. Often it became misquoted, several critics citing areas which probably affected their decision.

"The straw vote of Boston and vicinity was for 'is' the straw vote of the country over was quite likely for 'are,' but there were many that considered either correct, regarding it a matter of psychology, depending on whether we visualize the produce as a mass or as different products. The extension service has local clippings and letters that fairly represent the various opinions from other parts of the country.

"WOULD SHOOT AUTHOR"

"One critic observed that if the enumeration had ended with oats, there would be more reason for 'are' than when the enumeration was strung out; another suggested it would sound queer to say 'Two-thirds of the apples is'; another would have the word there understood, to make 'there is produced'; another said that the author of such a sentence should be shot at sunrise.

"The attitude of the opponents of 'is' may be summed up by citing from one critic who said: 'As the sentence stands, the subject is compound; and the two subjects cannot be thought of as a unit.' Plenty of the critics, especially on the side of 'are,' were so sure of themselves as to say that the question was undebatable.

AUTHORITIES CITED
"Needed—Somebody to make this question the subject of a graduation thesis. Meantime, let the conclusion be, that 'is' should be used rather than the also correct 'are'; and for the principal reason that it is supported by the only painstaking research which has come to our attention, that of Dr. Francis K. Ball, author of 'Constructive English' (see section 200) and supervisor of English for Ginn & Co., Boston.

"He has found authority in the Bible, Byron, Defoe, Dickens and Macaulay; also he refers to Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage (page 391), and so does another defender of 'is' from which the following is cited: 'There were a table and some chairs. There were' is better because the compound subject is compact. There were a plain deal table in there and some wicker armchairs which Jorgenson had purchased from somewhere in the depths of the ship."

"The alteration of 'were' to 'was' would now be an improvement. First and last, he has made table and chairs less homogeneous, less the equivalent of 'some articles of furniture' by describing one as 'plain deal' and others as 'wicker'; secondly, he has attached to 'table' and not to 'table' a long relative clause; third and most important, he has had, in order to cut off the relative clause from 'table,' to shift 'in there' to an earlier place.

"The 25-page pamphlet of reproductions of clippings and letters, about 100 all told, compiled and distributed by the railroad, favors 'are' in the proportion of about 17 to 11. But it remains for those who insist uncompromisingly on 'are' to defend their decision by the same scholarship that Dr. Ball has shown in defense of 'is.'"

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S
MEMORY HONORED HERE

Rare Editions of Work on View at
Public Library

While the Royal Society in England is holding exercises in commemoration of the death, which occurred on March 20, 1727, the Boston public library will display this week on the third floor at the library an interesting collection of the first and early editions of Newton's work. The collection will include books from the Babson Statistical organization, Harvard University library and the Boston public library.

Sir Isaac Newton was born Dec. 26, 1642, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. His remains rest in Westminster Abbey. His most important mathematical inventions included the binomial theorem, the method of tangents, the differential calculus and the action of gravity on the moon. No work of any scientist has been as important as his "Principia," in which he established the science of theoretical mechanics and propounded the law that rules the universe—"for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction."

Monitor
March 19, 1927
WEEK TO COLLECT
BOOKS FOR SAILORS
Merchant Marine Library
Committee Appointed

Mrs. George R. Fearing has been named as state chairman of the American Merchant Marine Library Association Book Week, for sailors of the American Merchant Marine, which will open in the American Merchant Marine Library Association on April 25 and continue until April 30. Churches, libraries, schools and women's clubs over the State will be asked to participate. Special committees will be formed in all of the larger towns and receiving stations for the books in all of these places will be announced. Following the collection, the books will be placed in sea libraries, each containing about 80 volumes of fiction, nonfiction and natural scientific works. The libraries are then placed on ships as they reach port and are exchangeable at other ports where the American Merchant Marine Library Association maintains offices.

Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, Maj. Gen. Preston Brown and Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews are serving as honorary members of the Book Week committee. Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer is serving as vice-chairman of the appeal committee. Other members are: Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Mrs. Thomas S. Bradlee, Miss K. Kathleen Jones, Mrs. L. McMichael, Miss Isabella L. Mumford, Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau, Mrs. Francis E. Slatery, Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. Stephen M. Weld and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, who is also chairman of the Boston committee.

Director of Book Week



MRS. BARRETT WENDELL
Chairman, Committee of American Merchant Marine Library Association.

OFFICIAL VERDICT ON "IS" AND "ARE" DISPUTE

Boston Public Library Extension Service Finds "Is" Preferable, Kind Words For "Are"

The official verdict on the "is" and "are" controversy, which aroused much thoughtful discussion some time ago, has been issued by the extension service of the Boston Public Library. The answer is "is," generally speaking, but there are so many exceptions and opinions noted that everybody wins.

The sentence which started all the argument, with the official discussion on it, follows:

"For within this tremendous area is produced: Two-thirds are oats, more than half the corn, more than half the barley, half the wheat, half the hogs, nearly half the cattle, nearly half the gold, wool and cotton. The portion of this sent broadcast by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (and perhaps not quoted exactly) was long enough only to illustrate the question at stake. Often it became misquoted, several critics citing areas (which probably affected their decision).

"The straw vote of Boston and vicinity was for is; the straw vote of the country over was quite likely for are; but there were many that considered either correct, regarding it a matter of psychology, depending on whether we visualize the produce as a mass or as different products. The Extension Service has local clippings and letters that fairly represent the various opinions from other parts of the country.

"One critic observed that if the enumeration had ended with oats, there would be more reason for are than when the enumeration was strung out: another suggested it would sound queer to say 'Two-thirds of the apples is'; another would have the word there understood, to make 'there is produced'; another said that the author of such a sentence should be shot at sunrise.

"The attitude of the opponents of is may be summed up by citing from one critic who said: 'As the sentence stands, the subject is compound; and the two subjects joined by and are, moreover, entirely different; they cannot be thought of as a unit.' Plenty of the critics, especially on the side of are, were so sure of themselves as to say that the question was undebatable.

Decision of Library

"Needed—Somebody to make this question the subject of a graduation thesis. Meantime, let the conclusion be, that is, should be used rather than the also correct are; and for the principal reason that it is supported by the only painstaking research which has come to our attention, that of Dr. Francis K. Ball, author of 'Constructive English' (see section 200) and supervisor of English for Ginn & Co., Boston.

"He has found authority in the Bible, Byron, Defoe, Dickens and Macaulay; also he refers to Fowler's Dic-

tionary of Modern English Usage (page 391), and so does another defender of is, from which the following is cited: 'There were a table and some chairs there' were is better because the compound subject is compact. There were a plain deal table in there and some wicker armchairs which Jorgensen had purchased from somewhere in the depths of the ship.

"The alteration of were to was would now be an improvement. . . First and least, he has made table and chairs less homogeneous, less the equivalent of 'some articles of furniture' by describing one as plain deal and the others as wicker; secondly, he has attached to chairs and not to table a long relative clause; third and most important, he has had, in order to cut off the relative clause from table, to shift in there to an earlier place.

"The 32-page pamphlet of reproductions of clippings and letters, about a hundred all told, compiled and used by the railroad, favors a proportion of about 17 to 11 in its remaining for those who insist unpromisingly on are to defend their decision by the same scholarship that Dr. Ball has shown in defense of is."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MARCH 22 1927 LIBRARIANS TO TALK ON REFERENCE BOOKS

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, is to speak on general reference books, at the March meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston at the Boston Public Library next Monday at 7:45 p. m. The general subject of the meeting will be "Fundamental Reference Books." Mrs. Gordon James, assistant librarian of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, is to talk on hand books of corporations and other guides for the investor.

Members of the association are also invited to attend a meeting of the extension service of the Boston Public Library in the staff room of the library at 5 p. m. next Monday. The community catalogue will be the special subject. Miss Marion G. Eaton, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, in charge of the union catalogue of periodicals, reports, reference books and various specialties, mostly of libraries in the business district, will tell of the use being made of H. George W. Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster, Inc., is to tell of plans and progress toward developing this union catalogue into the more inclusive community catalogue.

The educational work of the Boston Public Library is made a feature of comment in a new book. The book is the report of a study made by the American Library Association of the work done by libraries in promoting education among people of mature age. The Boston library is cited especially for two activities, the free public lectures given on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons in the lecture hall of the library, and the carrying on of an educational information service. In addition to the lectures, which are given by noted authorities and on a wide range of subjects, usually to capacity audiences, a series of free concerts of chamber music is held in the lecture hall—this through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. The educational information service is conducted from the information office of the library, on the ground floor near the entrance, and aims to give the fullest possible information concerning opportunities and means of preparation for the various professions and vocations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MARCH 28 1927 Myrtle Jordan Trio

A Beethoven memorial concert was given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library last evening by the Myrtle Jordan Trio (Elise Biron, violin, Mildred Ripley, cello, and Myrtle Jordan, piano) but they were accompanied by Mr. Lautner, Reginald Boardman played the accompaniments for Mr. Lautner in his usual skilled manner.

The young women began with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3. Admitting that, opus number to the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to a smaller degree the advances which in later life he made. The other trio played, that in D, Op. 70, No. 1, contains far more characteristic passages and is proportionately better adapted to a Beethoven program.

The members of the Myrtle Trio are, individually, capable musicians. Yet together, they do not present a feeling of unanimity. Doubtless, long continued practice will ameliorate this difficulty.

Mr. Lautner sang the song cycle "To the Distant Beloved." These love songs are not overly subtle in their composition. They list simply and unaffectedly the emotions of a lover. In many respects, the music resembles folk song. Even the unrecurrent of retrospection heightens the simplicity inherent in the songs. They are rarely sung in concerts, since for some reason they do not often tempt singers. Yet they are effective and not too trying. Mr. Lautner gave them a gently whimsical touch which suited the subject well.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, 1927

VERDICT FOR 'IS' IN RAILWAY 'AD'

Boston Public Library Extension Service Lines Up with Majority

CRITIC WOULD SHOOT AUTHOR AT SUNRISE

Another official opinion favoring the use of "is" instead of "are" in the famous sentence regarding the amount of oats produced in a certain area was made public yesterday, with the issuance of a "verdict" by the extension service of the Boston Public Library.

The opinion sets forth, however, that "are" is also correctly used in the sentence.

MAJORITY FAVORED "IS"

Last December the "is" and "are" controversy aroused nationwide attention, and prominent Boston educators were divided in their opinions regarding the correct verb. The majority favored the use of "is," but they were unanimous in stating that the sentence was poorly constructed. The sentence under discussion at that time was: "Along the right of way is a tremendous area in which is produced two-thirds of the oats and more than half the corn in the United States." The opinion of the extension service reads in part as follows:

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"Needed—Somebody to make the question the subject of a graduation thesis. Meantime, let the conclusion be, that 'is' should be used rather than the also correct 'are'; and for the principal reason that it is supported by the only painstaking research which has come to our attention, that of Dr. Francis K. Ball, author of 'Constructive English' (see section 200) and supervisor of English for Ginn & Co., Boston.

"He has found authority in the Bible, Byron, Defoe, Dickens and Macaulay; also he refers to Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage (page 391), and so does another defender of 'is' from which the following is cited: 'There were a table and some chairs there' were is better because the compound subject is compact. There were a plain deal table in there and some wicker armchairs which Jorgensen had purchased from somewhere in the depths of the ship.

"The alteration of 'were' to 'was' would now be an improvement. . . and, least, he has made table and chairs less homogeneous, less the equivalent of 'some articles of furniture' by describing one as 'plain deal' and the others as 'wicker'; secondly, he has attached to 'chairs' and not to 'table' a long relative clause; third and most important, he has had, in order to cut off the relative clause from 'table,' to shift in 'there' to an earlier place.

"The 32-page pamphlet of reproductions of clippings and letters, about 100 all told, compiled and distributed by the railroad, favors 'is' in the proportion of about 17 to 11. But it reads for those who insist unpromisingly on 'are' to defend their decision as the scholarship that Dr. Ball has shown in defense of 'is'."

THE BOSTON HERALD MONDAY, MAR. 28, 1927

A. F. OF L. HEAD MAY BE HERE IN APRIL

Plans for Workers' Educational Convention Completed

Plans for the annual convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau of the A. F. of L., to be held here on April 22, 23 and 24, were completed yesterday at a meeting of the committee of the Boston Central Labor Union, which was appointed some weeks ago to make preparations.

The opening session of the convention will be held in the Boston Public Library and other sessions at Boston University. The convention headquarters will be established at the Hotel Lenox and some 200 delegates from various parts of the country are expected to be in attendance. There will also be present fraternal delegates from England, Canada and Mexico, and many international leaders, and possibly President Green of the A. F. of L.

Spencer Miller, executive secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau, who was present at yesterday's committee meeting, at Wells Memorial building, declared that Boston is the first city to place one of its public buildings at the disposal of a gathering of labor women and men of this nature. He expressed himself as pleased with the plans of the local committee for the convention and for the entertainment of the delegates.

The convention itself will be opened by Business Agent P. Harry Jennings of the Boston C. L. U., chairman of the local committee, who will turn the gavel over to President James H. Mayer of the bureau, after welcoming the delegates.

The governor, mayor and other state and city dignitaries and educators will be invited to address the convention.

Boston Transcript

221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1927

Through Another Year

Mrs. Coolidge to Continue the Chamber Concerts at the Library, the Rose Quartet Included

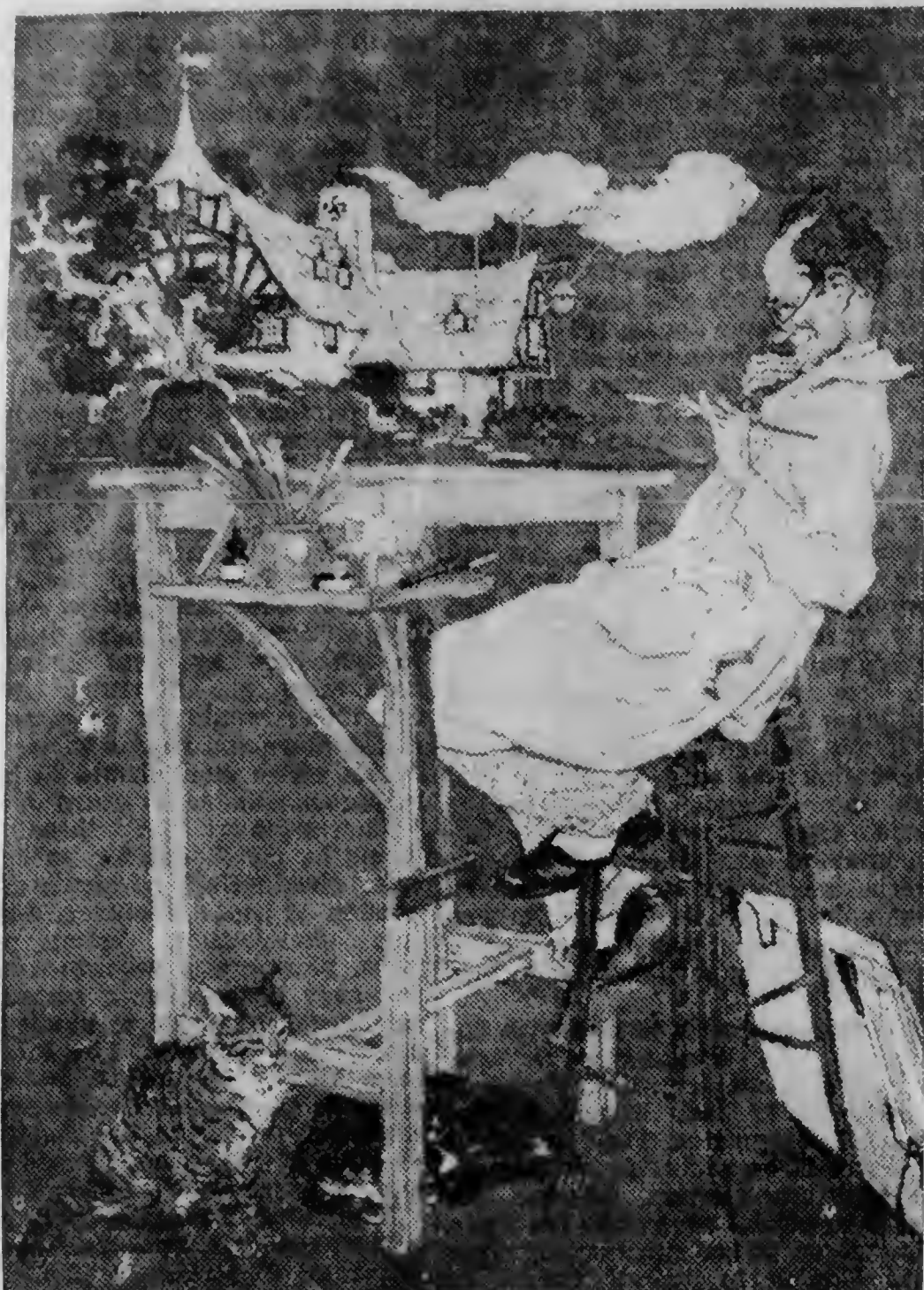
THE chamber-concerts at the Public Library have won the audience that Mrs. Coolidge, bestowing them, most desired. They have also fostered the study, playing and composition of chamber music—ends dear to her, especially in this multifarious America, still groping toward the arts. Hence the concerts, under the same conditions, are to be continued, by her munificence, through the season of 1927-28 as heretofore:

- Gordon Quartet (of Chicago), Oct. 9.
- Persinger Quartet (of Santa Barbara), Nov. 13.
- Musical Art Quartet (of New York), Dec. 15.
- Hart House Quartet (of Toronto), Jan. 15.
- Burgin and Durell Quartets (of Boston), Feb. 12.
- New York String Quartet, March 11.
- Lenox String Quartet (of New York), April 8.
- Rose Quartet of Vienna, May 5.

It is to be noted that scarcely any of the Quartets heard during the current season reappear on the new list, that Mrs. Coolidge's choice is exceptionally far-reaching—Boston, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Santa Barbara; that she proposes a concert in which one or more octets—say Schubert's—will be possible; that she has at last persuaded the Rose Quartet to cross the seas. They are the most renowned players of Europe "in the classic tradition"; time and again she sought them for her Berkshire Festival but they—elderly and home-keeping—demurred to the ocean-murder. Now, seemingly, she has conquered their reluctance, and a year hence, to the Chamber-Music Festival in Washington, as well as to New York and to Boston, they will come.

Monitor, March 24, 1927-

First Prize in Poster Contest



Design by Harold M. Sichel of New York, for the Annual House Beautiful Competition.

Magazine Cover Design Wins \$500

Best Entries in House Beautiful Contest Form Exhibit at Boston Library

Citizens interested in the opportunity given young artists by the annual House Beautiful cover competition continued to visit the Boston Public Library today where some 135 covers, selected as being the best among more than 1000 entries, are on view.

Chief interest naturally centers on the cover with which Harold Sichel of New York won first prize of \$500. It shows a whimsical figure of a landscape architect pausing before his drafting board to consider with something like satisfaction the small model of a green-roofed country house, with a weather-vane on one pinnacle and a plume of smoke sliding gayly forth from the chimney.

The final fillip of suitability is added to the whole by the two cats, one asleep under the drafting board, the other sitting, eyes half closed, in the shadow of the brush table.

At the conclusion of the exhibition of these cover designs in Boston, a fortnight hence, it will become a traveling show to be seen in New York and a succession of cities reaching as far as Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

On its return East it will be exhibited for the last time in November at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. A student of this school, Miss Ethel M. Barr, obtained the student's prize of \$200 for her admirably flavored design, whose central motif is provided by an old-fashioned cupboard, set precisely with preserves and fascinating house-keeping ware.

Boston's Library Sent Around in Push-Cart Many Nationalities Served in the South End



NEW TYPE of library "pushcart," a truck. Extreme right, Miss Marion C. Kingman, librarian, with assistants

By KATHERINE BROOKS

WHEN the mountain did not go to Mahomet, Mahomet went to the mountain.

When Boston's foreign-born residents did not go to the Public Library, the library went to the residents.

It went in a push-cart, with a big bell to ding-dong its approach.

It brought Shakespeare in Armenian, Alexandre Dumas in Greek, and many other interesting translations. Miss Marion C. Kingman, librarian, is the girl behind the push-cart—the Pallas Athens, goddess of wisdom, who helped to introduce Boston culture and the love of books to the alien.

Superseded by a Truck

The push-cart, having made history, has now been superseded by a modern truck. Plans are under discussion for a still better truck next Summer, but action by the library authorities is still pending.

Miss Kingman formerly was head of the Tyler street branch of the Public Library. She has recently been transferred to the Dorchester branch, on Adams street. In her quiet office at that station, she told the Boston Sunday Advertiser about her experiences.

"The idea originated," said Miss Kingman, "with Miss Grace Willis, head of Lincoln House on Emerald street, and Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library."

"We found that the foreign born residents of the section around Tyler street were not using the branch library to any extent. The population in that region is very shifting, and it was a problem how to reach the people. The solution of that problem seemed to be the push-cart."

Begins "Peddling" Books

"At first, in 1925, a small cart was fitted out with a selection of books and a library rubber stamp, the librarian to dispense the books, and a boy to push the cart. The response to this plan was so satisfactory that soon a larger cart had to be requisitioned. A regular banana-cart was obtained, fitted to hold four trays, two on each side, with a space in the middle.

"On one day each week, between 4.30 and 7 p. m., we sallied forth with the push-cart and a bell, which heralded its approach to the neighborhood. The hours were chosen with a view to reaching the greater number of residents at the most favorable time. From 4.30 onward the men began to come home from work, and we often met them on the way.

"Also, during those hours the street was the great meeting place and recreation centre. Everyone came out on the doorsteps at the close of day and neighbors met and chatted."

The push-cart library had certain rendezvous, certain places where it

we believe the push-cart was unique."

The traveling library brought many amusing experiences.

"One man," said Miss Kingman, "was astonished to learn that he could obtain books on such practical matters as automobile repairing. He was interested in mechanics and the library was of real value to him."

"One woman who came with her husband, asked for books in one language, while the man took out works in another. That gives an idea of the polyglot nature of the population."

Also Calls for Etiquette

"There was an English-speaking sailor, just off his ship, who wanted works by Conrad. He was not familiar with Conrad, but said he had heard a good deal about him. We were amused for we should have thought he would have had enough of the sea."

"The sort of books in greatest demand were fiction and biography, especially the biographies of noted foreign-born Americans. There was also a demand for works on citizenship, the English language, mechanics, travel and even on etiquette."

After the first push-cart experiment, there was a much larger demand for books at the branch library. The second year, the authorities found that while the population had shifted, there were many requests for books from a new set of people. This showed that the idea had spread, as had been hoped.

"Another thing that brought people to the branch was the necessity for returning books that were due," said Miss Kingman. "While these could be returned to the push-cart, if the borrowers missed its visit they would sometimes come to the branch to return their books and avoid the fine."

"One mother who could not leave her children alone at home came smiling after her, about a year apart, the youngest a babe in arms."

"Plans for next Summer are still unsettled," said Miss Edith Guerrier to the Sunday Advertiser. "I have included an appropriation for this service in my budget for the branch libraries, but the library trustees have not yet acted upon the appropriation. If the work is continued, as I hope it will be, it will probably still operate at the Tyler Street branch."

Work Done in Summer

Among the Russians there was a demand for Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dostolevsky and Maxim Gorky. These same authors were also in demand among the Yiddish-speaking element. We carried works also in Italian, Polish, Yiddish, French, Spanish, Swedish, and so on; but whenever possible we fulfilled these requests.

Soon the demand for all kinds of books increased greatly. This showed that the work was achieving its object.

The push-cart plan was undertaken only during the Summer months, and ended in September. It was such a success that a second season was inaugurated last Summer, with improvements.

The chief improvement was a small motor-truck, furnished by the Red Cross. Instead of the push-cart, less picturesque, but far more efficient. In the meantime, Boston's push-cart library had become famous. It was the first and only institution of its kind in the country. At the American Library Association exhibit at the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia, photographs of the push-cart were shown, and librarians all over the country were profoundly impressed.

"Deliveries of books by vehicle is not a new idea," explained Miss Kingman. "It has been done in other sections, especially in countries where the population is too small to maintain regular library buildings, and where people can be served only by delivery. But

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

MARCH 29 1927

LIBRARIANS DISCUSS
REFERENCE CATALOGUE

Advisability of compiling a community catalogue was discussed at the March meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston at the Boston Public Library last night. This catalogue would be a reference book of the resources of every library, large and small, in and about Boston. It would contain a list of not only all the valuable books that each library contained, with a notation of the valuable newspaper files, but it would contain the names of men known to be authorities on various subjects in various libraries.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Gordon James, assistant librarian of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Miss E. M. Turner of the State Library, spoke.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1927

ACTIVE FOR "BOOK WEEK"

State-Wide Preparation Being Made for Collection of Reading Matter for Libraries of the Ships of the Merchant Marine

Prominent people all over the State are rallying to the call of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which is to hold a "Book Week Drive" from April 25 to April 30, inclusive, at which time books are to be collected for the more than a quarter of a million officers and men of the Merchant Marine. The last appeal for books for these floating libraries was made two years ago and at that time nearly fifty-five thousand volumes were collected. It is the desire of those connected with this worthy need to collect even a larger number this year.

In addition to the support of Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols and high Army and Navy officials, the State committee includes Mrs. George R. Peabody, as chairman; Mrs. Theodore G. Brewster, vice chairman; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Mrs. Thomas S. Bradley, Miss R. Kathleen Jones, Mrs. L. McMichael, Miss Isabelle L. Mumford, Andrew J. Peters, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Mrs. Milton J. Rosman, chairman of the Council for Jewish Women; Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, president of the League of Catholic Women; Mrs. Stephen M. Weld and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, who is chairman of the Boston committee.

Many of the Junior League girls of Boston are to assist the workers and four of them are now actively connected with the committee, while many more are ready to aid the workers at any time. The Junior League girls already enlisted are Miss Rosamond Newson, Miss Elizabeth S. White, Miss Mary Hunnevell and Mrs. Charles M. Abbe.

Committees are being formed in this city and in Greater Boston and throughout the State. Churches, clubs, private schools and libraries are co-operating to make "Book Week" successful. This work was initiated during the World War and has been maintained with great success since that time.

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1927

M. Claudel in Boston Again

Ambassador Claudel, who is a master of words, began well with the first public speech of his ambassadorship, which was his address at the American Legion dinner in this city last night. M. Claudel's reference to his studious visits to our Public Library during his service long ago in the consulate here was a pleasing reminiscence, and the grace and patness of his delivery proved the advantage which he derived from his studies at the shrine of our books. But he appeared yesterday not as the scholar, the man of letters, but as the spokesman of the French republic; and the message of national and racial comradeship which he brought was the real and true thing. "Comradeship," M. Claudel said, "is before all the art to endure and to support the other fellow because he needs us and we need him." This is worthy to remain in the hearts of the people as a maxim; and we are sure that M. Claudel is right when he says that the ancient lien of comradeship between America and France is a thing that will abide forever. It is not a question of obligations, but a matter of sympathies that cannot be shaken by any discussion of what the eloquent ambassador calls the "barbed wires of financial entanglements."

The American Legion's visit to France, and the heart-warming observances of the tenth anniversary of the entry of the United States into association with the French people on the fields of France's defense and our own assertion of our national rights and dignity, are a visible and tangible pledge that the "barbed wires" will be cleared away. Nothing could have better served to maintain the old comradeship than the well chosen words of Ambassador Claudel. We do not forget the pledge that France holds in the sacred bones of our young soldier dead. They died first of all for their country, but incidentally they died for the larger cause of the right of free democracies to be secure against the menace of warlike aggression.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1927

LAST OF "LIBRARY" SERIES

The Londoners Play Beethoven, Ravel, and Griffes Under Mrs. Coolidge's Auspices — Precision and Perfection — A Noteworthy Season

NOT yet are musicians through with doing especial festival-year honor to Beethoven. Again yesterday, at the evening concert in the Library Beethoven was given the place of honor. For the London String Quartet began its concert with his Quartet in F major, Op. 59, No. 1, first of the Razumovsky group. Exactly three weeks ago the Burgins played the same quartet in the same place. Last evening the Londoners played also two sketches for String Quartet based on Indian themes, by Charles Griffes, and Ravel's Quartet in F major. Again the lecture hall of the Library was filled to overflowing; again doors had to be closed early, many people to be turned away.

One cannot hear Beethoven's Quartet Opus 59, No. 1 too often. New beauties are revealed with every repetition. If it is this one. From the first announcement of the theme by the cello through to the end, every measure of it is singing. The song passes from cello to violin, darts back and forth between the four instruments, but in the heights and in the depths as in the level places, this first movement is continually lyric. Such

a view of it the Londoners, clearly developed last evening. In their playing there was a maximum of refinement, a precision of ensemble almost uncanny in neatly clipped chords and accompanimental figures. There was always warmth and depth of tone. There was perfect balancing of parts. But there was always the song of Beethoven, now rising, now falling; now intense, now resigned. With the Allegretto the Londoners sensed Beethovenian humor, whimsical, a bit heavy, perhaps. Again precision, fluidity absorption in a mood entirely different from that of the first movement. In the third a songful mood returns—but a song more broadly conceived, a song of sentiment rather than of straightforward directness. And finally this song succumbs to the jollity of the Russian theme of the last movement. Throughout, the excellences of quartet playing have seldom been more fully exemplified. And upon the whole the Londoners placed the stamp of their own collective individuality. Thus it need worry no one that a great performance of this quartet last evening was the very antithesis of another great performance of it three weeks ago. A comparison of the two would be beside the point. Suffice it to say that neither the Londoners nor the Burgins suffered by comparison with the other; their respective versions were merely based on two radically different views of the Quartet in F major.

Many are the American composers who have been tempted by Indian themes. Many of their attempts have been heard at these Library concerts this season. Signal success crowned only the work played last evening. Griffes has taken his Indian themes, presented them in many and various lights, used them as material for cogent musical development, maintained broadly their exotic flavor without cramping or stultifying himself by a material foreign to himself, kept beauty of sonorities as of line paramount; in short, has allowed these two Indian themes to flower to their fullest fruition in every conceivable way. Withal, the moods of the two pieces are widely diversified. The first is of a beautiful and sustained lyricism, the second dance-like. With the composer the players last evening seemed entirely at one. In no portion of the program did they summon more beautiful tonal effects from their four instruments than in the first sketch; at no time did they enter more fully into a mood than in the weird dance formulas of the second. Griffes no less than Beethoven inspired them.

There followed Maurice Ravel's Quartet in F. More fragile, more finespun, here the lines more sharpened, the sonorities, more stringent (not so much so as in most Ravel) the harmonies. Again the quartet did the composer the service by making real his thought as his musical individuality; and vice versa, the composer did the quartet the service of enabling its members to show abilities as performers not yet called for during this concert. For the silken tone of the first movement, these players were silken toned; for the rhythms of the second they were lightly energetic; with a third they assumed just the right degree of solemnity—no more, in the last they summoned a typically Ravelian climax.

Again a last concert of a series. For that series Mrs. Coolidge, changing the policy of previous years, summoned quartets from the length and breadth of the country—and beyond. Chamber music variously has thus been heard. Without exception, the standard has been high. That there should be thus many quartets to summon is an encouraging sign in these United States of America. Within easy memory more than two or three quartets of the highest standing could not have been found. Again, Mrs. Coolidge has acted wisely in insisting that the work of one American be played at each concert. Much work has thus been played that will not bear frequent repetition. But even that work deserves its occasional hearing. And the policy has provided of the existence of works that should be heard much more frequently than they are—witness Griffes' work of last evening, and to recall but one other, Mr. Chadwick's quartet of a few months ago. But above all, Mrs. Coolidge has opened up a field of beauty to a group of people, many of whom would never think of hearing a string quartet except under the exact circumstances under which these concerts are given. Thus is one of the most uncompromising forms of music winning new adherents. A. H. M.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1927

For Science Instead of Suspicion

Will American labor voluntarily study, and with an open mind strive to comprehend, the problems of management? That question presses far forward for answer in the industrial life of the times. And it becomes especially pertinent for discussion when one observes that at the close of next week the Boston Public Library will be host to the fifth annual meeting of the Workers' Education Bureau. President William Green of the A. F. of L., who will speak at the meeting, has already struck its keynote in a statement he issued today.

"It is significant," says President Green, "to note trends indicating that workers' education is increasingly concerned with problems of work and shop relations. Workers' education is concerning itself less with education as a use of leisure and more with education as a tool for better control of the problems of shop and work. . . . We are only beginning to realize the number of (industrial) questions upon which we need information and how inadequate are all records. Our attempt to meet these problems by educational methods is a safeguard against revolutionary doctrines, and plans for any undertaking based on facts cannot go completely astray."

Now, if President Green is sincere in this, and one must believe that he is, until any evidence shall come in to the contrary, his remarks are full of important meaning. They imply that the A. F. of L. is more than ever ready to recognize that it is not enough for organized labor to have a program of benefits and demands which it is fighting for, but that it must also be prepared to show the economic practicality of its demands. It must be able to prove that any request which seems, on its face, a benefit to the workers is not, in its foundation, a harm to industry as a whole, but really a change which should work out for the general good. If labor is to establish such proof as this, it cannot limit itself merely to a study of industrial questions from the workman's point of view, and with an eye solely to study of statistical tables showing rise or fall in the cost of living. Labor must squarely address itself to an attempt to analyze all the great problems of management, if it would conscientiously determine whether the benefits which it asks are really practicable in character, and supportable as a matter of industrial economics.

Were Massachusetts labor organizations thoroughly imbued with this purpose and plan in their work, it seems inconceivable that such an impasse as lately developed in this State over the request of the textile manufacturers for the introduction of a little helpful flexibility into the forty-eight hour law ever could have occurred. The labor leaders who fought this change, apparently on a basis of blind fear and suspicion, would have had a background of facts concerning vital problems of management, which would have rendered them amenable to fair and careful discussion of the employers' requests. At least this would have been true if employers, for their part, had been consenting to deal with such matters on a basis reasonably free of suspicion. The program and platform of the Workers' Educational Bureau seem to consist of a valid endeavor to displace suspicion by science. In so far as its work stands true to its slogan, it is a movement very much to be welcomed.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

APRIL 11 1927

London String Quartet

The last of the season's series of chamber concerts given in the Boston public by Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge took place at the Boston Public Library last evening, when the London String Quartet played. Well before the appointed hour every seat was taken, and the doors were closed. The large response of audiences to the concerts made possible by Mrs. Coolidge's generosity does credit to the city as well as the players and the donor. Each of the concerts has drawn a large attendance, and it may well be assumed that the promised series for the coming season will draw equally large numbers.

The players of the London Quartet—James Levey, first violin; Thomas W. Petre, second violin; C. V. Warwick Evans, viola, and H. Waldo Warner, cello—chose an admirable program. The first of Beethoven's Razumovsky Quartets, a pair of Indian sketches from the pen of Griffes and Ravel's quartet comprised the music.

The Beethoven Quartet, well known as it is, served largely as an exposition of the method of the players, who took part in the recent Beethoven Centenary, held at Symphony Hall. They were heard to better advantage last evening than when the vast expanses of Symphony Hall housed them, but they renewed many earlier impressions. The men are musicians of fine individual ability. Each draws from his instrument lustrous, firm, warmly vibrant tones. Playing together, their fusion is smoothly welded and productive of sensuously beautiful tone. But that fusion is not so complete that the listener forgets the individual players. This emphasis on the four members of the quartet rather than on the group as a unit is quite apparently intentional. Without diminishing the coherence and the unity of their playing, the men have secured a strongly characteristic manner of playing.

The Griffes music held real interest for last night's audience. Each sketches are zestful mood pictures, the first being the more subjective. The material and the treatment are simple and unassuming; the effect of the whole is unusually stirring. In contrast with the Beethoven which had preceded and the Ravel which followed, the brevity of the sketches heightened their impressiveness.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Boston Public Library becomes host next week to the Workers' Education Bureau, an organization approved and assisted by the American Federation of Labor. President William Green of the A. F. of L. will speak at one of the sessions of the bureau's convention, running from April 22 to 24. Even in advance of publication of the full program one cannot doubt that it will reveal, when it is issued, other important addresses, and one hopes that they will be as well-balanced as quite certainly they will be lively and interesting.

Just what is this organization in which Mr. Belden, with the cordial unofficial approval of the library's board of trustees, has kindly and wisely opened the gates of the library? The answer may be found in an excerpt from a pamphlet called "The American Labor Movement" and written by Leo Woll. "Under the influence of earlier English experience and with modifications due to conditions pe-

culiar to the United States, the American unions started no more than ten years ago a modest movement aimed to spread education, under union control and with union finances, among the working people of this country. The first specific step in the movement for workers' education within the labor movement was taken by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which appropriated in 1916 at its convention in Cleveland union funds for educational work."

One may be permitted a moment's pause upon learning that the origin of the movement by among the garment-workers. Whether or not it is true that conditions among this group of workers have been in general worse than in most other lines of industry, certain it is that no group has seemed to include such a high percentage of ultra-radicals and wild-eyed Bolsheviks, determined to pretend that they were still living in Russia under the Czar, and altogether blind to the immensely wide distribution of this world's material goods, houses, automobiles, radios and vacuum cleaners—which has come to pass in this amazing America. But let that pass. If garment-workers honestly desire more education, the Librarian is for letting them have it. If they wish to read more books, the Librarian is for supplying the books. At all events, Mr. Woll goes on to say:

"In a few years this union developed classes that soon became the model for the experiments of other unions. One by one in different parts of the country trade-union colleges, workers' universities and labor schools appeared under trade union auspices. Nine years ago there were but four workers' educational groups in two cities. In five years these groups increased from four to twenty-six in number in twenty-two cities."

"In response to the need for closer co-operation between the various workers' educational enterprises, a group of teachers and trade unionists held a conference on workers' education in April, 1921, in New York City. The result of this conference was the establishment of the Workers' Education Bureau of America as a clearing house of information and guidance for the movement. During the five and a half years of its existence the bureau has developed certain well-defined services. It issues a monthly news service to all its affiliated centers and publishes a Workers' Education Quarterly for teachers, students and other interested persons. It also publishes a series of text books known as the Workers' Book-shelf and a series of pamphlets, organization and research studies which are listed fully at the end of this pamphlet. During the year 1926 it has incorporated the Workers' Education Bureau Press and has established a research department at headquarters. In addition, the bureau employs field representatives to assist local groups in starting study classes and maintains a teachers' registry, loan library, correspondence and co-operative book service."

"In 1924 the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention recommended to the national and international unions the support of this Bureau on a per capita basis. In 1926 this per capita which was adopted before was raised to 1 cent per member per year. Today the bureau represents a federation of over 530 national and international unions, central bodies, local unions and workers' education enterprises. There has been as well an increase in the number of study classes, institutes and summer schools throughout the country. Approximately forty thousand wage-earners have been enrolled in various enterprises which now exist in forty States of the Union."

Here, assuredly, is a wide and significant movement. Boston will await with interest the course of its fifth annual

meeting. To signalize this event, Mr. Belden has arranged that the library should publish a special book list of titles in the city's collection, which deal with Workers' Education. The Librarian has had the honor of inspecting advance sheets of this bibliography, and finds it surprisingly complete and inclusive. It offers one more proof of the richness of the Boston library resources, and is one evidence more of the competence and industry of the cataloguing department by which the list was compiled.

Boston Transcript
April 13-1927

ART RECORDS

Boston Public Library Welcomes Data Concerning Local Artists and Their Activities

Any data regarding the artistic activities of the city becomes increasingly valuable with the passage of time, catalogues and photographs of past exhibits may be eagerly sought but are often practically impossible to obtain.

It is not generally known that the Boston Public Library is glad to preserve records of the arts as practised by contemporary artists, welcoming for its Fine Arts Department photographs of paintings, sculptures and other works, those by Boston artists being especially desirable. The photographs will be added to the library's large collection of reproductions of works of art and will be preserved for reference and study purposes. The photographs should be properly labeled with the name of the artist, the size of the original work, its title, by whom owned and where it may be found.

Boston Transcript

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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1927

COSMO HAMILTON A GUEST

English Dramatist Will Speak on "Dickens, Pickwick, and the Play" in the Public Library Hall on Sunday at 3.30 P. M.

Under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Cosmo Hamilton, writer and dramatist, will speak at 3.30 on Sunday afternoon, in the Boston Public Library hall, on "Dickens, Pickwick, and the Play." Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston Fellowship, will preside.

Mr. Hamilton, who is a brother of Sir Philip Gibbs and A. Hamilton Gibbs, is one of the authors of the dramatization of Pickwick, which is soon to be presented in Boston. Among other things, he will tell of the process of working the play out of "The Pickwick Papers."

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APR. 20, 1927

A. F. OF L. BUREAU TO CONVENE HERE

Educational Branch Session Opens Here Friday

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The convention will be called to order by Business Agent P. Harry Jennings of the Boston Central Labor Union, who will turn the gavel over to President James H. Maurer for the regular business sessions. The delegates will be welcomed by Gov. Fuller and Mayor Nichols, and addresses will be made by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; S. J. McBride, chairman of the board of control of the Boston Trade Union College and President Maurer.

The first business of the convention will follow President Maurer's address and will consist of reports from the credential committee and the naming of the various committees. The afternoon session will be open at 2 o'clock, when there will be a brief address by Dr. Henry Linville, a co-director of the Manumit School. This will be followed by a report from the executive committee and an address, "The Convention Plan," by Prof. A. D. Sheffield, after which there will be a general discussion of current problems in workers' education. The first day's program also calls for a meeting of the steering committee at 5 P. M.; a dinner conference for group leaders at the Hotel Lenox, convention headquarters, at 7 P. M. and a night session at the College of Liberal Arts with group meetings on text books, teaching, curricula, affiliations, finance, organizing and constitution.

Boston Transcript

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Mr. Seiberlich emphasized the importance of the convention city as an historical and educational center, and urged the delegates to visit the various institutions of learning and places of interest. Hope was expressed by Mr. Belden that there might be established in the great public libraries of the country "chairs" in workers' education in line with those already existing in music, fine arts and history in the National Library at Washington. In voicing the spirit of hospitality of the Boston Public Library, he gave these statistics showing how extensive is its equipment: a central library; thirty-one branches; more than 300 deposit stations; more than 1,500,000 volumes on thirty-five miles of shelving and occupying more than sixty-five acres of floor space.

Mr. Maurer stated that in six years the Workers Education Bureau had enlisted hundreds of sustaining and contributing members at large, and affiliated bodies, including 353 local unions, sixty-eight central trade unions, twenty-one State Federations, fifty-two international unions, and study classes in nearly every part of the United States. He summed up the purpose of the bureau as "education that will stimulate the student to serve the labor movement in particular and society in general, and not education to be used for selfish personal advancement."

The second session was held this afternoon. Morning and afternoon sessions are to be held tomorrow in the lecture hall, and another on Sunday morning. This evening the convention meets in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, and tomorrow evening the convention banquet will be held in the Elks' Hotel.

MEN ARE SQUARE



Van T. Fuller, Gen. Ginnis, State Com.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
The Convention Center

Fifth National Convention Workers Education Bureau of America

APRIL 22 - 23 - 24 - 1927

Boston, Massachusetts

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL LENOX, BOYLSTON STREET AT EXETER

drawn up in the Washington's words to M. Auet, the

Boston Transcript
April 13-1927

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It is not generally known that the Boston Public Library is glad to preserve records of the arts as practised by contemporary artists, welcoming for its Fine Arts Department photographs of paintings, sculptures and other works, those by Boston artists being especially desirable. The photographs will be added to the Library's large collection of reproductions of works of art and will be preserved for reference and study purposes. The photographs should be properly labeled with the name of the artist, the size of the original work, its title, by whom owned and where it may be found.

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FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927, 10 A. M.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

OPENING OF CONVENTION—P. Harry Jennings, Chairman of Committee on Arrangements, Boston Central Labor Union.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Honorable Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of the City of Boston.

Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Director, Boston Public Library.

Mr. Sylvester McBride, President, Boston Trade Union College.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—James H. Maurer.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

SECOND SESSION

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927, 2 P. M.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

James H. Maurer, Presiding

BRIEF ADDRESS—Dr. Henry Linville, co-Director Manumit School.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GENERAL MEETING—Discussion on "Current Problems in Workers' Education," led by Professor A. D. Sheffield.

Delegates are invited to present the problems and difficulties in the various workers' educational enterprises. The problems thus presented will be referred to one of the following committees for group discussion:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Text-books | 5. Finance |
| 2. Teaching | 6. Organizing |
| 3. Curricula | 7. Officers' Report |
| 4. Affiliations | |

5 P. M.

Brief Meetings of Sectional Committees to elect secretaries and settle questions for their respective group meetings.

7 P. M.

Dinner Conference for group leaders—Room 125, Hotel Lenox.

THIRD SESSION

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927, 8 P. M.

College of Liberal Arts, Boston University

GROUP MEETINGS—

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Text-books | Room 43 | 4th floor |
| 2. Teaching | Room 46 | 4th floor |
| 3. Curricula | Room 22 | 2nd floor |
| 4. Affiliations | Room 49 | 4th floor |
| 5. Finance | Room 62 | 6th floor |
| 6. Organizing | Room 63 | 6th floor |
| 7. Officers' Report | Room 64 | 6th floor |

APRIL 23, 8.30 A. M.

Breakfast meeting for Discussion Leaders

MEN ARE SQUARE



Van T. Fuller, Gen. Sec. Ginn Press

FOURTH SESSION

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927, 10 A. M.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

James H. Maurer, Presiding

ADDRESS—"Art and Labor," by Gerrit Beneker

GENERAL MEETING—Discussion led by the chairmen of the group or committee meetings who will make preliminary reports on the points of agreement and difference preparatory to the completion of their reports.

FIFTH SESSION

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927, 2 P. M.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

and

College of Liberal Arts, Boston University

GROUP MEETINGS—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Text-books | Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library |
| 2. Teaching | Room 46, Boston University |
| 3. Curricula | Room 22, Boston University |
| 4. Affiliations | Room 49, Boston University |
| 5. Finance | Room 62, Boston University |
| 6. Organizing | Room 63, Boston University |
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SIXTH SESSION

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927, 7.30 P. M.

Grand Ball Room, Elks' Hotel

Toastmaster—P. Harry Jennings

SPEAKERS

HON. ALVIN T. FULLER, Governor of the State of Massachusetts

GEORGE H. LOCKE, President, American Library Association

MATTHEW WOLL, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor

RAYMOND V. HOLWELL, Bi-State Director Workers' Education, Colorado and Wyoming

(Banquet tendered to the delegates by the Local Committee on Arrangements)

SEVENTH SESSION

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1927, 10 A. M.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library

James H. Maurer, Presiding

LEGISLATIVE AND BUSINESS SESSION

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

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CONVENTION CALL

The Workers' Education movement in the United States has during the past six years established itself as one of the significant democratic educational movements of our time. It has enlisted the support of American workmen in a manner which assures it of an important future. It has won from educators recognition of being of the most hopeful developments in self-education of our era.

The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit, Michigan, in October, 1926, gave renewed and unmistakable evidence of its interest and support of workers' education. A comprehensive educational program was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegates and a provision for more adequate financial support of the movement likewise received affirmative action.

This support by the American Trade Union movement is an earnest of good faith. It is a recognition by labor of the value of workers' education to the progress of the labor movement. It is an indication of sound growth. We, therefore, invite the affiliated National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Local Unions, Trades Union Colleges, Study Classes, Departments of Workers' Education and other Workers' Educational Enterprises to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau to be held in the city of Boston on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of April, 1927.

The basis of representation in the convention will be as follows:

Group 1. National and International Unions. One delegate for National and International Unions with membership up to 20,000. Two delegates with membership from 20,000 to 50,000. Three delegates with membership from 50,000 to 100,000. Four delegates with membership from 100,000 to 200,000. Five delegates with memberships from 200,000 to 400,000 or more.

Group 2. State Federations of Labor, Departments of Workers' Education, City Central Bodies, Locals are entitled to one representative with one vote each.

Group 3. American Federation of Labor entitled to five representatives with one vote each.

Group 4. Workers' Study Classes, Trade Union Colleges and Workers' Educational Enterprises shall be entitled to one representative with one vote for each 25 enrolled students or major portion thereof.

Delegates to the general convention must be representatives of the classes or organizations they represent and must have been in affiliation at least 60 days before such meeting to carry voice and vote.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at Copley Square and in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University on Boylston Street at Exeter. The first session will begin on Friday morning, April 22nd, at 10 o'clock. The public is invited to attend all the sessions. The Hotel Lenox at Boylston Street and Exeter will be the official headquarters of the convention.

JAMES H. MAURER, President
THOMAS E. BURKE, Treasurer
MATTHEW WOLF, Chairman Executive Committee
JOHN BROPHY
FANNIA M. COHN
JOHN P. FREY
THOMAS KENNEDY
GEORGE W. PERKINS
JOHN VAN VARENWYCK
SPENCER MILLER, JR., Secretary

MEN ARE SQUARE



A Painting by George A. Henshaw



Alvan T. Fuller, Gen. McGinnis, State Com.

IT IS ONLY AS A LABOURER THAT MAN IS EITHER CAPABLE OF EDUCATION OR WORTHY OF IT. THE MEN OF SCIENCE, THE ARTISTS, THE POETS, THE PHILOSOPHERS, THE HEROES, THE SAINTS, THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY, AND THE CAPTAINS OF SALVATION—WHAT ARE THEY, IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, BUT HIGHLY EDUCATED LABOURERS, FOUND MOST FREQUENTLY IN COMMUNITIES WHERE CULTURE AND LABOUR ARE WORKING IN ALLIANCE, LEAST FREQUENTLY WHERE THEY HAVE DRIFTED APART. AS, ALAS! THEY ARE DRIFTING IN THESE DAYS? THE GREAT TASK OF OUR TIMES, ONCE MORE, IS TO RE-UNITE THESE SEPARATED ELEMENTS.

DR. L. P. JACKS.

of the United World War, and a will make an tomorrow he bet of private and notably to himself a memorial of Honor, and Chinese collection Museum of art colleges, compact figure, as he walked through the South Station, police guard and are.

th Station

his aide, Gen. rench attaché at ashington; J. C. rench consul in al Philip Ammandant of the Yard; Brig-Gen. n of the First under William J. merican Legion, partment, and national com-ican Legion.

ents from the in command of marines from the veterans of the Massachusetts Na-drawn up in the

At 10 o'clock M. Claudel was smiling gently at a little crowd of the curious gathered to watch him as he entered the State House to exchange greetings with Governor Alvan T. Fuller, whose guest he was later at luncheon at the Touraine. A

few words murmured between Mr. Flomand and M. Claudel in the Hall of Flags. A word or two of reminiscence by M. Claudel of days, close after 1890 when he was vice consul in Boston. An inevitable reiteration of the French and American sympathy which reaches back to other days when General Lafayette was driving up Beacon Hill in a black baronche drawn by two white horses. That was all.

Thence to the City Hall the party went to take also from the sight of a beautiful French flag standing at the corner of His Honor's desk another warmth and additional welcome. The guest book was signed. And it was M. Claudel who terminated the visit, saying in a careful, shilliant English, "We must not take your time. It is gracious for you to see us. I have feeling for your Boston. And one day we shall perhaps meet again."

By mid-afternoon, after luncheon privately at the Touraine with Governor Fuller, M. Claudel was ready to return to the state Legislature, where he spoke briefly of George Washington's words to M. Adet, the

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

APRIL 6 1927
France and Massachusetts Exchange Felicitations



Left to Right—Howard P. Savage, National Commander of the American Legion; J. C. Joseph Flamand, Consul for France in Boston; Gov. Alvan T. Fuller; Gen. Georges Dumont, Attaché, French Embassy in Washington; M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States; and William J. McGinnis, State Commander of American Legion.

State and City Join in Greeting to New French Ambassador

M. Paul Claudel to Take Part in American Legion Anniversary of Service With Allies

With that calm, partly the product
of 12 years of diplomatic life in
China and several more as Amba
sador from France to Tokyo, M. Paul
Claudel, French Ambassador to the
United States, came to Boston today
for a two-day visit. Those who have
read M. Claudel's "The East I Know"
would be sure that the singularly
exacting itinerary for both days could
not break in upon a quietude which
is, obviously, of the intellect rather
than of the surface.

Today he is guest of the Massa
chusetts Department of the Ameri
can Legion at its celebration of the
tenth anniversary of the United
States entry into the World War, and
at whose banquet he will make an
address this evening. Tomorrow he
will spend in a variety of private
visits, to individuals, and notably to
A. Lawrence Lowell, president of
Harvard University, himself a mem
ber of the French Legion of Honor,
and to the Japanese and Chinese col
lections at the Boston Museum of
Fine Arts and other art colleges.

M. Claudel made a compact figure,
a little inscrutable as he walked
leisurely from his train through the
raucous dusk of the South Station,
past an impressive police guard and
out into Dewey Square.

Greeted at South Station

With him were his aide, Gen.
Georges Dumont, French attaché at
the Embassy in Washington; J. C.
Joseph Flamand, French consul in
Boston; Rear Admiral Philip Au
drows, U. S. N., commandant of the
Charlestown Navy Yard; Brig-Gen.
Malvin Hill Barnum, of the First
Corps Area; Commander William J.
McGinnis of the American Legion,
Massachusetts department, and
Howard P. Savage, national com
mander of the American Legion.

Military detachments from the
Thirteenth Infantry, in command of
Maj. Rapp Brush; marines from the
navy yard, and 20 veterans of the
10th Cavalry, Massachusetts Na
tional Guard, were drawn up in the
dark street.

The first notes of the French na
tional hymn echoed against the batte
ment of the station. M. Claudel halted,
his head uncovered and something
in the absorption of his gaze told
of the stirring poignancy felt by in
numerable caravans of the French
the world round at the music of so
beautiful a hymn.

M. Claudel reviewed the service
detachments, then entered a motor
decorated with American and French
flags. At breakfast the party was en
tertained by A. Phil Andrew of
Gloucester, Mass., Representative in
Congress from Massachusetts.

At 10 o'clock M. Claudel was smil
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Washington's words to M. Adet, the

French envoy who presented a flag
to the President of the United States
in January of 1796, saying that his
country "assimilated or rather iden
tified with free people by the form
of her government, saw in the
United States only friends and
brothers."

And Washington replied that the
colors would be deposited with those
archives of the United States which
were at once the evidence and memo
rials of their freedom and independ
ence. "May these be perpetual," he
concluded, "and may the friendship
of the two Republics be commensu
rate with their existence."

M. Claudel paid brief visits to the
headquarters of the First Corps Area,
welcomed there by Maj. Gen. Preston
Brown, and to the Navy Yard. Late
this afternoon he will visit the Boston
Public Library, to look at the paint
ings of his countryman, Puvion de
Lavallée, and the notable Sargents.



(Photo by Baerach)
MRS. MILTON J. ROSENAU

JUNIOR LEAGUE TO AID MARINE LIBRARY DRIVE

Will Assist in Collection of Books
for Association

Members of the Junior League, as well as a group of Girl Scouts, will assist during "Book week," April 23 to 30, in the collection of books for the American Merchant Marine Library Association, according to an announcement by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the Boston committee, at a meeting of the executive committee at the Boston Public Library yesterday. Mrs. George R. Fearing, chairman of the executive committee, emphasized the need for popular books, as well as standard fiction and biographies, as well as donations of money, with which to purchase technical and special books needed by the men of the American merchant marine and the United States coast guard service. Many Boston book stores and publishers and practically all private schools and colleges in the state are planning to co-operate in the appeal. Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau, chairman of the Boston Council of Jewish Women, is serving as a member of the executive committee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR APRIL 20 1927 CHILDREN'S POSTERS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Be-Kind-to-Animals Lesson
Well Taught in Pictures

Be-Kind-to-Animals posters, submitted by school children of the State in the contest conducted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, now on exhibit in the lower corridor of the Boston Public Library, are attracting the attention not only of the children, but of hundreds of interested men and women.

Of the 2500 posters received 300 have been placed on view. All of the 90 posters that were awarded a large medal, represented by a red seal, are on exhibition, and most of the 348 which were awarded the small medal and bear the blue seal. In addition, there were 591 honorable mentions.

Interest has centered in appreciation and care of domestic animals and pets. Those viewing the posters are instructed that the animals must be treated with consideration, given food and water, shelter from storms and comfortable beds; that they never must be turned out to shift for themselves.

A red seal poster bearing the injunction to "Make Your Pets Your Pals," by Marion Stiles Hallett, a

A Lesson in Art and Kindness



MAKE YOUR PETS
YOUR PALS

Poster by Marion Stiles Hallett of Malden High School, Chosen as One of the Best Among 2500 Submitted by School Children of Massachusetts in the Annual Be-Kind-to-Animals Poster Contest.

fourth year pupil at the Malden high school, attracted more than usual attention. Several pictures were in behalf of the horse giving caution that he should not be expected to carry over heavy loads.

Next to domestic animals the interest of the children is directed to the relief of trained animals and victims of the hunter. The posters make a plea against training animals through cruelty. The exhibition will continue on view through this week.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927-

AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT TO EXPAND EDUCATIONALLY

Workers Striving for Wisdom and Justice, Improved
Economic Status, Session Told

A broadened educational program that will give more definite expression to the American labor movement and that will serve to improve further the economic status of the 17,000,000 wage earners in the United States was considered at the fifth annual convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, which opened its three-day session at the Boston Public Library today.

Delegates from the American Federation of Labor, international unions, state and central bodies, and labor colleges and trade schools from various sections of the country are in Boston for the convention which will include a banquet at the Elks' Hotel Saturday night.

Emphasizing the need of increased education within the trade unions, James H. Maurer, president of the Workers' Education Bureau, discussed the achievements and the prospects of its many educational activities in presenting his annual report, which was the principal item of the morning program.

Mr. Belden Welcomes Delegates

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, in welcoming the delegates, looked forward to the establishment in public libraries generally of "endowed chairs in workers' education, in line with those already existing in music, fine arts and history in the National

Library at Washington. Such service would be wholly constructive, potent in action, far-reaching."

Frank Seiberlick, chairman of the Board of Elections representing Mayor Nichols, and Sylvester McBride, president of the Boston Trade Union College, preceded Mr. Maurer with brief remarks, greeting the members of the convention, P. Harry Jennings, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, presided.

Better Social Order Aim

"Underlying the purpose of workers' education is the desire for a better social order," said Mr. Maurer in his report. "It is this desire on the part of the working man for a richer and fuller life individually and collectively that gave the movement its birth and at all times must remain its treasured inheritance. Labor education aims at the ultimate liberation of the working masses."

"It endeavors to help the laboring man to function most effectively both as a citizen and a worker in the solution of our many complex social problems. Unless it is education which looks toward a new order of society, with more wisdom and justice than is found in our present order, its right to existence is questionable. Labor education is a part of the labor movement, and is necessary to its existence because the labor movement is the essential force

in the remodeling of our social structure.

It is because the Labor Movement dreams of a new economic order where social justice and the welfare of all will prevail, that it is in need of an educational movement which will give direction to the forces which are working toward this end. Instead of accepting the existing dogmas of any group, labor, through its own educational agencies, aims to seek light and understanding on all our social relationships in order that through a study of history and the social sciences, we workers may be prepared for the problems that will confront us.

Labor Education Defined

The Workers' Education Bureau was not organized for the purpose of duplicating the work done by the public schools, universities, correspondence schools and so on. It is distinctly not to be confused with the numerous existing forms for adult education. They are designed for the most part, either to give a bit of culture to the student, or else to lift him up out of his present job into a higher one. That is not the pur-

pose of Workers' Education. It is education that will stimulate the student to serve the labor movement in particular and society in general, and not education to be used for selfish personal advancement.

It may be that out of our workers' classes of today will come the labor leaders of tomorrow.

The afternoon session was devoted to the "Current Problems in Workers' Education," led by Prof. A. D. Sheffield, and included such matters as textbooks, curricula, affiliations, finance, organizing, officers' report, and teaching. Group meetings for debate on these same questions will be held tonight in the Boston University College of Liberal Arts Building. Tomorrow the subject of art and labor will be taken up.

The speakers at the banquet Saturday evening are to include Governor Fuller, George H. Locke, president of the American Library Association, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Raymond V. Holwell, bi-state director of workers' education in Colorado and Wyoming. The convention will be brought to a close Sunday morning with a legislative and business session and election of officers.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927

FOR WORKERS' EDUCATION

Fifth National Convention of Bureau
Opens Three-Day Convention in Public
Library Lecture Hall

The fifth national convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America opened this morning in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. P. Harry Jennings, chairman of the committee on arrangements, presented Frank Seiberlick, chairman of the board of election commissioners, representing Mayor Nichols, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, and Sylvester J. McBride, president of Boston Trade Union College, who welcomed the delegates. Following the annual address of the president, James H. Maurer of Reading, Pa., the credentials committee made a preliminary report, which gave seats in the convention to delegates from the American Federation of Labor, eight national and international unions, two State federations, two central labor unions, six workers' educational enterprises and eight local unions.

Mr. Seiberlick emphasized the importance of the convention city as an historical and educational center, and urged the delegates to visit the various institutions of learning and places of interest. Hope was expressed by Mr. Belden that there might be established in the great public libraries of the country "chairs" in workers' education in line with those already existing in music, fine arts and history in the National Library at Washington. In voicing the spirit of hospitality of the Boston Public Library, he gave these statistics showing how extensive is its equipment: a central library thirty-one branches; more than 300 deposit sections; more than 1,500,000 volumes on thirty-five miles of shelving and occupying more than sixty-five acres of floor space.

Mr. Maurer stated that in six years the Workers' Education Bureau had enlisted hundreds of sustaining and contributing members at large, and affiliated bodies, including 353 local unions, sixty-eight central trade unions, twenty-one State Federations, fifty-two international unions, and study classes in nearly every part of the United States. He summed up the purpose of the Bureau as "education that will stimulate the student to serve the labor movement in particular and society in general, and not education to be used for selfish personal advancement."

The second session was held this afternoon. Morning and afternoon sessions are to be held tomorrow in the lecture hall, and another on Sunday morning. This evening the convention meets in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, and tomorrow evening the convention banquet will be held in the Elks' Hotel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927

Workers' Convention Delays Sacco-Vanzetti Resolution

Call of H. W. L. Dana for Recess and
March to State House Goes to Com-
mittee of Education Bureau

The fourth session of the national convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this morning, stood by a program which included a lecture on "Art and Labor" and preliminary reports from group meetings on text books, teaching, curricula and the like, despite the effort of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana to get through a resolution calling for a recess while the entire convention should march to the State House and tell Governor Fuller that Sacco and Vanzetti are "innocent" and the sentence of the court should not be executed.

James H. Maurer, president of the bureau, ruled from the chair that the resolution offered by Mr. Dana must go through the regular routine and be referred to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Dana had argued that it was urgent that immediate action be taken so that if it were favorable the march to Beacon Hill could be taken at once. Mr. Maurer said this could be done on Monday if the delegates would, adding that "these men are not going to be electrocuted tomorrow, and I hope never." Although the Dana resolution received considerable applause at the outset, it went to the committee without a dissenting vote.

Gerritt A. Beneker was the guest speaker of the session. He presented on the screen numerous illustrations of paintings made by him in an Ohio steel plant, both of workers and of operations. His lecture had a serene atmosphere, including such statements as "the greatest art of all is the art of living" and "the highest purpose of art is to build character."

When Mr. Beneker had finished he was enthusiastically applauded, and so was Martin J. Casey, president of Boston Electrotypes' Union No. 11, when he rose to say that the kind of art pictured by the guest of the convention had no rightful place in workers' education. Mr. Casey was told by the chair that he

might amplify his assertion later and after the Sacco-Vanzetti resolution interruption the convention proceeded to consideration of reports.

Among the group of twenty letters received in the first mail today was a petition signed by 123 members of the faculty and administration of Smith College, which read in part:

"Believing that there are grave reasons for questioning the fairness and impartiality of the trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, we hereby petition the governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Alvan T. Fuller, to take such steps as are constitutionally possible toward seeing that justice is done."

Harvey W. Edgerton of the George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C., wrote the governor on behalf of the men, urging clemency because he believes Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial.

Finds Things Taught in Public Schools for Privileged Few

Dr. Linville, at Workers' Education Convention,
Suggests Reorientation—G. W. Perkins
Replies

The system of teaching in the public schools of the country was attacked and defended at the convention of the workers' educational bureau of the A. F. of L., which opened a three days' session in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library yesterday.

The attack was made by Dr. Henry Linville, co-director of the Manitowish school, in enumerating the requisites for education of the workers. The defense was made by George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union and a representative of the federation at the convention.

"The present system of education in the public schools," Dr. Linville declared, "is prejudiced, although the experimental schools and our workers' education bureaus may open a way for public schools of the kind that they should be. Workers who have been educated in the public schools and have received their quota of learning know that a number of the things taught are not true or are just for the privileged few."

May Mean Reorientation

"Education may mean a reorientation of their basic intellectual and social adjustments on such lines as may make possible a participation in the control of their environment to replace submission to it. Adult experience plays an important part in the worker's education, constituting for adult workers what Prof. Franklin Bobbitt of the University of Chicago declared the 'great school of human experience' and more specifically the experience of the workers themselves."

"If these phases are correctly analyzed and set forth, we may possibly look forward to the time when we shall be able to close in on the phase or problem of illiteracy. But we fail to take account of the obstacles if we think there will cease to be a necessity for reorientation in workers' education."

There seems to be two factors in the general social situation that bid fair to keep us busy for a long time. One factor is the great inflexibility and rigidity of public education and its adjustment to maintaining the existing social status quo, the other is procedure of a mechanistic psychology of learning which pretty nearly dominates education everywhere. Against this thirderd workers' education will be contending for some time. We may establish workers' colleges until we are socially exhausted, and our problem of reorientation of the minds of the workers instead of being solved may become unsolvable. With the application of greater and greater funds, public education may become more and more of a menace to organized labor.

AIM OF RESEARCH IN THE COLLEGES

"In order to realize just what is happening in public education we have only to note that for the most part the great researches in teachers' colleges, normal schools, and even in universities are given over to finding ways of extending and making more effective education as it is. Intelligence tests themselves have their greatest usefulness in enabling teachers to give education to the children in dosages they can absorb and not necessarily to improve education itself."

Dr. Linville then explained the new psychology that has been slowly developing and has been put into practice at the Manitowish school, Poland, N. Y., where the child lives in a pleasing environment that is his school and where he is given the opportunity of selecting his own course of study and can actually come into contact with the experiences and materials that have a true meaning for him.

Perkins Answers

It was during the discussion period that followed Dr. Linville's address that Mr. Perkins answered the attack on the system of teaching in the public schools. He declared that he believed in workers' education, public education and compulsory education and would have adult education. "I am happy to say I believe in our public school system and compulsory education of the child in this glorious United States of ours and let's have adult education, but there's a question in my mind if we have to blot out things that we have learned in public schools and begin all over again."

The attitude of Mr. Perkins was virtually indorsed by President James H. Maurer when he declared that he "didn't think that we should duplicate what the public schools are doing, but do as well as we can, what we are doing." He declared that if he had his way the constitution of the United States would be part of the curriculum of every study class.

It was also brought out in the discussion period and emphasized on charts adorning the walls of the lecture

hall that languages and expression in the courses of the now established labor schools and colleges now superseded economics, except in Germany, where economics still had first place over other branches of study.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case

The Sacco-Vanzetti case was referred to briefly by Prof. H. W. Dana in reading and offering for later adoption a resolution calling for an indorsement of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Workers and condemnation of bills before Congress seeking for the enactment of laws calling for the registration, finger-printing and photographing of all aliens. Mr. Dana declared that it was war hysteria that was principally responsible for what he called the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. He attributed certain bills now before Congress to like hysteria.

The report of the executive committee carries with it a recommendation to the convention that the office of honorary president be created and that the President of the American Federation of Labor hold this office at all times.

Prof. A. D. Sheffield delivered an address on "The Convention Plan," and presided over the discussion and question period.

Fuller Booms Seaman Book Week by Presentation of "Les Miserables"



Gov. Fuller took official cognizance of Book Week for seamen today and is shown on the State House steps presenting a copy of *Les Miserables* to Mrs. Barrett Wendell. Others in the group include: Mrs. T. S. Bradley, Mrs. Stephen Wells, Charles F. D. Belden, and the Misses E. K. Jones and Eleanor Mason.

Praises Marine Library Association for Its Able Work

Gov. Fuller today presented to the American Merchant Marine Library Association a copy of "Les Miserables" as a contribution to the drive with the association is making to secure additional books for the libraries on the merchant ships.

The presentation was made to Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the committee, at the State House.

In presenting the book, the Governor said: "I am very glad to avail myself of the privilege accorded me by your visit here, to commend the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which provides, as far as possible, libraries for the Merchant Marine. Everyone who has taken a trip aboard ship appreciates the opportunity there is for reading and self-improvement, and I am taking the liberty of presenting to you a copy of 'Les Miserables' by Victor Hugo, which is the second greatest book I have ever read."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1927

Governor Fuller Donates His Favorite Novel



Copy of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" Presented to Mrs. Barrett Wendell Opens State Book Collection
of the American Merchant Marine Library Association



FRONT ROW—Left to Right—Mrs. T. S. Bradley, Governor Fuller, Mrs. Wendell, Charles
F. D. Belden, Miss Kathleen Jones and Miss Eleanor Mason.
BACK ROW—Mrs. L. McMichael and Mrs. Stephen M. Weld.



Apr. 26, 1927

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Governor Opens Campaign for Merchant Marine Library Books



Mr. Fuller Presents Copy of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" to Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Chairman of the Boston Committee. In the Group, Left to Right, Are Mrs. T. S. Bradley, Governor Fuller, Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Stephen M. Weld, Charles F. D. Belden, Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Miss Eleanor Mason. In Back on Left, Mrs. L. McMichael.

Your Books Will Be Welcomed on Ships of Merchant Marine

Canvass Opens in Boston Area and Quota of 50,000
Volumes Has Been Asked by Committee—Appeal
Being Made Throughout Nation

The Massachusetts Book Week Appeal of the American Merchant Marine Library Association received an official start today when Governor Fuller, standing on the front steps of the State House, presented to Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the Boston committee, a copy of "Les Miserables" as the first contribution to the campaign.

The purpose of the canvass will be to gather books for the use of sailors in the American Merchant Marine. Headquarters of the association are at the Boston Public Library.

In presenting the book, Governor Fuller said:

"I am very glad to avail myself of the privilege accorded me by your visit here to commend the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which provides, as far as possible, libraries for the Merchant Marine. Everyone who has taken a trip aboard ship appreciates the opportunity there is for reading and self-improvement, and I am taking the liberty of presenting to you a copy of 'Les Miserables' by Victor Hugo, which is the second greatest book I have ever read."

The American Merchant Marine Library Association was incorporated in 1924 to continue the work of the American Library Association begun for the benefit of men on training ships during the World War. A "library" consisting of a box of from 75 to 80 books—is placed on any boat of the merchant marine desiring it, and is exchangeable for another at 12 dispatch offices in different United States ports. So popular have these floating libraries become, that the distribution has been extended, at their request, to the Coast Guard Service and to several isolated lighthouses.

Last year more than 34,000 books were sent out from the Port of Boston on 450 ships. There are more than 200,000 men in the Merchant Marine. The present collection will be the first to be held in Massachusetts since 1925. It is estimated that at least 50,000 books are needed to supplement those already collected in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and other cities. Books will be received at school and public libraries throughout the State. Receiving boxes will be placed at the North and South Stations, and general headquarters will be the Boston Public Library.

THE BOSTON HERALD.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1927

SAYS FIRST 100 YEARS HARDEST

Dr. Davenport, 102, Tells
Audience She Has "Just
Glimpsed Reason"

LIKES TO FLIRT NOW BETTER THAN EVER

Dr. Charlotte de Gollere Davenport, 102 years old, now visiting this city, took the lecture platform last night at the Boston Public Library, sending into the discard that myth about "three score and ten," and with it Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's description of how one looks and feels on the morning of one's 100th year.

The talk occupied more than an hour, and throughout it the lady moved alertly to and fro before her audience, gesturing vigorously and continuously as she spoke. At every turn interesting anecdotes and witty allusions spiced the prosaic passages of her discourse on "Longevity and the Science of Living."

Flirts More Than Ever

An audience which more than half filled the auditorium laughed and applauded alternately during the lecture, and the merriment was at especially high tide when Dr. Davenport told of her marriage to a man much younger than herself, she being the proponent, and of her much later adventures, summed up in the words: "I am flirting now more than I ever did in my life." "It takes 100 years," she said, "to get even the first glimpse of reason. We educate a lot of people in these days, but they are not practical, are not logical. Most people live under a delusion and sit with their feet crossed. I have a son 87 years of age, and when people see me with him they ask, 'Why did you marry that old man?' Most people are supposed to know a lot, but they do not register."

"I have to put my shoulder to the wheel and help myself, or God will not help me. Twenty-seven years ago I was a big fat lump. But I got slender. I feel better. I take exercises. I can jump as high as the writing table, my memory is wonderful, my perception is wonderful. Yes, people may follow occultism and metaphysics, but they do not register. They do not live the life of sacrifice. Beauty depends on how you take care of it. Consider the extent to which we are turning out monstrousities. Look at the enormous number of our beauty parlors."

Victory of Mind

"There must a victory of mind and will over matter. Think of how the intelligent organs within our bodies work for us; without them you would have no life. Think of what happens when these organs are abused. You eat when you are tired, or when you are angry, and then take a pill and chase it out. Food is needed for the system, but you need somebody outside yourself to shake you up. Nobody can shake me; I shake myself. You need exercise, deep-breathing, and care of the feet. The feet have a wonderful relation to your whole health. I can walk miles and miles. You should walk as if you were walking on air, as if you had wings."

"Life, remember, is to be taken very intelligently. The body to me is wonderful and sacred, and I dislike to see women of 60 get big stomachs on themselves. People die more quickly from fear than from any other cause. Take reasonable care of yourself. In America they do not know what rest is. They have a peculiar nervous energy. They do not go to bed in time; they go out

and take all kinds of stuff. I am for natural vitality, wit, hair, sunshine and exercise, and not for artificial vitality. The great evil in America is Americanitis. Are you decent enough to understand it? It is both mental and physical. That is something we must conquer absolutely. We must never be so conservative as not to learn new things. The body is like an orchestra, every part of it related to and needed by every other. If you neglect one part the rest will suffer. There is where hygiene comes in. And in the matter of food, it is not what we eat, but what we assimilate that matters."

"I have a very old-fashioned religion. I studied the Koran and Confucius. When some one brings you a new Messiah you need to tell them to go away. I have my own Messiah. The old God is enough for me. I want the great God on whom everything depends in life. I am with God always. I am governed by God's laws, and one of his great laws is the care of our bodies. In order to stand in the universe you must stand with your own character. The best thing for you to do is to have your body light, with nice legs. Every woman is at her best when she is 75. The joy of life—is not that a wonderful thing?"

Boston Herald
April 30, 1927

8000 BOOKS RECEIVED FOR MARINE LIBRARY

Gifts May Be Left at North and South Stations

Paul F. Folsom, Boston dispatch officer for the American Merchant Marine Library Association, yesterday announced more than 8000 books have been received at his office in the Boston Public Library since the opening of the Massachusetts book week drive Monday. Books are coming in by the hundreds each day, and those collected in the larger cities of the state will be sent to Boston next week. On the first day of the campaign, 1594 volumes were received, and 2078 the second day.

Junior League members are collecting books from Back Bay and Beacon Hill districts each afternoon, and Girl Scouts are at the library receiving boxes. More than 100 chairmen are handling the collections about the state, in addition to libraries and heads of women's clubs and other organizations. Collections will continue as long as books are received and these books will be called for by notifying the appeal office at the library or the books may be left at the library or at the North and South stations.

HARVARD PROFESSOR TO LECTURE IN LIBRARY

Andre Morize, professor of French literature at Harvard, will today give the final lecture in the series conducted in French by the state university, in lecture hall, Boston Public Library. The subject will be "La Valeur Humaine de la Culture Francaise."

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST
April 1927

FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

SPENCER MILLER, JR.,
Secretary

ON April twenty-second, 1927, the Fifth National and the Second Biennial Convention of the Workers Education Bureau of America will meet in the city of Boston. The place of meeting will be the Boston Public Library, which has become one of the most notable agencies of public education in that city and a worthy example to public libraries about the country. It is perhaps worth noting that this is probably the first time that working people have made of this library a convention center; certainly it is the first time that the Bureau has used a public agency for its national conference. But there is always a first time in history, and Boston and its environs have contributed to the list of "first times in American history."

The convention of the Bureau will be an occasion for national review and approval of the character and extent of the Workers' Education movement throughout the country. Past achievements, present policies and future prospects are the broad general questions which will be considered.

The record of the past two years of the Bureau's activity has been full of events the significance of which it is not altogether easy to appraise.

First of all there has been a closer unity with the educational program of the American Federation of Labor. Two conventions of the Federation lie between the national convention of the Bureau in Philadelphia in April, 1925, and the meeting that is to take place in Boston on April 22 to 24, following Easter. Both of these conventions of the Federation at Atlantic City and Detroit have reviewed the service of the Bureau and its relation to the educational needs of the worker and have passed upon the character of that service. At Atlantic City, President Green addressed the convention in words which already have merited frequent repetition—

"I regard the work of the Workers Education Bureau as highly important. We must rely upon education in a very large measure for the advancement and development of our great movement. We must, through education, carry the message of organized labor. It must be carried through a Department of Education under the control, guidance, and authority of the American Federation of Labor. This department might be regarded as an arm of our great movement, and we want to

"The modern public library is the most universal of public servants—an institution created by the citizens of the community for the advancement of learning. The success of the public library depends on its ability to place in the hands of all those who are seeking knowledge and education books of a readable and understandable nature. I have examined with care the successive books and pamphlets which have been issued by the Workers Education Bureau of America during the past six years, and I regard these publications as distinct achievements in the popularization of knowledge. The Bureau is doing for the great body of American wage-earners, who constitute much the largest number of users of our public libraries, a unique service in the preparation and publication of books which are at once simple, brief, well written and inexpensive. Public libraries find many of these volumes a valuable supplement to the series of *Reading with a Purpose* courses which have been published by the American Library Association. I am glad to commend the publications of the Workers Education Bureau."

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
Librarian, Boston Public Library.

From: American Federationist: April 1927

make that arm strong, we want to strengthen it through the affiliation of all national and international bodies in the Workers Education Bureau."

In his address to the Detroit convention, President Green reaffirmed his estimate of the Bureau:

"I appreciate, as you must appreciate, what a strong arm this Workers Education Bureau is to the American Federation of Labor. The development of adult study classes, the work that is being done in local unions, much of it unnoticed and some of it unknown, is of tremendous value. Through this Bureau we have brought to working men and women a new vision of life, and have enabled them to live as they never lived before."

The reports and recommendations by both the Detroit and Atlantic City conventions on workers' education were in the pitch set by President Green himself. The details of those recommendations have already been the subject of due consideration in the pages of this magazine. Suffice it to say that, as a measure of complete support of the service of the Bureau, the increase of the per capita tax to one cent per member, with a minimum and a maximum figure, at the Detroit convention, stands as a notable achievement in the record of the past two years.

In the second place, the first systematic program of research into the problems of workers' education has been begun during the past two years. In 1925, a project in cooperative research was authorized to consider some of the social and economic effects of the wider use of electricity.

Under the direction of Morris L. Cooke and the Department of Social Economy and Industrial Research of Bryn Mawr College, a bibliography on this subject was prepared and published by the Bureau through its press. In October, 1926, a Research Department was established at the headquarters of the Bureau under the direction of Eduard C. Lindeman, who himself began life as a working man, to make systematic studies of such matters as courses of study and curricula of workers' classes in this country and in Europe, trade union committees and conventions, textbooks, costs of workers' education, teacher-training for workers' classes, personality traits of successful teachers, et cetera. In a word, the purpose of this new activity of the Bureau is to attack in a scientific manner those problems upon whose solution the permanence of the Workers' Education movement depends.

In the third place, there has been an expansion of the publication program of the Bureau as a result of an unconditional gift received during 1926 from the Carnegie Corporation. The Workers Education Bureau Press has been incorporated under the laws of New York and several new series added to the rapidly growing list of titles, including a Research, Organization, and Industrial Series. Thirty-five titles have appeared thus far and a dozen more will appear during the current year on subjects as varied as "The Economic History of the United States" and "Old Age Pensions."

In the fourth place, the Bureau has carried on an active service in assist-

ing labor groups in starting study classes, summer schools and institutes in different parts of the country. The assistance to a single industrial center will suffice to indicate the nature of the educational service of the Bureau: Shortly after the termination of the textile strike in Passaic, New Jersey, the problem of education for the textile workers was considered a problem of primary interest by the officials of the United Textile Workers Union. They sought the advice of the Bureau, and the result was their authorization of a survey of the educational needs of these workers. This survey was made under the direction of the Bureau, a program was agreed upon, and an educational director assigned to Passaic by the Bureau to develop this program under the general auspices of the Textile Workers' Union. While it is quite too early to make any appraisal of the success of this undertaking, it is the deliberate judgment of those who understand this situation that the program as outlined is of a most constructive character.

In the fifth place, there has been a conspicuous effort to make the Workers' Education Quarterly a more distinctive journal of interpretation of the purposes, methods and content of workers' education. Through the book review, news and lecture service of the Bureau, an attempt has been made to reach the constituency with material which is at once interesting and pertinent.

Finally, the Bureau through its official delegate, Mr. Thomas E. Burke, participated in the preliminary conference on adult education held in Denmark during the summer of 1926

and shared in shaping its plan for a world conference to be held in 1928.

These first accomplishments represent, in broad outline, some of the major activities of the Bureau which will be considered in review by the delegates at the Fifth National Convention. The present policy which has been winnowed out of the experience of the past six years may be summarized as follows: to encourage inquiry that is free and impartial; to promote education and not propaganda; to assure control that is democratic; to accept funds that are unconditioned; to recommend teaching that is cooperative and discussion that is realistic; to undertake research that is fruitful; to publish books and pamphlets that are interpretative of our modern world; and, finally, to rest the whole program of adult workers' education on a voluntary basis. By these policies the Bureau may be judged; upon these principles it hopes to grow.

"Workers' education has finished its first lap," we wrote some time ago. "It has, fortunately, developed slowly but it has now reached the point of acceptance; necessity for fighting a defensive battle no longer exists. But the next step is much more difficult; it is much easier to initiate a movement than it is to provide a satisfactory basis for its continuance. Henceforth advocates of workers' education will need to furnish something more than enthusiasm and good will. The Workers Education Bureau is conscious of the next phase of the movement and its new research program is one attempt to serve the coming need."

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1927

M. Claudel in Boston Again

Ambassador Claudel, who is a master of words, began well with the first public speech of his ambassadorship, which was his address at the American Legion dinner in this city last night. M. Claudel's reference to his studious visits to our Public Library during his service long ago in the consulate here was a pleasing reminiscence, and the grace and poise of his delivery proved the advantage which he derived from his studies at the shrine of our books. But he appeared yesterday not as the scholar, the man of letters, but as the spokesman of the French republic; and the message of national and racial comradeship which he brought was the real and true thing: "Comradeship," M. Claudel said, "is before all the art to endure and to support the other fellow because he needs us and we need him." This is worthy to remain in the hearts of the people as a maxim; and we are sure that the ancient lien of comradeship between America and France is a thing that will abide forever. It is not a question of obligations, but a matter of sympathies that cannot be shaken by any discussion of what the eloquent ambassador calls the "barbed wires of financial entanglements."

The American Legion's visit to France, and the heart-warming observances of the tenth anniversary of the entry of the United States into association with the French people on the fields of Franco's defense and our own assertion of our national rights and dignity, are a visible and tangible pledge that the "barbed wires" will be cleared away. Nothing could have better served to maintain the old comradeship than the well chosen words of Ambassador Claudel. We do not forget the pledge that France holds in the sacred bones of our young soldier dead. They died first of all for their country, but incidentally they died for the larger cause of the right of free democracies to be secure against the menace of warlike aggression.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, APRIL 26, 1927

"WORKERS"

Factory Employees and Others Depicted by Gerrit Benker

In connection with the Fifth National Convention, Workers Education Bureau of America, a group of paintings by Gerrit A. Benker is shown at the Boston Public Library. In these the human units in the great American industrial movement are once more depicted by the artist.

The exhibits are delineations of the man in jeans, the man with a shovel, the worker powerful of muscle in the glow of the great furnace which he stokes, the man with a dinner pail, the man who heaves, perspires and laughs as he labors—all these and many others stand realistically forth from Mr. Benker's canvases.

The exhibition takes on a particular significance as it is featured at the library together with books and special articles which relate directly to educational facilities, schools, colleges, classes, and other avenues open to the industrialist.

The paintings now shown have for the greater part been painted in the mills of the Hydraulic Steel Co., or the General Electric plant at Schenectady where Mr. Benker was the guest of the management for many months.

"The great purpose behind Benker's art is to show that all necessary work, honestly performed, is of equal dignity and worthy of equal respect; that no matter what our work may be, we are all engaged in a common task, all interdependent upon one another. He believes that if the greatest kind of art is the art of living, it lies within the field of the fine arts to show the way of life. To him industry and business form an epic, a drama, a great picture, in which each of us should feel the importance of the part he is playing."

The Sunday Post

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1927

Frenchman First to See Need For Hub Library

Historical Brochure Reveals New Stories of Old Boston



Nicholas Marie Alexandre (Vattemare) of Paris, France, showing him as an actor (Boston Public Library Collection).

Replete in interesting anecdotes and historical information the State Street Trust Company has issued their second brochure on "France and New England."

Boston and immediate vicinity comes in of course for the larger share of attention and many facts long since forgotten or even never known by the present generation have been chronicled and written most absorbingly for the lover of ancient happenings.

The chapter in the book entitled "France in Boston" among other things has this to say:

"There are in Boston a number of connecting links with our twice ally, France, and we believe it will be of interest to describe in this chapter the different objects in our city that serve as continual reminders of the aid, of various kinds, rendered us by that country. Likewise, we have included the memorials and tablets that have been erected in Greater Boston for the purpose of commemorating those Frenchmen who have so well deserved our everlasting gratitude and thanks."

To begin with, one of the most important links, and probably the least known, has to do with our public library; for it was a Frenchman, Alexandre Vattemare by name, who gave to this city the plan for starting one here. Vattemare, whose real name was Nicholas Marie Alexandre, also originated a system of international exchange of books, works of art and documents between France and America, as well as with other European countries.

We believe that New Englanders will be interested in following the unique career of this versatile Frenchman, who distinguished himself as surgeon, actor, ventriloquist and student. He was born in Paris in 1797 of a Norman family, his

father being an advocate of considerable importance in that city. The latter retired to a small estate at Lisieux in Normandy, and it was there that he discovered his son's extraordinary accomplishments of impersonation and ventriloquism.

Imitated the Devil

One day, while playing hide and seek with a companion, young Alexandre wished to elude his friend, and so, in a feigned voice, made him believe he was hiding in a cellar nearby. His companion searched in vain for the origin of the voice, and then, in despair, complained to Alexandre's father, who assisted in the search, this time to hear the voice changed to that of an old woman, groaning and crying for help. Soon afterwards he was almost caught in the act of imitating the devil in a chimney of a farmhouse nearby, but succeeded in escaping by jumping a ditch and running away.

The wife of the household was made ill by his prank, and the husband lodged a complaint with the Alexandre family. Nothing could persuade the youthful prodigy to give up his practical jokes.

Wherever Alexandre Vattemare went, though his taste led him to the libraries, and soon he conceived the idea of effecting an exchange among the nations of books, documents relative to municipal administration and agriculture and scientific works. For 12 years he devoted himself to European libraries and museums, and in May, 1839, he came to prosecute his hobby. He had obtained Lafayette's approval of his undertaking just previous to the great General's death a few years before.

It was seven years later before his suggestion had a definite result. In the meantime, the need for public libraries was being apparent to scholars, and Vattemare's seed germinated. In 1842 he sent to Boston 50 volumes as a present from the city of Paris, returning again in 1847 to renew his appeal, which this time met with success.

In August, 1847, a joint special committee of the City Council, headed by Mayor Quincy, was directed to "consider and report to what acknowledgment and return should be made to the city of Paris for its gift of books and to provide a place for same."

It may now be well to turn our attention to the State House, the cornerstone of which was laid by the son of a French exile to this country, Apollon Rivoltre, a name which he later changed into the simple Paul Revere in order that New Englanders might more easily spell and pronounce it. The Massachusetts Historical Society has many objects of Franco-American interest, chief of which is a suit of clothes, probably of French manufacture, that was worn by Benjamin Franklin the year of the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between America and France in 1778.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1927

Mayor Nichols today reappointed Rev. Arthur T. Connolly a member of the board of library trustees. Mr. Connolly was first appointed to the board by Mayor Curley in 1916.

Boston Transcript

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TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1927

THE WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons and future Socialist Prime Minister of Great Britain, as reported in the New Leader, April 23, predicts the inevitable rise of Socialism. He says: "The socialist movement as such is growing at a rapid pace. All classes of workers, middle classes, intelligentsia, are flocking to the Socialist standard." The mayor of New York sent a special boat to escort him to town. "Fifty newsmen cheered him and a band blared forth his welcome," while Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was a lone passenger on a revenue cutter from the Aquatania into port.

In proof of Mr. MacDonald's statement, the Workers Education Bureau, a pure Socialist movement, held a two-days' conference at the Boston Public Library last week. The governor and mayor were on their program with speeches of welcome, also Mr. Charles F. D. Edden, director of the Boston Public Library. Mr. James H. Maurer, president of the Workers Education Bureau since 1921, was also a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party for six terms; he is a member of the Conference for Progressive Political Action; vice president of the League for Industrial Democracy; member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; a member of the International Committee for Political Prisoners and many other Socialist-Communist organizations.

Fania M. Cohn, one of the founders and now vice president of the Workers Education Bureau, was born in Russia and was a member of the Socialist Revolutionary party there from 1901 to 1904. She organized the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in Chicago in 1915; she is a member of the executive committee of Pioneer Youth of America; member of the executive committee of the Pioneer School; a member of the executive committee of the League for Industrial Democracy; a member of the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. She represented the Workers Education Bureau at the International Conference on Workers Education organized by the Socialist parties belonging to the Second International in Brussels in August, 1922. In a report of this conference (page 14) Miss Cohn says:

"In these splendid surroundings the First International Conference on Workers Education, called by the Belgium Labor College, was held Aug. 16-17. Floating over the entrance to the main building was the red Socialist flag, a symbol not only of the auspices under which the college came into being, but also of the spirit of human brotherhood."

The rest of the committee of the Workers Education Bureau Conference in Boston are all allied with Socialist organizations.

"The question is whether America will allow itself to be degraded into a Communist and Socialist State or whether it will remain American. . . . In this contest there is but one place for a real American to stand." (President Coolidge, Speech of Sept. 5, 1924.)

HAURDET A. BROTHINGHAM

Boston, April 27, 1927.

Mr. Connolly Heads Library Board

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston held yesterday Mr. Arthur T. Connolly was elected president, Louis E. Kirstein, vice president, and Miss Della Jean Deery, clerk, for the ensuing year.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1927

Published every day in the year at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, by Boston Publishing Company.

Reappointed Library Trustee by Nichols



THE REV. ARTHUR T. CONNOLLY

The mayor yesterday reappointed the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly a member of the board of library trustees. He was first appointed to the board by Mayor Curley in 1916.

Later in the day Mr. Connolly was elected president of the library trustees at the annual meeting of the board. Mr. Louis E. Kirstein was elected vice-president and Miss Della J. Deery, clerk.

Christian Science Monitor
May 7 - 1927

LIBRARY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF ENGLISH

Means of making the Boston Public Library of most service to persons perplexed by questions of English usage is to be the special subject for discussion at a meeting of the extension service committee, to be held next Tuesday evening in the staff lecture room of the library. Dr. Francis K. Ball and David M. Cheney are to lead the discussion. There will be echoes of the "Is and Are" controversy and the original scrapbook of comments, collected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will be displayed.

Frank H. Chase is to speak briefly on the extension service and its publications. Miss Marion G. Eaton and George W. Lee will speak on the "Union Catalogue."

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1927

ARMENIAN POET TO LECTURE

Arshag Chobanian Will Speak on the "Poetry and Art of Armenia" at the Public Library on May 19

Arshag Chobanian, Armenian poet, will deliver a lecture illustrated with lantern slides on "The Poetry and Art of Armenia" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, Thursday evening, May 19, at eight o'clock. He has been a resident of Paris for thirty-five years, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, especially for his translations of the work of Armenian authors into French. Mr. Chobanian lectures in French.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1927

VARIETY IN MUSIC WEEK

Civic Festival Opens Friday Afternoon—Civic Symphony Orchestra to Play Saturday Night in Jordan Hall

In the Music Week observance, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, its ninety players, assisted by a chorus of 100, will give a concert in Jordan Hall at 8.15 Saturday night. As the third concert by the orchestra this year, the program contains several novel features, including Mr. Wagner's own composition, "In Memoriam," for women's voices, orchestra, organ and harp, dedicated to the soldiers of the World War.

This orchestra is an outgrowth of the orchestral work in the high schools of the city. Graduates of these schools formed the nucleus to which have been added musicians who wished to practise in symphonic music.

With this concert and the convalescence of high school glee clubs on Friday afternoon, also in Jordan Hall, Boston Music Week will be well under way. A number of churches will give special music on Sunday. On Monday evening the People's Choral Union will give Gounod's Mass in the Dudley Street Baptist Church beginning at 7.45 P. M. George Sawyer Dunham will conduct. The union will be assisted by James R. Houghton, baritone, and Mrs. Abbie Conley Rice, contralto. On Monday evening at 8.15 a Boston composers' program is to be given in Jordan Hall. It has been arranged by the MacDowell Club chorus, Miss Elsie Windsor Bird, chairman, and the music division of the Boston Public Library, Richard C. Appel in charge.

Tuesday will be music day in the department stores. The Jordan Marsh Company will give a program in its assembly hall. Filene's band and orchestra, conducted by C. C. Young, will play in the store throughout the day. The under Harry Towe, will sing and also will be heard over the radio. The Shepard Stores chorus will sing in the store and also will broadcast and there will be specialties in the music department of the store. The Gilchrist Company is featuring a new orchestra. On Tuesday at 8.15 P. M. the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra will give its first public performance in assembly hall of the Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls.

The New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists will hold its annual meeting in Boston on May 17 and 18 and will give an organ recital in Trinity Church on May 18. Throughout the week there will be University Extension lectures on music appreciation arranged as follows:

May 12, 9.15 A. M.—Gilchrist Co. (employees only), Mrs. James A. Moyer.
May 18, 4.00 P. M.—Public Library, John B. Marshall, B. U.

May 18, 8.30 A. M.—The Shepard Stores (employees only), Mrs. Mary G. Reed.
May 18, 2.30 P. M.—Jordan Marsh Co., Stuart Mason, N. E. Con.
May 18, 8.00-9.00 P. M.—High School of Practical Arts, Grace May Rustman.
May 18, 8.00 P. M.—Dorchester High School, Mrs. Mary G. Reed.
May 18, 2.30-5.00 P. M.—Houghton & Dutton Co., broadcasting from Station WDEL, John B. Marshall, B. U.
May 19, 8.30 A. M.—R. H. White Co., Mrs. Mary G. Reed.
May 19, 8.00-9.00 P. M.—English High School, Miss Mary Terrell.

May 20, 8.00 P. M.—Teachers' College, John A. O'Shea.
May 20, 8.00 P. M.—Methuene School, Stuart Mason.

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TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1927

MAYOR DEMANDS MORE TEAMWORK FROM DEPARTMENTS

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Municipal Department Heads
at City Hall

At the first general meeting he had called of municipal department heads, Mayor Nichols today demanded of them more service in return for the extra appropriations carried in the new budget, which he said he had with pleasure signed a few moments before. In passing he gave it as his opinion that Boston had always been one of the best governed cities in the country.

The city had been caused too much trouble and expense to get the money necessary for its expenses, the mayor said, in describing the progress of the budget through the Legislature, the governor's office and back to the City Council. He suggested that department heads prepare their estimates earlier next year. "You might well be thinking of them now," he continued, "your estimates should be in by Nov. 1, as I intend to have the budget in shape so that I can take it to the Legislature before Jan. 1 and get it before the Council by Jan. 31, as contemplated in the charter."

"This city has done more for its people than any other city, I think, and its citizens get more for their money than anywhere else, but naturally the cost has increased." In spite of this, Mayor Nichols said the present budget is proportionately lower than for a period of years, but denied that it should be called a victory for his administration. "The victory will come," he explained, "when that money is wisely and economically expended."

Wants More Vigor in Work

"I want to see the work of the departments prosecuted with more vigor," the mayor continued. "I want to see those services rendered. I think the taxpayers are willing to pay for what they want but, like you and me, they want what they pay for. When we get money we have got to make good with it."

With the idea that to save ten cents in taxes was a moral victory Mayor Nichols differed widely, believing, he said, that the city ought to have all of those services which free citizens need to surround and protect their homes and specifying the best health service and the best schoolhouses among them. He dwelt also on the economic value as well as the personal comfort in Boston's improved snow removal system.

Turning to the particular problems of the department heads, Mayor Nichols warned them that if they do not keep track of their help, they will find a spirit of ease and indifference manifest that will not help them in their work. "I demand co-operation from you," he added, "and you should have it from your personnel."

More Comprehensive Reports

One fault he found with them was that they do not answer requests from members of the city council relative to the departments. "I have a bundle of such requests in my office now that aren't answered and I am sick of having the council say I don't answer them. I want the information from you to do so."

Of the monthly reports sent by them to him, Mayor Nichols stated that some are good and some gave only the merest outline. He wants these to be just as full as possible, he said, adding, "In them, don't hesitate to make suggestions to me. Everyone else does and there is no reason why you should be reticent."

The mayor said he did not object to criticism but found it helpful, and did not even blame the Finance Commission, which made as many mistakes as any tribunal. In spite of hard words, Mayor Nichols gave it as his opinion, at the conclusion of his talk, that Boston was and always had been one of the best governed cities in the country and said that Boston City Hall compares favorably with any other enterprise, public or private, of its size.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927

In the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, Miss Eva Le Gallienne will speak informally on her theater in New York, its background and its purposes. She is an engaging speaker and such shillbooths as "civic" and "community service" should not deprive her of a sympathetic audience.

OUR BOSTON

MAY, 1927

THE LIBRARY STORY HOUR

By ALICE M. JORDAN

Supervisor of Work with Children, Boston Public Library

"My little brother always asks me to tell him the stories at night. On stormy and cold nights I stay in my sister's house and tell them to her and the children with great pleasure and joy. Before I did not bother to stay in the house."

So writes a boy about the stories he heard told by the story-teller who came from the Boston Public Library to the school which he attended. A pleasant picture, that, the little group of eager listeners on a winter night absorbed in the traditional pastime which links a city dwelling place with the firesides of a far-away time and with story-tellers of every land and clime.

It is significant that the narrator, telling his stories "with great pleasure and joy," found the rôle of story-teller sufficiently rewarding to keep him at home, plainly an unwonted proceeding. Truly, as has been said, "the joy of reading is not a thousandth part of the joy of telling and hearing."

When the Public Library adopted story-telling as a regular activity some sixteen years ago, it was only adding to its work with children a feature already tried out successfully in other cities. One of the functions of a modern library is to prove how delightful, how rewarding, and how indispensable are the treasures stored away in the books on its shelves. And the practice of introducing some of these books by means of story-telling to the younger readers is of all ways the most satisfactory.

For a year our story-teller had volunteered her services, at the South End Branch Library, as evidence of her belief that the best way to

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"I want to see the work of the departments prosecuted with more vigor," the mayor continued. "I want to see these services rendered. I think the taxpayers are willing to pay for what they want but, like you and me, they want what they pay for. When we get money we have got to make good with it."

With the idea that to save ten cents in taxes was a moral victory Mayor Nichols differed widely, believing, he said, that the city ought to have all of those services which free citizens need to surround and protect their homes and supplying the best health service and the best schoolhouses among them. He dwelt also on the economic value as well as the personal comfort in Boston's improved snow removal system.

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OUR BOSTON

make a book known to readers is by the time-honored method of word of mouth. The first note of approbation came from across the sea. It happened that an enterprising Boston reporter found in the appointment of an official story-teller at the Library, a news item of sufficient interest to be given space in his paper. From the Boston daily it was copied by an English journalist who warmly endorsed the new departure, and congratulated the Boston Library for its vision and forward-looking program. And this story hour grew in popularity and became thirty-one story hours for each of the thirty-one branch libraries.

The plan of the story hour is briefly this: Once a week for a stated number of months, groups of boys and girls are gathered into the library rooms in different parts of the city to listen to tales from myth, legend, and history, of real life, of heroic achievement, of fancy, and of fun. We have thrilled as the Wooden Horse is drawn within the walls of Troy, we have sailed the purple seas with wise Odysseus, we have traversed the long road to a Crusade with Richard the Lion Hearted, we have fared forth with Roland at Roncesvalles. Nor is it classic literature alone on which the story tellers draw for the source of enjoyment. Kanana in the deserts of Arabia, Master Skylark singing before Queen Elizabeth, Katrinka, the Russian child, Mowgli, and Dr. Dolittle have become familiar friends in Boston circles. To hear Mr. Cronan tell the adventures of Pip, from "Great Expectations," to an evening group of boys at the North End Branch; to see row upon row of shining dark eyes and parted breathless lips, is to have a new experience in surprise and creepy suspense.

That the story hour supplies a need is evident to one who sees, week by week, the rooms well filled with children who come of their own free will for the sheer delight of hearing a story told. Outside attractions are many. Motion picture houses are always open, their gaudy allurements are flaunted in every quarter, yet here at one library, there are sixty children, at another, one hundred and fifty, who love stories and books enough to give up play, and pass by the movies, for the weekly story hour.

All over the city, Mr. and Mrs. Cronan and Mrs. Powers can number the friends with whom they have shared stories of idealism, of patriotism, of delicate fancy or quaint humor. Often, as they thread their way through crowded streets, they are spied by the sharp eyes of a newsboy or a messenger, and greeted with a keen inquiry for the face of some favorite hero. When we hear it said that boys nowadays do not care to read about knights, we only wish the speakers could see the absorbed attention of library groups as they hear such a tale as "The

OUR BOSTON

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Drawing of the Sword," or could mark the insistent demands that follow for another "knight story."

All this genuine interest in literature leads to the reading of books. Last year, more than two million books were drawn from the Public Library on children's cards, and the influence of the story-telling was noted in the quality of the books chosen. After hearing a story that stimulates imagination or gives pleasure, most children like to read it for themselves and so they hasten at once to get it at the Library. Although there are never enough copies to meet the first demand, the interest often continues for weeks, or until it is satisfied by the book being obtained.

But in some of the smaller libraries there is no adequate room for gathering together groups of children, without interfering with the comfort of adult readers, and in these localities the story-tellers go into the schools. There they find an audience already assembled. This audience is a responsive one, grateful for a half hour which is to them both refreshment and revelation. Thus the schools provide the opportunity to interest large numbers of children in fine stories. Incidentally, this strengthens the bond between school and library, and reaches those children who seldom or never find their way into library buildings, thus introducing them to romance and mystery, to fairy lands and glorious quests. By this means good stories reach the elder sister who, as soon as school is out, has to take care of the younger children; they reach the boy who does the household cooking and washing because his mother is at work, and that group of out-of-school workers who sell papers, run errands, and even "pick coal" to increase the family income.

Many teachers and masters welcome the story-teller to the classrooms at any hour, since the value of this work has been so clearly demonstrated. "The latchstring of this school is always out to you; you could not come too often to us. I know of nothing outside the school which has been such a help." So runs the testimony of one master.

Story-telling is a fine art of great value at the present time. The "magic power of evoking pictures" in the eye of the mind needs all the more strengthening in these days when dependence upon the pictures on the screen is all but universal. It is to the library story hour that we must look for nourishment of the rare power of visualization, the ability to see with the "inward eye."

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927

ARMENIAN POET IS SPEAKER AT LIBRARY

Arshag Chobanian, Armenian poet and author, lectured last night in the Public Library, translating into French examples of contemporary, middle age and classic Armenian poetry. He also showed lantern slides of Armenian architecture, both modern and ancient, dating back to the sixth century. Mr. Chobanian, who is making a lecture tour of the country, is a member of many French literary societies.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927

In the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, Miss Eva Le Gallienne will speak informally on her theater in New York its background and its purposes. She is an engaging speaker and such shibboleths as "civic" and "community service" should not deprive her of a sympathetic audience.

10

OUR BOSTON



SMALL MODERN SUB-
URBAN HOUSE

LOUISBURG SQUARE



TYPICAL BOSTON DWELLINGS

MEMORIAL LIONS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY NEVER DECORATED



Memorial to Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry on Main Staircase of Boston Public Library

Several veterans of the Civil War have recently called attention to the fact that the stone lions on the main staircase of the Boston Public Library, placed there in memory of the 2d and 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, have never been decorated on Memorial Day. It is suggested that they would be most appropriate subjects for special attention May 30.

The lion on the left is devoted to the 20th Infantry. On the front of the tall pedestal of marble are two inscriptions. The upper one bears the names of the battles in which the regiment participated:

"Ball's Bluff—Fair Oaks—Glendale—Malvern Hill—Antietam—Fredericksburg—Marye's Heights—Gettysburg—Bristoe's Station—The Wilderness—Spotsylvania—Cold Harbor—Petersburg—Appomattox Court House."

Below is a bronze wreath, within

which is the inscription: "Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, 1861-1865."

On the other side of the pedestal is the dedication: "In honor of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and in remembrance of the officers and men who fell in its ranks, this monument has been given to the City of Boston."

The lion on the right, for the Second Regiment, is similarly inscribed, except that the list of battles is different. The Second Infantry took part, according to the inscription, in the engagements at "Winchester—1862—Cedar Mountain—Antietam—Chancellorsville—Gettysburg—Resaca—Atlanta—The March to the Sea—Savannah—Sherman's Carolina Campaign."

So far as known, no one, since the lions were placed in their position in the library, decades ago, has paid any special honor to them on Memorial Day.

DRAMA NOT FOR MONEY-MAKING

Eva Le Gallienne Declares
Beauty Is Independent
of Profit

ACTRESS SPEAKS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Eva Le Gallienne, whose artistic energy and creative spirit has amazed the theatrical world since she began direction of the New York Civic Repertory Theatre Company, a step that was preceded by her many noted interpretations of important roles, expressed her positive and persuasive views of the civic theatre movement to a crowd of several hundred in the lecture hall of the Public Library yesterday afternoon.

"You cannot make money out of beauty," she insisted, "or, at least, you shouldn't. It has always been so. We recall the old Indian traditions, where the healer, blessed with a marvelous curative sense, lost his power when he commercialized it. We must not try to make a lot of money out of the theatre, we should think of it as an instrument for giving life, and quickening life; a means of making life worth while."

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

"Of course, there has to be a way to adequate treatment of financial problems, but why make finances the entire life of the theatre? Other arts don't do it. Take painting, for instance. You have the great masterpieces, even though there are a few cigarette advertisements born of the art. But in the theatre, it seems that it is all cigarette advertisements and no thought for beauty."

Mrs. Le Gallienne predicted that every big city in the country would sooner or later have to have a repertory theatre, theatres of Europe prove it can be done, she argued, and it will have to be done here.

To a question from the audience as to whether she favored a municipal repertory theatre for Boston, she replied: "Yes, most certainly, provided the state has nothing to do with the artistic direction."

"The repertory theatre is needed because it is practical. Those that have failed in the past were not repertory theatres. They put on one play; if it was a success, they ran it as long as possible, if it wasn't they closed up. The real repertory has a number of plays, any of which may be a success which can carry the burden of playing those with less of a popular appeal, but which nevertheless are worthy from an artistic standpoint."

"We put on eight plays, two of which will be successful. The two will carry the other six and the public will have been given a wide range of interesting and valuable things. So you see how it is practical. When a manager puts on a play, he is making a gamble, and everything is on the one play. When the Repertory produces several works, even if only one is a success, it will carry the others, and a mission of good

for the theatre has been performed."

"Now in the Repertory we get something new. If we weep all night in the 'Cradle Song,' then we look forward to tomorrow, when we will laugh in 'La Locandiera.' It keeps you alive and alert, and to be intensely alive is the most important thing in the theatre."

The lecture was under the auspices of the dramatic department of the Community Service of Boston.

The "Public Library of the High Seas" An attractive, an intriguing line this is. Indeed, that is one of an editor's annoyances about the American Merchant Marine Library Association. Good friends of the association are all the time putting out attractive and intriguing lines. Immediately after an editor has been hooked by a text, and after he has valiantly decided, "Well, I shall print this one more, but that will be enough for this year," another line appears, and he is hooked again. The editor can't help himself, and, what is more, the association can't help either. There is just one dominant reason why friends of this association are constantly full of attractive publicity lines. The reason is, that the association's work itself is attractive, strongly appealing to the imagination as an almost romantic work, strongly commending itself to one's intelligence as a very useful work. And when any society is doing a job as good as that, and doing it as well as this association does, publicists can accomplish nothing whatever, no matter how hard they try, to stop or limit its publicity.

With this introduction, the Librarian offers still another brief text concerning the "Books for Seamen" idea. Only a small part of it is either news or even new. But it is an exceedingly good and clear explanation of the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association by a man who knows the facts. And, then, remember it is entitled, "The Public Library of the High Seas." Of course, after that, one must read it:

In a very quiet manner there is being carried forward a branch of library service which is remarkably successful. This is the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, an organization formed under the direction of Mrs. Henry Howard of Cleveland, O., formerly a resident of Brookline. Until this service began libraries had never been part of the equipment of the ships of the Merchant Marine. Today every freight-carrying ship whether in the coastal, intercoastal or foreign trade, sailing under the flag of the United States of America, has a sea-going library aboard. Each library consists of fifty books of fiction and twenty-five of non-fiction, such as history, travel, sciences, biography, mathematics, etc., making a comprehensive selection. In the year 1926 458 libraries were placed on ships at the port of Boston alone.

Obviously the greatest demand on the service is for entertainment, hence the large proportion of fiction. But the feature of education is of great importance and the requests for books to be used for study are many. For instance—many boys run away from home and school to go to sea; when they come in contact with the officers they soon realize their lack of education and then take on some line of study usually beginning with arithmetic. The distribution of arithmetics alone runs into the thousands.

The moral effect from reading and study makes for more efficient seamen and promotes a more contented attitude generally.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the active committee, and of Mrs. George R. Fearing, chairman of the book collection committee, a statewide appeal has been recently made through the good offices of women's clubs, libraries and churches. The collection of books began April 25, and to date, May 25, there have been received 29,000 books at the dispatch office of the American Merchant Marine Library in the Public Library of Boston.

The trustees of the library realizing the value of this library extension service, have approved the generous permission of Mr. C. F. D. Belden to establish the Boston office of the A. M. M. L. A. in the Public Library. Other dispatch offices are at New York, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

To pay the expenses of distribution and care of these books gifts of money are acceptable at any time.

Boston American

June 3 - 1926

Public Library Head Raps Censorship

Book censorship, whether accomplished through action of the courts, by hint of district attorneys, from reports of unofficial committees, or as a result of pulpit thunderings, reacts immediately upon the Boston Public Library, causing a "run" on the library copies of the books in question, and at the same time an almost automatic removal of the volumes from circulation, says Charles F. D. Belden, librarian.

"I am sure that nine-tenths of the books banned would not have the slightest effect upon public morals if sensational attention were not drawn to them," he said.

"It is absurd that a great institution like the Boston Library should be forced to keep out of the hands of serious readers books which twenty years from now will be looked upon as depicting actual cross-sections of American life of today."

Recent book lists that the library's choice of fiction is not of the emasculated type.

MYSTER" STORIES LIKED.

"We do not stick to just goody-goody books," the librarian stated. "We know pretty well what our

readers want. We know that detective stories are always popular. We know that there is always an eager demand for stores of adventure. Oppenheim is always popular; so is Mary Roberts Rinehart."

Latest lists show such authors as Warwick Deeping, Percy Marks, David Lawrence, whose writing may generally be counted upon for glitter and spice. John Erskine, whose "Galahad" is no Sunday School manual, finds a place in the recent additions.

Of the less sensational present-day writers are found no less than five

of the Gibbs family, namely, Anthony, A. Hamilton, George, Jeanette Philip and Sir Philip. Then there are Zane Grey, Hergesheimer, Samuel Merwin, Maurice Hewlett, Henry James, Jr., Dan Polling, Gertrude Stein, W. L. George, Christopher Morley and Louis Tracy.

"Every ten days we receive from 20 to 30 new books," said Mr. Belden.

MANY ARE DISCARDED.

"Half of these are immediately discarded by our reading committee as worthless. These you can always find in the 300 circulating libraries of Greater Boston to be had for a couple of cents a day. From those considered desirable we select as many as our funds permit. We are handicapped by lack of funds for purchase of books, and have to consider the large number of branches to be supplied.

"During the last year we have added 467 new fiction titles, of which 57 were in the juvenile class and 41 in foreign languages; in other words, about one new adult English fiction title for every day in the year. In many cases we bought as many as 30 or 40 copies of a single title.

"Altogether, 8,260 copies of these 467 books were bought. Even at that, we do not have enough to supply our central library and the 31 branches. The best that we can do is to put four or five copies in the central library; a few in two or three of the most important branches, and the rest in our reserves."

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN
FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1927

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Congressional Library Head Honored in Book of Essays

Friends Give Dr. Herbert Putnam Testimonial on 30th Anniversary.

Dr. Herbert Putnam was honored at the Library of Congress yesterday by being made the recipient of a volume of 61 essays written by as many contributors, printed and presented in commemoration of his thirtieth anniversary as librarian of Congress.

The volume is entitled "Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam by His Colleagues and Friends on His Thirtieth Anniversary as Librarian of Congress." Six hundred copies were printed and published by the Yale University Press under the joint editorship of Dr. William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale.

Dr. Putnam also was presented with a check for \$1,000 for the purchase of rare musical autographs or editions by the recently organized Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, of which Speaker Nicholas Longworth is president.

Contributors Are Guests.

Following presentation of the volume of essays at noon, the contributors present, of whom there were about 30, were guests of the chiefs of division at a luncheon in the round-table rooms at the Library of Congress. After luncheon Dr. Putnam was given a testimonial volume signed by members of the library staff who have been in the service for fifteen years or longer.

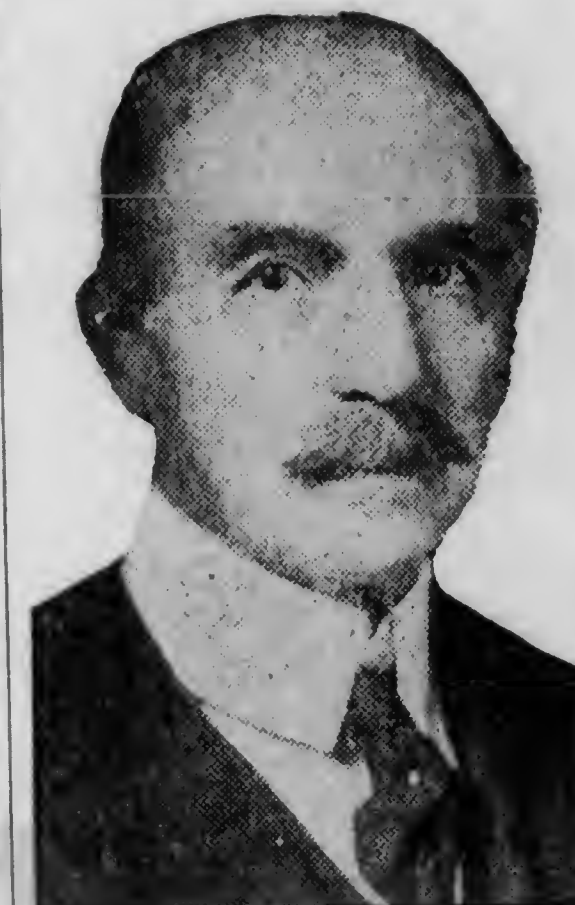
Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the joint committee on the Library of Congress, is the author of the first essay in the volume and writes on "The Library." Senator Theodore E. Burton and Senator Frederick H. Gillett follow, each with an essay entitled "Herbert Putnam." Miss Gratia A. Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, writes on "Mr. Putnam and the Minneapolis Public Library." Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, on "The Library Service of Herbert Putnam in Boston." Richard R. Bowker, editor of the Library Journal, on "The Appointment of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress." Melvil Dewey on "Herbert Putnam" and Dr. William Warner Bishop, who before he became librarian of the University of Michigan, was superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress, on "Thirty Years of the Library of Congress, 1899 to 1929."

Others Follow.

Then follow the 53 other contributors in alphabetical order, among them, from abroad, Jean Jules Jusserand, formerly Ambassador of France to the United States; Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Dr. Hugo A. Kreuss, general director of the Prussian State Library; M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the National Library of France; T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations, and Mgr. Eugene Tisserant, of the Library of the Vatican.

Maps accompany two of the essays, and there are also in the volume five portraits of Dr. Putnam. One is from the album of the class of 1883, Harvard College; three are dated, respectively, 1898, 1900 and 1912. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph by Miss Laura Gilpin, of a portrait bust of Dr. Putnam executed in 1923 by his daughter, Miss Brenda Putnam, who was at the presentation.

Of the contributors mentioned, Senator Fess, Senator Gillett, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Keogh, Mr. Belden and Mr. Bowker



DR. HERBERT PUTNAM

were in the company at the library yesterday and with them Representative Robert Luce, chairman of the House committee on the library; Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Miss Grace D. Guest and Mrs. Franklin H. Ellis, of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress; Mrs. Frederick W. Ashley, Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts; Charles Henry Butler, Dr. J. David Thompson, secretary of the American Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, and these other contributors to the volume.

Other Contributors.

Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. J. Christian Day, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, Yale University; Dr. George F. Bowerman, District of Columbia; Miss Linda A. Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library; Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the California State Library, Sacramento; Dr. Allen J. Johnson, editor of the Dictionary of American Biography; Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of the John Hay Library, Brown University; Dr. William C. Lane, librarian emeritus, Harvard University; Leonard L. Mackall, Savannah, Ga.; Carl H. Milan, secretary of the American Library Association; Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Boston News-Clip Bureau
8 BOSWORTH STREET
BOSTON MASS.

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

141925

...which fits their needs. For example, if a man cannot judge various degrees of speed correctly, he will be given intensive training in judging speed.

HAVE TO REPAIR LIBRARY STEPS

Menace to Public Safety at Dartmouth St. Front

On the basis of reports that the granite platform along the Dartmouth street front of the Public Library is in an "extremely hazardous" condition, menacing public safety, Mayor Nichols has approved the awarding of a contract up to \$45,000 without advertisement for the reconstruction of the front steps, it was revealed late yesterday.

Although regulations governing the award of city contracts in excess of \$1000 require the city to advertise for bids from contractors, the job has been given in this case to the L. D. Willett and Sons Company of this city as an emergency measure, upon the warning of architects and consulting engineers that delay would constitute a menace to safety.

Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library reassured the public last night that there is no danger to ordinary traffic of pedestrians entering and leaving the library, for it is still safe to use the front steps under normal conditions. But he warned that the assembly of a crowd on the top platform would be dangerous.

The determination of the Mayor to have the work performed without delay crystallized into action when President Louis E. Kirstein of the Board of Library Trustees applied for the immediate award of the contract, in a letter pointing out the conclusions of his experts.

It's all right to call a plane "she," but never call a she "plain."

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JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE TO VISIT BOSTON

**SHE WILL COME NEXT WEEK WITH
AMBASSADOR MATSUDAIRA AND
THEIR DAUGHTERS TO SEE HIS-
TORIC PLACES**

A desire to inspect the landmarks of Boston and to view its collections of art will bring Madame Itoko Matsudaira, the wife of the Japanese ambassador, to the United States, and their two daughters, Setsuko and Masuko, to this city next Tuesday evening for a visit which will extend until Friday morning. They will be guests of the Japan Society of Boston.

Ambassador Matsudaira will accompany his family to Boston, but because he wishes to make the occasion a period of rest from his official duties in Washington, he has asked not to be included in the functions which are being arranged. He will be entertained informally by former Governor Channing H. Cox, who is the honorary Japanese consul in Boston, and will give a private luncheon for him Wednesday.

Tours which Madame Matsudaira and her two daughters will take to scenes intimately connected with early American history both in and around Boston will occupy virtually all of Wednesday and Thursday. Their presence in Boston will be marked also by a series of receptions which will be brought to a close Thursday evening when several hundred members and friends of the Japan Society will gather at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in their honor and in testimony of the increasing ties of friendship that are binding Japan and the United States.

Arriving at the Back Bay station Tuesday evening at 8.40 o'clock, Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira and their daughters will be met by the reception committee of the Japan Society, comprising Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Abbot, Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, Kojiké Tomita and Miss Chio Hirano, who will escort the party to the Copley-Plaza.

To See Historic Buildings

On Wednesday the itinerary of Madame Matsudaira and Setsuko and Masuko will include visits to the State House, the Old South Church and the old State House, Faneuil Hall, Old North Church and Paul Revere's House—visits which Madame Matsudaira expressed a particular desire to make when she was in Boston about a year ago.

Following these trips the party will be taken to Wellesley, where they will be guests of President Ellen F. Pendleton at luncheon at Tower Court. They will be shown about the campus by student escorts. Later they will go to Miss Alice Longfellow's home at 105 Brattle street, Cambridge, after which they will be entertained at tea by President Ada M. Comstock of Radcliffe College. A dinner will be given for them in the evening by W. Cameron Forbes.

On Thursday Madame Matsudaira and her daughters will devote much of their time viewing the art centers of the city. At 9.30 o'clock they will be taken to the Boston Public Library, where they will be shown about the building by Charles F. D. Belden, librarian. The remainder of the morning will be devoted to visiting the Museum of Fine Arts and the Gardner Museum. In the afternoon the party will motor to Concord for an inspection of the historical interests of the city under the direction of Mrs. Grafton Abbot and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins. At 4.30 o'clock they will be entertained at tea by Mrs. William Wheeler.

The reception arranged by the Japan Society will begin at 8.30 o'clock at the Copley-Plaza. In the receiving line will be Edward L. Gulick, president of the society; Ambassador Matsudaira, if he decides to attend; Madame Matsudaira, Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, Mrs. Gulick, Mrs. Channing H. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Millet and Dr. Everett O. Fisk. A buffet supper will be served at 8.30.

Has Distinguished Lineage

Madam Matsudaira, around whom these series of functions will center, belongs in her native country to a house whose members prior to the Restoration were the feudal lords of Hizen, one of the four clans which fought in 1867-1868 to restore to the emperor the actual power of the State. She is the second daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, who was at one time the Japanese ambassador to Italy. Her niece is Princess Yi of Korea.

The committee of the Japan Society in charge of the reception include Miss Rose L. Dexter, chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Allen, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Channing H. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus E. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, W. Cameron Forbes, Augustus Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Millet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tomita, Courtney Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Gulick, Miss Sophie C. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren.

The Matsudairas will return to Washington Friday morning at 8.30 o'clock.

The Boston Post

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1927

HUB NOW SELLING INK AS SIDE LINE

**No More May Public Library Be
Used As Free Filling Station—
Penny a Shot, New Rule**

The magnanimous city of Boston furnishes its citizens and visitors within the gates with free water, free parking space, free parks, free bathing and a number of other things for nothing. But the said same city of Boston has officially gone out of the free ink business.

The following notice has been posted in the Boston Public Library:

HERE'S THE NOTICE

"The Public Library of the city of Boston.

"Readers who desire to fill their fountain pens should now be referred to the postcard counter on the second floor of the library, where ink has been provided for the purpose at a charge of 1 cent per fill. (Signed)

"CHARLES A. BELDEN,

"Director of the Public Library."

On first reading those may sound like harsh words to taxpayers and might give the impression that the city of Boston has officially gone into the business of selling ink. But, according to library employees, it is a sort of a cure for a privilege which has been abused.

In the past, the same attendants related, their desks in the library have had inkwells on them which the public was allowed to use for the purpose of filling their pens when they ran dry. Students studying oftentimes ran out of ink and went to the desk and filled their pens without hindrance.

Recently, however, it was said, that privilege has been abused. Students daily came to the library with several fountain pens, sometimes as many as a dozen pens, filled them up and nonchalantly walked away, leaving a dry inkwell behind them.

The practice became so general that as much as three to four quarts of ink were being used up on the desks by people who didn't even study at the library, but merely used it for a pen-filling station. When ink was removed from some of the desks in the hope of saving off the ink grabbers, the fountain pen owners then hunted high and low for desks where there was ink.

The library employees wanted it made clear that the city was not in the ink business to profit by the 1-cent-a-fill programme. People who wish to borrow pens and ink to use at the library can still do so. But, if in their search for knowledge or fictional entertainment their pens run dry, they can fill them up again for one penny.

On Sunday, however, if they run out of ink, they run out of luck, for ink is not sold at the library on the Sabbath.

Springfield Republican

SPRINGFIELD, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927

Boston Library Stops Free Ink For "Filling Fans"

Cent a Fill Will Be Charged
To Load Fountain Pen at
Inkwell

Boston, June 20.—The magnanimous city of Boston furnishes its citizens and visitors with the gates with free water, free parking space, free parks, free bathing and a number of other things for nothing. But the said same city of Boston has officially gone out of the free ink business.

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CHICAGO HERALD
AND EXAMINER
TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927

Library Sells Ink to Foil Pen Fillers

BOSTON, June 20.—(AP)—The public library today posted notice that hereafter ink will be sold at a cent a fill. Officials declared students have been bringing a half dozen pens to dip into public inkwells and many others come to fill pens rather than read.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927.

Charge For Ink? Hope Not! Says Worcester Librarian

It is not the patrons who help themselves to fountain pens that the Worcester Public Library objects to. The greatest worry here is the persons who wait until all the attendants are looking the other way, and then cut out their favorite passage from their best-loved book or magazine.

Robert K. Shaw, librarian, made that comment yesterday after hearing that in Boston, officials have had to put a stop to supplying free ink to the note-takers in the reading rooms. Hereafter those who wish to copy words of wisdom in the famous Bates hall, must bring their own, or go to the public filling station, provided for the purpose, where, for one Lincoln or Indian penny, any fountain pen will be permitted to drink itself to the utmost limit of its liquid capacity.

"If that were our worst nuisance," said Mr. Shaw, "we should not have much to worry about. No, we don't have much trouble supplying our readers with ink. Of course, we do not consider that the readers have any claim on our ink. We are glad to allow them to fill their pens if they happen to run out of ink while here. We don't charge, and I hope we won't have to."

"That's not our worst nuisance. Our trouble is with persons who cut up books and magazines. There seems to be nothing you can do about that. They simply have to be educated not to."

INK AT CENT A FILL

By the United Press.
Boston, June 20.—The Public Library has posted the following notice:—

"Readers who desire to fill their fountain pens should now be referred to the postcard counter on the second floor of the library, where ink has been provided for the purpose at a charge of 1 cent per fill."

Director Belden said as much as four quarts of ink had gone into visitors' fountain pens in a day.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1927

NOT ALL BOSTONIANS ARE SCOTCH!

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel]

The Boston Public Library has set a dangerous precedent by charging one cent for every fountain pen filled at the public inkwell, and if that sort of thing continues it will be next to impossible to persuade our Scottish citizens to leave to write at all.

THE GLOBE, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1927.

LISTENING TO SPEECHES ON ADULT EDUCATION

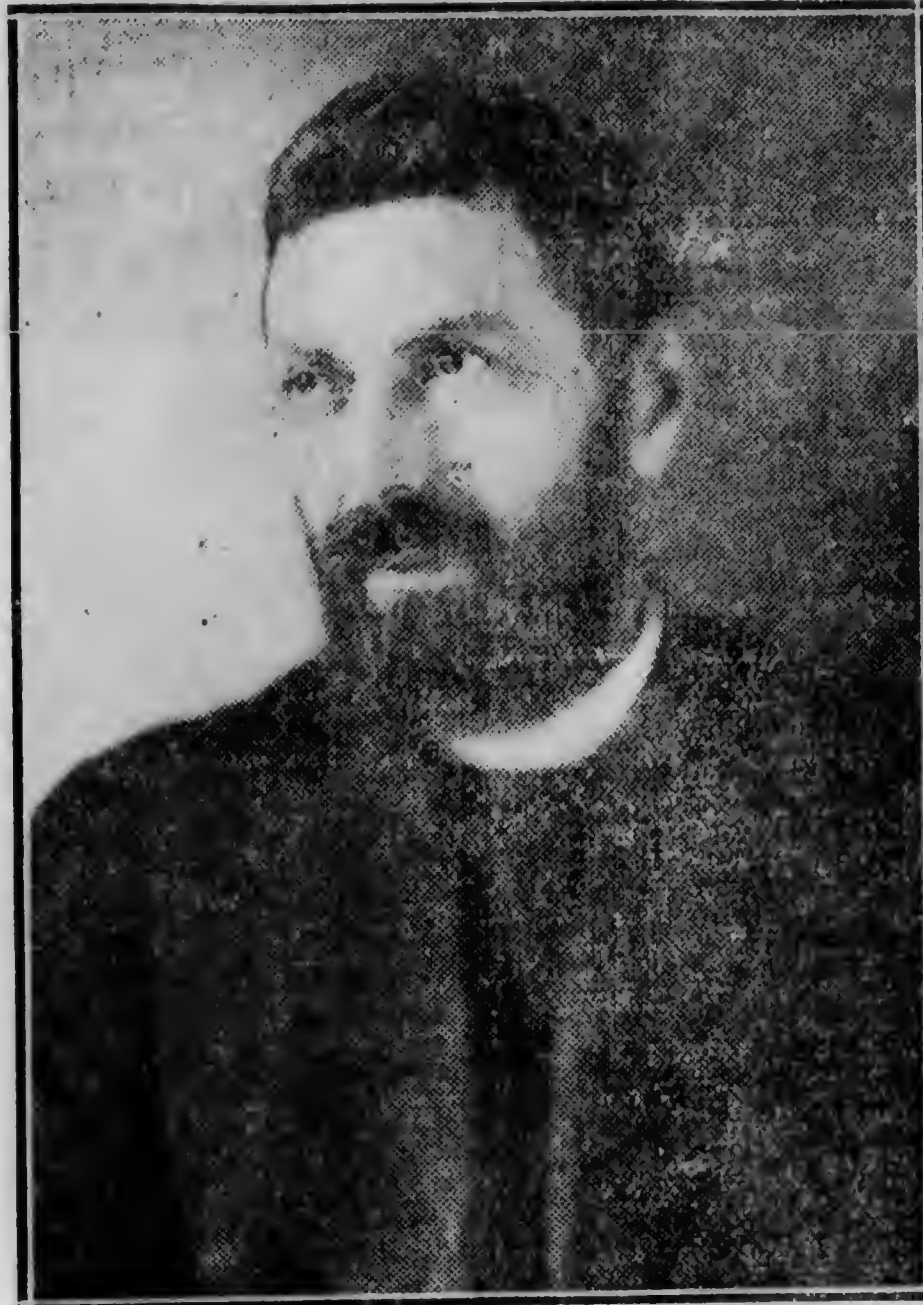


The above informal group, snapped by The Globe photographer Wednesday afternoon in the university quadrangle, shows some of the visiting librarians taking things easy as they listen to the discussion of various phases of adult education, which was the feature of that day's meetings. Those in the front row, from left to right, are: Dean Russell of Columbia University, New York City; J. T. Jennings of Seattle, Washington; and Carl B. Roden of Chicago, President-elect of the A.L.A. Those at the rear are: C. E. Rush of Indianapolis, Indiana; Glenn Parker of New York City; Carl Milam, Chicago, Secretary of the A.L.A.; and C. F. Belden of the State Board of Education, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1927

Taking Library Methods to Rome



(Photo by Bachrach)

Mgr. Eugene Tisserant

Curator of Oriental Manuscripts, and Assistant to
the Librarian of the Vatican Library

SOLDIER, priest, Orientalist and librarian, Mgr. Eugene Tisserant of the Vatican Library, a visitor in Boston since last Sunday, might add to these a call for recognition as a linguist. Discussing his visit to public and to university libraries in this country, while calling upon Librarian Charles F. D. Belden at the Boston Public Library, the curator of Oriental manuscripts and assistant to Mgr. Giovanni Mercati, librarian of the Biblioteca Vaticana, the distinguished scholar—apart from his interesting information on library methods in Rome—left interviewers amazed over the fact that his perfect English is the result of nineteen hours "cranking" in preparation for the tour. The result is an ample vocabulary, correct sentence form, and only the slightest accent. Mgr. Tisserant had two hours' instruction prior to 1912, eleven hours then and six lessons before he came to the United States in April.

In visiting the libraries of the principal cities and universities in the East and in Chicago, Mgr. Tisserant made a study of American methods of library organization, and particularly the systems of classification and cataloging. His observations will be submitted to the librarian at the Vatican for assistance in completing the catalogue of printed books and ancient manuscripts, now encompassed in thirteen volumes, including one dated 1650 and still in use.

Mgr. Tisserant is in the department of the church in which the present Pope, Pius XI, served as librarian from 1913 to 1918, succeeding Cardinal Franz Ehrle, who created the reference room which is the link between the Vatican archives and the Vatican Library, and who began the work on the printed catalog. Mgr. Tisserant was made curator of Oriental manuscripts in 1908 and became assistant to the librarian after the war. The Vatican Library is essentially one of manuscripts, some sixty thousand of them, although the collection of printed books numbers 400,000. These cover many fields. In the reference room fifty thousand volumes are related to history

and philology and such volumes as are of assistance to scholars using the ancient manuscripts. The Vatican owns the oldest known Greek Bible, dating from the fourth century. Cicero's "De Republica" and a score of other treasures which are not available for inspection, except on special permission because of the value and the age and condition of these records. Facsimiles are available, however, and the library is open to students of all the world. The manuscripts and illuminated documents it is essentially the library of the scholar. The library of medicine consists of books dating back from 1850.

Mgr. Tisserant was in the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, which later was under General Passaga. He served ten days and was wounded in an engagement between Lunenburg and Nancy. Later he was assigned to the Ministry of War because of his knowledge of Asiatic Turkey and was sent with the British staff to the Dardanelles. He again was transferred to the Ministry of War and from 1917 to March, 1919, was a staff officer with the French detachment in Palestine. He was awarded the French war cross.

Mgr. Tisserant was most enthusiastic over the library at Harvard and particularly over the Fogg Art Museum, which he describes as for study, not visitors. As his investigation is primarily technical, Mgr. Tisserant would make no comparisons with European libraries, laughingly asserting that there were many in Italy alone which he had been unable to visit because of the pressure of his work at the Vatican. But American libraries, he said, are far in advance in the ample descriptions which characterize catalogs and in cross-references, and in the manner in which they serve the public in educational and technical lines. Where the American library is not so rich in old books, it is rich in reprints of those books and in editions which can be replaced in the event of loss.

Mgr. Tisserant left today for Providence, R. I. He will sail from New York July 19.

The Fellowes Athenaeum's New Activity

Story of a Famous Old Roxbury Institution—Its Founders—Adaptation to Present Era Needs—Written for The Herald by Nathan Haskell Dole

Of all the branches of the Boston Public Library none is perhaps less known to the inhabitants of the city and none is more interesting than The Fellowes Athenaeum, which occupies a plot of land of nearly 16,000 square feet at the corner of Millmont and Lambert streets, at a considerable elevation above Washington street in Roxbury. The story of its foundation is well worth retelling.

Caleb Fellowes, the founder of the institution was born in Gloucester in 1771. His mother was a Roxbury lady, Sarah Williams, wife of Cornelius Fellowes. Contrary to the desires of his parents, he shipped on a voyage to China. He may have been ill-treated on board, but for some unknown reason he escaped from the ship while it was in some port in the Indian Ocean, was impressed into the East India service and was employed for some time as a pilot on the coast of Hindustan. For a quarter of a century nothing was heard of him, and his relatives mourned him as lost. But in reality he was accumulating a fortune in trade in Calcutta. In 1812 he turned up in Philadelphia and there, at the age of 37, he married a widow, Mrs. Sarah Carter, and four years later removed to Roxbury where he lived in a house at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Bartlett street until 1834 when he made a second voyage to India. When within a short distance of port he narrowly escaped disaster. A sudden typhoon swept down on the ship. The pilot was incompetent, and Mr. Fellowes, whose former training came into play, took the helm from him and, regaining control of the Lascar crew whom he commanded in their own language, he saved the ship from drifting on the Western reef and brought it safely into harbor.

On his return to this country he resumed residence in Philadelphia, where he died at the age of 82, in November, 1852. Having no issue he had made a will leaving a good part of his property to his Roxbury friend, Supply Clapp Thwing. Mr. Thwing was apprized of this generous intention, and said to him: "My friend, your mother was born in Roxbury, and there as you yourself say, you have passed some of the happiest years of your life. We want an Athenaeum, and you could not leave your property outside of your own family, to a better object."

In response to this self-sacrificing suggestion, Mr. Fellowes changed his will and left the bulk of his estate for the purpose of establishing a free library in Roxbury. When his wife died in 1865, it was discovered that she had added to her late husband's bequest the sum of \$33,000. It was at first intended to erect the Fellowes Athenaeum on a lot purchased on Bartlett street, and plans for the library building were made to suit it; but stories for the horse cars were threatened in the immediate vicinity, the land was sold and the present location was taken instead.

The edifice, constructed of red brick with freestone trimmings, cost, together with the land, nearly \$50,000; but in those days library utilities were not so well understood as they are now, and the Athenaeum was more imposing outwardly than inwardly convenient for practical use. As the Boston Public Library, established only 20 years earlier, was contemplating a branch in Roxbury, the trustees of the Fellowes Athenaeum, Dr. George Putnam, president, made overtures to the city fathers for a union of the two institutions, and as this seemed advantageous, an indenture was signed making it valid. Between six and seven hundred books, mainly duplicates from the lower hall of the central library were laid aside to be transferred to Roxbury, while 3300 more were purchased by the city as its contribution. At the same time the book committee of which Dr. Putnam and Edward Everett Hale were members began buying more costly volumes in accordance with the agreement. The Athenaeum therefore began its functions with about 6000 books; and just a week after the formal dedication had taken place on the 9th of July, 1873, the delivery of books began.

The funded property was carefully managed and for nearly half a century considerable additions were made to the original bequest until it amounted to about \$100,000.

A few years ago, as the yearly unexhausted balance kept increasing, it was deemed in keeping with the high purposes outlined in the will of Caleb Fellowes to establish a branch of the Athenaeum in the Norfolk House Centre, and this has fully justified itself. The population of that neighborhood has almost wholly changed in recent years; it consists largely of persons of foreign birth and is constantly fluctuating, but the desire for serious reading among the neighbors has caused such a heavy loss in the actual wearing out of books that it has been a serious problem to keep the supply good. If this fact should meet the eyes of any readers who have a surplus of good general literature—histories, wholesome fiction and standard books of reference, the Norfolk House branch of the Fellowes Athenaeum would gladly accept the gift of such volumes and the donors would be assured that their benefactions would not only be gratefully received by the trustees, but would be thoroughly appreciated by thousands of Roxbury residents.

THE LIBRARIAN'S PERSONALITY

The first librarian at the branch was Miss Mary E. Ames, and it was a natural promotion for her to be transferred to the Athenaeum proper. Her remarkable sagacity and culture, her practical knowledge in dealing with young readers, have found ample scope in her new position. Largely at her initiative the faults in the arrangement of the building itself have been brought to the notice of the trustees, who, encouraged by the co-operation of the authorities of the central library have caused the interior of the building to be entirely and drastically changed and renovated. A convenient registration office and record room has been built in what was the unnecessarily large entrance hall, which is now properly heated. From this one enters the ample room reserved for the children of the neighborhood. It is admirably lighted and, instead of a cor-

ner with one table and 14 chairs, as was formerly the case, there are now six tables, with chairs for 60 young folks. Shelves containing such books as school children are required to read are conveniently accessible. Tables for the younger children occupy the centre of the room, and separate tables for those that need to do home lessons or read under supervision are placed with ample space around.

The old reading room on the second floor has been changed into an assembly hall capable of seating 200 persons, and it has already been used for a series of four talks to the pupils of the neighboring Silaway School. Here are hung all the old portraits, thoroughly cleaned and in frames newly gilded and repaired. On one side under the portrait of Mr. Dillaway is to be an exhibition case where the rare books belonging to the Athenaeum will be shown. Lovers of first editions will find some unexpected examples of valuable volumes. Among them, to mention only one is the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe." It is proposed to use this large, airy and well-proportioned room for education purposes, as Mr. Fellowes desired in his will; for lectures, for reading clubs, for large "story-telling groups," for classes in Americanization, and for similar purposes in line with modern library methods.

As the land on which the building stands slopes rather sharply, the basement is particularly comfortable and well lighted. Here is plenty of storage space for the large collection of bound periodicals and other books not so frequently called for but useful for reference. There is a cheerful room for the staff with kitchen and lavatory, a cloak room and a special room to use if needed for work with small groups of children, and here young folk will find a fine collection of standard juveniles.

All this alteration has taken about four months to accomplish, from last June to last September, and was carried out under the skilful care of the architect. How much the improvements have meant to the neighborhood is shown by the increased use of the building. In April, 1926, the total adult attendance was only 370; this year it has increased to 2600. Since the opening of the new room last October an average of 2500 people have been coming there each month. No one under 16 is allowed in the room and, as Miss Ames says, "the readers are delighted with the quiet and restful atmosphere of the place."

The library now contains 37,147 volumes, 29,365 belonging to the Athenaeum; many of these of priceless value in the history of Roxbury. Miss Ames and her efficient staff will be glad to have visitors from any part of the city or from out of town come and inspect what is now one of the most convenient and homelike branch libraries to be found anywhere. Mr. Fellowes in his will expressed his purpose in founding the Athenaeum: he said that it was his desire to "benefit and please the inhabitants of Roxbury, in Massachusetts, as well as any worthy persons who may visit that city." Certainly his wishes have been admirably carried out by the long succession of trustees, many of new and literature, who have given their time and thought to make the institution a fountain of usefulness in the neighborhood. And due credit should be given to the director of trustees of the Boston public library in so faithfully co-operating with the Athenaeum in this same worthy purpose.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1927

Boston Card-Catalogued

When a great institution, like the Boston Public Library, already having thirty-one branches, is flooded with popular requests to establish sixteen more branches, how shall it face these demands which—in their totality—obviously ask the impossible? How shall it know which districts of the city really have urgent, preferential need of additional public book-service? Behind each request is the voice of some city councillor, sincerely asking for his own district a library branch. Sometimes the mayor himself is an indorser. Often parent-teacher associations are among the petitioners, earnestly battling, year after year, for a library near to their local school. Sixteen cannot be added. How shall one decide which few among them are most needed?

This is a problem which the trustees and the director of the Boston Public Library, Charles F. D. Belden, have long had before them, and a difficult matter it has always seemed. People who visit the exhibition room of the Copley square treasure-house next week may see, however, what the answer is. Mr. Belden and the trustees determined this year to go to the bottom of the new branch question, and thanks to a "library-survey" of every section, residence-block and cross-roads in the whole city of Boston made by Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches, the picture now is complete. When the great exhibit celebrating the Boston Public Library's seventy-five years of service goes on view next Monday, one of its features will be a selection of quite remarkable maps and other show-pieces from among the immense amount of material amassed by Miss Guerrier and her staff, with cordial assistance from Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, the able secretary of the Boston City Planning Board.

Taking each of the thirty-one existing branches as a fixed center of operations, this survey has accomplished a "library-districting" of Boston as perfectly sound and scientific as a political "re-districting" is supposed to be, but never has been since Gerry first mangled, or "mandered," the task. In the first place, the relationship of each library branch to the sur-

rounding public and parochial schools is fully established, not only in physical location but also with an actual count, for once, of just what the total number of children is who need service from the library-branch now in their area. Again, the adult population has been analyzed not merely as a matter of census, but also with precise consideration whether the people of a certain district are or are not especially predisposed to ask or to need library service, or to benefit by it, if given. To this end, the number of library cards outstanding in each district, and a ten-year curve of rise or fall in the number of books borrowed there, have been established. Transportation lines, which make it possible for the public to reach one district more conveniently than another—even the geologic contours of the city, which show where people could go to a new branch by the easy task of walking down hill rather than on an upgrade—have all been considered, charted and plotted.

The detailed "community map" which each branch librarian has compiled of her own particular service district shows excellent work done in all the thirty-one cases. These maps, made according to standard requirements, but carried out by the branch librarians in individual and distinctive ways, are indeed one of the most precious results of the survey. The trustees, from these data, chose four districts as most in need of new library branch-service today—Roslindale, Forest Hills and Mount Hope, Savin Hill and Germantown. Owing to lack of funds, the city government necessarily cut from the budget the appropriations which otherwise would have provided for immediate addition of new branches there. But none of the work of this exceptional survey has gone to waste. The city of Boston now stands clearly and intelligently "card-catalogued" as to its branch-library needs, and this should protect the city from the least chance of ever going wrong as to the choice of branch-locations in the future. And the intensive knowledge which each existing branch librarian has gained of her own district cannot help but mean great stimulus to the wisdom, energy and usefulness of the Boston Public Library in every district which it now serves.

WILLIAM A. GASTON DIES AT BARRE FARM AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

Cancer, Which Developed Less
Than Month Ago, Is Cause
of Death

HAD REMARKABLE CAREER

Was Noted in Political, Legal and
Financial Life of
State

Colonel William Alexander Gaston, for many years a leader in the Democratic party of Massachusetts, and equally well known in financial and legal circles in Boston, died early Sunday morning at his country estate in Barre, following a brief illness. Death resulted from cancer, the first symptoms of which developed less than a month ago and, while he had been confined to his bed for only a few days, his whole family was with him when the end came.

Colonel and Mrs. Gaston sailed for Europe on April 5 for a vacation. Shortly before their return on June 10 the symptoms which caused his death appeared. Upon reaching Boston he entered Phillips House, Massachusetts General Hospital, for a study of his condition. His malady was diagnosed as cancer, and a week ago he left the hospital to go to his Barre home.

When death came yesterday morning, Colonel Gaston's wife, two sons, William and John, and his two daughters, Ruth, who is the wife of John K. Howard of his law firm, and Hope, the wife of C. C. Felton were with him.

Funeral services for Colonel Gaston will be held Tuesday in the chapel at Forest Hills Cemetery, of which cemetery he was the oldest trustee. The services will be private and will be attended by only the immediate family, the partners of Colonel Gaston's law firm and a few intimate friends.

Rev. Sherrard Billings, who heads the list of masters at Groton School and who was a classmate of the colonel at Harvard College, graduating with him in 1880, will officiate. There will be no singing, no pallbearers, no ushers; it being the intention to have the services as simple as Colonel Gaston would wish them.

Burial will be in the family lot at Forest Hills.

Of Huguenot Ancestry

Colonel Gaston was born in Roxbury on May 1, 1859, in the old homestead on Linden Park, which adjoined the estate of his maternal grandfather, Laban Smith Beecher. He was the son of William and Louise Augusta (Beecher) Gaston, was graduated from the Roxbury Latin School in 1876 and from Harvard with the class of 1880.

On his paternal side, Colonel Gaston was of Huguenot blood, tracing from Jean Gaston, who was born in France about the year 1600 and who later fled with his family to Scotland. A grandson of Jean Gaston, born in County Antrim, Ireland, came to America about 1720 and settled in Connecticut, and was the original American ancestor of William Gaston, Colonel Gaston's father, who, born in Killingly, Conn., moved to Roxbury in 1838.

William Gaston was city solicitor of Roxbury for many years, mayor of Roxbury, 1861-62, mayor of Boston, after the annexation of Roxbury, 1871-72; member of the Legislature, the House in 1853, '54, '56; the Senate, 1868; governor of the Commonwealth, 1875. He was remembered as mayor of Boston during the great fire in November, 1872.

On his maternal side, Colonel Gaston was a descendant of the famous Beecher family and of early settlers with Roger Williams in Rhode Island—a family which produced Lyman and Henry Ward Beecher, two of the most famous American preachers. Colonel Gaston first attended a private school in Roxbury, built originally by Laban Beecher for the education of his own children. He then went to the Washington Grammar School in Roxbury for two years and from that school to the Roxbury Latin School.

Classmate of Roosevelt

Entering Harvard in 1876, Colonel Gaston became a member of a distinguished class, among his classmates being the late President Theodore Roosevelt; Robert Winsor, head of the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Robert Bacon of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan Company, and formerly in the diplomatic service; Richard L. Saltonstall and Josiah Quincy. As a college

student he distinguished himself in athletics, especially running, baseball, wrestling and sparring—becoming middle-weight champion boxer of the college by defeating Ramon Guiteras in a contest of three ten-minute rounds, in which Roosevelt acted as his second.

After receiving his degree from college he attended Harvard Law School in 1881 and '82, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1883. After spending the summer of that year in Europe with his parents, he entered the office of his father's firm, Gaston & Whitney, and at once showed a marked aptitude for the law. He was a forceful and successful trial lawyer, but gradually, as he took over his father's interests, he was forced to give up jury work and devote his time to corporation business and the managing of estates. He later organized the law firm of Gaston, Snow and Saltonstall, which is now known as Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall and Hunt.

Connection with the Elevated

In 1887, when it was sought to consolidate the West End Street Railway, then an aggregation of separate companies, Colonel Gaston was chosen by the financial interests to carry out the proposed reorganization of what was afterward the Boston Elevated system. He put the Elevated on a business basis, reduced the fares, improved the service, created esprit de corps among its employees by establishing the highest wage scale then known for such employees in the United States, provided a system of promotion for merit and inaugurated a policy of insurance against accident for workers in this service. He made the rule, ever since followed by the Elevated, that all large contracts should be awarded in the open market after being freely advertised in open competition. He resigned as president of the Elevated in 1901, remaining, however, as a director until October, 1902.

It was in the field of politics that Colonel Gaston probably gained the most prominence, although he was seldom successful in his contests for public office. He acquired the title of "colonel" as a member of the staff of Governor William E. Russell, from 1890 to 1892. After leaving the board of directors of the Boston Elevated, he decided to become a candidate for governor. The Democratic party had been running down hill in Massachusetts and he saw an opportunity to rebuild the party and at the same time to gratify an ambition which he had to follow in his father's footsteps and become governor of Massachusetts.

His Campaigns for Governor

After a spirited contest he defeated the late Charles S. Hamlin for the nomination in the Democratic convention by a vote of about 1000 to 200. The Republicans nominated John L. Bates and a sharp election battle followed. Mr. Gaston was defeated, receiving 159,165 votes as against 196,273 for Governor Bates, but he felt that he had made an

excellent beginning, as he had increased the Democratic vote for governor from the year previous by more than 45,000 votes.

In 1903 the Democrats again nominated him for governor, this time unanimously, and while he again increased the Democratic vote by nearly 50 per cent, he lost by about the same margin as in 1902. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention in 1904, but declined to run again as the party's candidate for governor. William L. Douglas, who accepted the nomination, was elected governor, but declined to run in 1905 and Colonel Gaston was again offered the nomination, but refused to accept it.

In 1910, when United States senators were elected by the Legislature, Colonel Gaston was a candidate of his party for the seat of the late United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Because of differences with Gov. Eugene N. Foss, who had been elected governor as a Democrat, however, Colonel Gaston withdrew his candidacy.

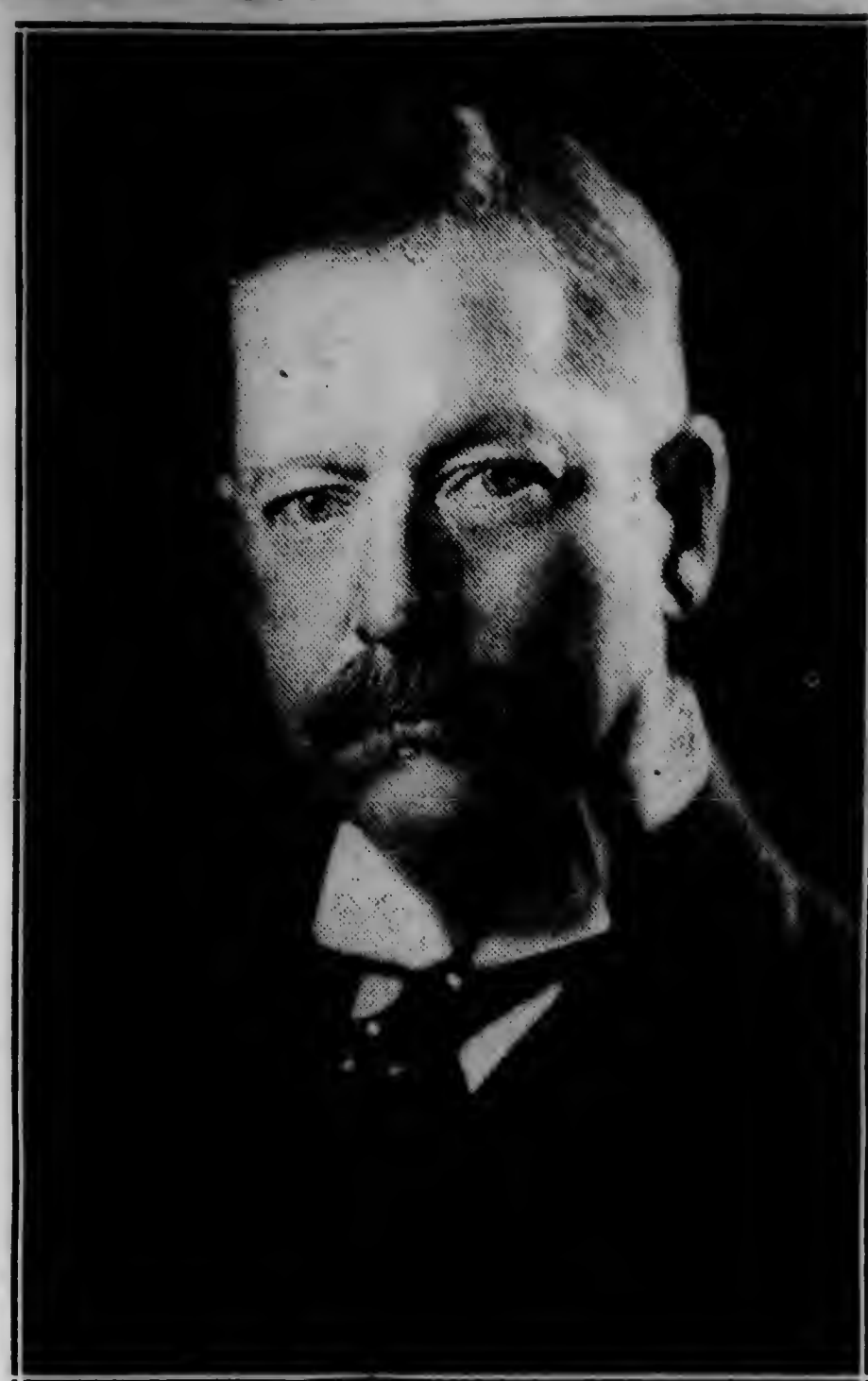
Not until 1918 did he again figure as a candidate for office. He entered a contest for the nomination for governor that year, but was defeated by Richard H. Long of Framingham. After another lapse of four years, during which he had turned down several overtures made by his party, Colonel Gaston consented to run for the Democratic nomination for United States senator in 1922, when, after a particularly bitter primary campaign, he defeated Sherman L. Whipple.

Contest Against Lodge for Senator

The greatest campaign of his life was then made in the battle against Senator Lodge. Some of the late senator's enemies placed independent candidates in the field, who between them polled about 45,800 votes. The final returns, however, gave Lodge 414,130 votes to 408,776 for Gaston and, while there was a State-wide recount the figures varied but little.

In 1926 Colonel Gaston was drafted as his party's candidate for governor, to run against Governor Alvan T. Fuller, who had been unopposed in receiving his second nomination at the hands of the Republicans. The campaign became particularly bitter toward its close, and was marked as the first campaign in which the radio had played an important part. Colonel Gaston was defeated by 189,464 votes in this, his final campaign.

In politics he was always looked upon as a hard fighter, a thorough Democrat and a campaigner of the type that never cared much for spell-binding oratory. He was generous in supporting his party, although on occasion he would not hesitate to denounce some of the leaders when he thought they were wrong. One of the greatest honors he ever received, however, in his own opinion, was not of a political nature. It came in 1907, when he was elected to the board of overseers at Harvard for a term of six years.



Col. William Alexander Gaston

Banker—Lawyer—Politician, Who Died at His Country Home in Barre, Sunday

(Photo by Bachrach)

Prominence in Boston Banking

Colonel Gaston long had been a power in Boston banking circles. He was for years one of the largest owners of the stock of the National Shawmut Bank and became its president in 1907. At about that time a panic was threatening and the new president sent out letters urging bankers generally to be lenient with business concerns whose paper they held, a move which is claimed to have helped greatly in alleviating the situation. He continued as president until seven or eight years ago, when he became chairman of the board of directors and Alfred L. Aiken was elected president. Mr. Gaston was chairman only a short time before he resigned.

For many years the Gaston family had been influential in the National Rockland Bank and the Institution for Savings in Roxbury. It was largely due to

Colonel Gaston's efforts as a director that the Rockland established its main office downtown, instead of in Roxbury, some two years ago, a move which has proved successful. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Barre, president and a director of the Killingly Trust Company and Windham County National Bank, both of Danielson, Conn. He was chairman of the directors of the Dudley Co-operative Bank.

Colonel Gaston, almost from its beginning, had been an important factor in the affairs of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, of which he was a director. He was a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Dodge Bros., Inc., E. Howard Clock Company, Columbian National Life Insurance Company, Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company and Joseph Burnett Company.

Large Interests in Real Estate

In the real estate field he had large interests also. He was a former president and present member of the advisory council of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. He was a trustee of the Andrews Real Estate Trust, Central Building Trust, City Associates, Congress Building Trust, Kansas City Stockyards, Killingly Associates of Danielson, Conn., Minot Building Trust and Petersham Associates.

Always having taken a prominent part in civic movements, Colonel Gaston naturally became associated with various organizations which sought his helping hand. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Aero Club of Massachusetts, a councillor of the American Civic Association, treasurer of the executive committee of Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, vice president of the Boston Elevated Mutual Aid Society, a trustee of the Boston Public Library, president and a director of the Boyiston Market Association, a director and member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation of New England, governor of the Exchange Club, a trustee of the Free Hospital for Women, member of the Massachusetts advisory council of the George Washington Memorial Association, honorary vice president of the International Peace Forum, treasurer of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Junior Red Cross, vice president of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace, a director of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a trustee of the proprietors of Forest Hills Cemetery, president of the Riverbank Protective Association, a director of the Safe Roads Automobile Association, a member of the board of the home service appeal of the Salvation Army, a director of the Worcester County West Agricultural Society and a member of the civilian committee of the Y.D. Club of Boston.

In April, 1892, Colonel Gaston was married to Mary Davidson Lockwood, who with the four children, Ruth, William, John and Hope, survive him. He was a former member of the Democratic National and State committees. Among his memberships were the following organizations and clubs: Bostonian Society, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Roxbury Military Association, Somerset, Algonquin, Exchange, The Country Club of Brookline, Press, Harvard (Boston and New York), Democratic, Eastern Yacht, North Haven Yacht and Tennis and Racquet.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1927

William A. Gaston

The shock which is felt by the community over the news of the unexpected death of Colonel William A. Gaston is succeeded by the feeling that the Commonwealth has lost one of its most representative men; one whose efforts in large enterprises have contributed materially to the upbuilding particularly of the city of Boston and her institutions, one whose counsel and assistance will be missed when projects are afoot that make for the betterment of city and State. His death will come as a personal bereavement to many, for Colonel Gaston was a man of warm friendships.

Best known perhaps as a three-time candidate for governor, and candidate for the United States Senate against Henry Cabot Lodge, Colonel Gaston stood high in Boston business circles and few had contributed more to the development of the city in which he was born. Trained as a lawyer and enjoying a large practice, it was yet in the realm of business and finance that he grew to his full stature. First president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, president and later chairman of the board of the National Shawmut Bank, a promoter of the Federal Reserve System, one of the mainstays in this State, of the Administration during the prosecution of the World War, an overseer of Harvard College, patron of the Y. M. C. A., which he placed upon an enduring basis—in these and many more activities which demanded the finest ability and the most ardent loyalty to the duties of citizenship, Colonel Gaston proved himself one of the most useful men of his day.

Son of a Democratic governor of Massachusetts and adhering always to the faith of his father, Colonel Gaston was one of the leading figures in his party. He was ambitious and would have welcomed high political honors, yet his participation in politics was motivated equally by a desire to serve, and it was due largely to his encouragement and leadership that the Democratic party of his State took on a new lease of life when he practically undertook the management of it in 1902, the year of his first candidacy for the governorship.

Yet Colonel Gaston was not compelling as a candidate, for the natural conservatism of the man accustomed to heavy responsibilities somewhat handicapped him, and while many Republicans always voted for him, many Democrats did not. Like so many of his party in the North, he rejected the leadership and theories of Bryan, and he refused to follow Woodrow Wilson in the most ambitious project advanced by the World War President. He never tried to force his opinion upon others, although he was outspoken of his own, a trait most forcefully exemplified in his last campaign for governor in 1926; and he accepted defeat with the same cheerful philosophy as everything else. Had he been of the Republican fold, he might have gone very far, in a State where the dominance of that party is rarely broken in State affairs. We much prefer to remember Colonel Gaston as one of the most useful men the State has produced than as an aspirant for public office, which was only an incidental gesture in a life devoted to the best development of the community.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1927

LAST RITES FOR COL. W. A. GASTON

Many Business Associates
Attend Simple Service
At Forest Hills

TWO BANKS CLOSE DURING FUNERAL

Many friends prominent in the business, banking and political affairs of the city and state attended private funeral services for Col. William A. Gaston at the chapel of Forest Hills cemetery yesterday noon. There were numerous floral tributes from business firms and friends.

The services were simple and were conducted by the Rev. Sherrard Billings of Groton school, a classmate of Col. Gaston at Harvard. In addition to the routine Episcopalian service as laid down in the Books of Common Prayer, a poem entitled "A Man's Prayer" was read because of Col. Gaston's fondness for the lines. He always carried a copy with him.

CROSS ABOVE CASKET

Nearby the casket, which stood beneath a cross of ivy and orchids, were a wreath of white roses and lilies of the valley, a wreath of Pernet roses from his daughter, Mrs. John K. Howard, a cross of white roses and lilies of the valley from his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Felton, and two large wreaths of lilies from his sons.

Members of the law firm of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt present included Frederic E. Snow, Thomas Hunt, L. A. Ford, J. C. Rice, Henry End-

cott, Warren Motley, Leverett Saltonstall, G. W. Mathews, Merrill Griswold, R. H. Holt, W. T. Snow and John K. Howard, son-in-law of Mr. Gaston. Among the mourners also were former Atty.-Gen. J. Weston Allen, Louis K. Liggett and Frederic W. Fugate, president of the National Rockland Bank, in which Mr. Gaston was a director.

During the services the offices of the National Shawmut Bank were closed in memory of Col. Gaston and work was suspended in all departments of the Boston factory of the Gillette Safety Razor Company from 11:30 to noon. The National Rockland Bank closed at noon.

Burial was in the family lot at Forest Hills cemetery.

8

COPY FROM CITY RECORD, OCTOBER 1, 1927.

7

Mayor Nichols on September 29, 1927, received a letter from Raoul Godet, director of the National Library in Switzerland relative to the visit of Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library.

The letter reads as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES
(SWISS NATIONAL LIBRARY)
Berne, September 15, 1927.

Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols
Mayor of Boston.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The Association of Swiss Libraries have been extremely cognizant of the great honor conferred on them in the delegation to this general assembly a representative of the City of Boston in the person of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of your illustrious public library.

I am going to extend to you our very sincere thanks for this honor and for the good wishes contained in your letter of August 3.

We most sincerely thank you. We have been very happy to have with us an American colleague as amiable and distinguished as Mr. Belden and we wish that he will consider his stay at Lausanne as an equally good fortune to him as we consider his presence with us.

Please accept, Mr. Mayor, the expression of my sentiments as very worthy and devoted.

In the name of the Association of Swiss Libraries.

(signed) Raoul Godet

The President
Director of the National Library.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1927

Senator Walsh on William A. Gaston

An Estimate of the Service Rendered the Public

By David I. Walsh

It has been given to few men to hold a forefront place in the life of Massachusetts as long as William A. Gaston. From the completion of his college life to the day of his death he was an active, influential, and leading figure in the life of this Commonwealth.

As a friend, he was delightful, warm-hearted, loyal, always sociable and responsive, one of those rare men possessed of the qualities of both heart and intellect which make men both admired and loved. Class and caste, party nor racial creed found no place in his relationships with his friends or his business associates. His closest friends often held opposite views on many of those subjects which so often set men against one another. William Gaston was bigger than any dispute, any partisanship, or any prejudice. He offended no man, for he was a gentleman first and last.

The public is indebted to William A. Gaston for two distinct types of service. He was interested in and a whole-hearted supporter of every organized effort to promote the advancement of the community. Every movement undertaken to fitly celebrate a patriotic anniversary, to promote the prestige of New England, to advance Massachusetts industrially, to maintain sound finance, found Colonel Gaston in the vanguard. His long list of directorships, his contributions to the upbuilding of some of the largest financial and industrial concerns in Boston are monuments to his business energy and skill, and bear testimony to the confidence his fellow men placed in his integrity and business acumen. Few men during the last quarter of a century were better known, more respected, or more counseled with by the leaders in the business life of New England than Colonel Gaston. His name is enshrined on every scroll of honor upon which are enrolled the "givers and doers" both in war and in peace.

Another service Mr. Gaston rendered the public at much personal sacrifice of time and energy was his long and lively interest in political affairs. This contribution is all the more notable in view of the regrettable disappearance of men of active business interests from political affairs.

As a party leader and counselor, as a candidate for public office, he was never spectacular or censorious. Always quiet in manner and unassuming, he could not escape wherever he went or whatever he advocated, the distinction of his natural dignity and noble mien. At times this may have been interpreted as aloofness toward or indifference to popular causes. Yet all who know him, Gaston's political philosophy recognized that he instinctively belonged to and sympathized with the plain people of the country.

At considerable loss, and at times to his professional and personal disadvantage, he stood loyal to his inherited po-

litical faith in the Democratic party. His friends often advised against his political activities. Their portrayal of the uncertainties, misunderstandings, calumnies, and disappointments did not baffle him or turn him from what he believed the duty of an educated and affluent man. He possessed the old Yankee ideal of citizenship in the sense that he owed a service other than that of mere voting to the city and State. Neither did defeat shake his interest in political life. His Democracy was of the Cleveland-Russell school. The old Jeffersonian fundamental theories of government, the doctrine of State rights and the general liberal tendencies on all questions of personal liberty of the Democratic party, held him to the old party, and no such passing incidents as what appeared to be a temporary mistaken policy, an unsuited party leader, or the desertion by those whose judgment he respected, caused him to be other than a Democrat.

Because he was an American first, he was never a partisan slave. When he felt compelled to pursue an independent course, it was from the highest sense of duty. But he always remained a Russell Democrat. The passing of Colonel Gaston leaves few of that galaxy of young Democrats who embellished the Democratic party in the early nineties. What a roll of brilliant and honored leaders the Democracy of those days gave to the service of Massachusetts and the solution of her problems—Russell, Collins, Shephard, Corcoran, Hon. Gaston, Burnett, Andrews, Williams, Gangan, Levering, Matthews, Elliott, Carroll, Colson, Everett, Quincy, the Thayers of Worcester county, Braley, Morse, Crosby, Lilley, Lyman, Cummings, O'Neil!

William A. Gaston ever in the social and business relations of life induced in no consciousness of superiority and was incapable of arrogance. Men came to him as to a brother for advice and assistance, both moral and financial, in a never-ending procession. Many a young man has been started on his career to success through his extended aid, unselfishly and cheerfully given. It may well be said of him that in the midst of an unusually busy life dealing with intricate problems, legal, industrial and monetary, he ever retained the "divine gift of sympathy." Added to the qualities of a fine personality and generous nature, was a keen, well-trained and strong mind. He grasped the essentials of intricate and business problems with remarkable alertness, and he could always state his position with definiteness and directness.

Colonel Gaston lived an American life, which means a life of energy and usefulness. He stood for the best traditions of Massachusetts. He had a lofty and ideal notion of the dignity which belongs to the duties of citizenship. Such men as Colonel Gaston give character and standing to the citizenship of the State which it could not have without them.

Colonel Gaston's active life is ended, but his memory will be long cherished by those who value high ideals of citizenship, who place toil and service above ease and luxury, who sanction the giving unstintingly of self for the development of industry and production, which is always one of the world's great needs, and who appreciate that the duties of American manhood involve personal sacrifice, self-denial, and ability to endure frequent defeats in order that great issues and honorable leadership may serve and survive. That a man need not hold high public office to serve helpfully and gloriously his fellow man and to be loved and esteemed by them, Colonel Gaston's life is abundant proof.

The Boston Post

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1927

Among some of the many recent gifts to the Boston Public Library, as announced in the bulletin, "More Books," are the following interesting items: Facsimile reproduction of the original manuscript of Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," which belongs to the library of the Paris Conservatory of Music; several new phonograph records of classical selections, enclosed in portfolios; 108 photographs of baseball players, covering a period of 50 years; six dolls in Dutch, Japanese and Chinese costumes, for the children's room; American war songs; 13 pictures photographed in Palestine, illustrating the Twenty-third Psalm; 35 volumes from the London studio of John Singer Sargent; and a catalogue of paintings done by impressionist artists.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1927

LIBRARY SAFEGUARD PROJECT EXPLAINED

Director Belden Points Out Need for Steel Shelves

Rarest Volumes Would Be Placed in Fireproof "Treasure Room"

That the treasures of the Boston Public Library, some of them unique, many of them of incalculable historical value, should be protected in every possible way against fire hazard is the belief of Director Charles F. D. Belden. Mr. Belden says that if the additional safeguards recommended by the library trustees are made possible rare volumes and manuscripts will be, practically speaking, safe from anything short of lightning or earthquake.

The trustees have asked Mayor Nichols for a \$250,000 loan to install safeguards in the main library building in Copley sq. The Mayor's loan was yesterday referred to the committee on finance.

The changes which are recommended in reports made to the board of trustees include the alteration of the present music room into a "treasure room," with fireproof construction and equipment, and the reconstruction of the Barton-Ticknor room and the north gallery with fireproof equipment.

Safest Part of Building

Asked by a Globe reporter to explain the proposals, Mr. Belden led the way to the music room and showed how, under the plans, the wooden bookcases, cabinets and other furniture which fill every available inch would be removed and replaced by steel shelves with wire glass windows, steel showcases and steel vaults, the latter for the protection of particularly valuable exhibits.

Mr. Belden said that it is also proposed to brick up the wall between the music room and the Sargent gallery, thereby reinforcing the present wall, which is merely hollow tile and plaster. There would, of course, be fire doors.

The Barton-Ticknor room is on the same floor of the library building and also opens out of the Sargent gallery. Adjoining it is the north gallery. Mr. Belden said that one of the reasons for the selection of these three rooms for special protection is their location. All of them are over large open spaces, the music room being over the main staircase and the other two over the children's room, a teachers' room and the lecture hall. The music room has outside walls on three sides and is considered by architects and engineers the safest part of the building.

The contemplated arrangement would put the most valuable of the collections in the "treasure room," while the reconstructed north gallery and Barton-Ticknor room would house other rare works of slightly less importance.

Recalls Albany Fire

Mr. Belden said that when the present library building was erected it was considered fireproof, but that since then there have been advances in the methods of protecting buildings from fire. He said that the New York State Library at Albany, which was supposed to have been fireproof, was destroyed by fire some 15 years ago with the loss of many irreplaceable books and documents.

In addition to the changes already mentioned, the trustees recommend the installation of a sprinkler system in the binding and printing department and the completion of the present sprinkler system in the basement.

The library has many books which if destroyed could not possibly be replaced. Mr. Belden said that among the collections are books which so far as is known are the only existing copies of that particular work. For example, not even the finest of the libraries of Spain have copies of some of the Spanish books in the collection presented by George Ticknor.

Many of the manuscripts, Mr. Belden said, are of the greatest historical interest and contain data which exists nowhere else.

The proposed changes, Mr. Belden said, would not make any of the books or manuscripts less available to the public. In addition to the protection from risk by fire, the proposed arrangement would facilitate protecting the collections from the small but potentially destructive percentage of vandals which can be found in the population of every community, Mr. Belden said.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1927

LARGE SUM NEEDED FOR SAFEGUARDING LIBRARY TREASURES

City Council Asked for \$250,000 by Loan to Reduce the Fire Risk

MANY CHANGES ITEMIZED

New Order from Mayor to Provide for Fire Station in the West End

Extensive improvements and changes in the public library, Copley Square, are contemplated with a loan of \$250,000 submitted to the City Council and referred to the committee on finance, all of which are for the purpose of safeguarding the thousands of volumes and the many valuable treasures of miscellaneous character.

The building, which was opened on March 11, 1895, at a cost of \$2,756,000, together with the annex, erected years later at a cost of \$362,000, has been kept in the best of repair. Successive city governments have not failed to grant the necessary appropriations in response to the earnest request of trustees. In the last three years the expenditures have been larger than for other periods. In this year's budget \$125,000 was granted for improvements on the roof, the exterior walls and for the complete reconstruction of the electrical equipment. In the two previous years \$110,000 was given.

"While the building is of first-class construction and supposedly fireproof, nevertheless, in the opinion of the trustees, safeguards should be provided and improvements made so that the possibility of loss from fire should be reduced to a minimum," the Mayor told the City Council in submitting his loan order.

Loan as Itemized

The suggested loan is itemized as follows: Safeguarding valuable collections, \$175,000; fireproofing of building, \$35,000; professional fees, \$20,000; miscellaneous improvements, \$20,000.

Guy W. Currier, president of the board of trustees, in his communication to the mayor, submits a report from Fox & Gale, in which it is stated:

"We believe every effort should be made to carry forward the work essential to safeguarding the valuable collections, and necessary to improve the fire protection of the building generally, and trust that manner and means to do so, by issuance of a loan or otherwise, may have the earnest consideration and support of his honor the mayor, the budget commissioner and other authorities interested in the welfare of the building and the preservation of its contents."

Chief Improvements

It is planned to furnish and install metal bookcases with glazed doors in the treasure room; to install special construction safe cabinets, combination safe cabinet exhibition cases and an attendant's desk. There will be fireproofing of certain sections of the wall adjacent to the Sargent Gallery. Existing wood bookcases and other wood fittings will be removed, a new floor and new marble base will be laid where required, and there will be painting and installation of bronze fire doors.

The ante-room will be renovated, including a fireproofing duct, and in addition there will be carpentry, plastering, marble work, painting, metal door and electric light fixtures.

The Barton-Ticknor room will have new metal book cases with glazed doors and a balcony. There will be metal stacks in the balcony, a catalogue case, tables and attendant's desk and chair. Fireproofing will be installed in certain openings.

The council also passed a resolution in memory of the late William A. Gaston, a library trustee, whose death was called a severe blow to the community.

Final Word on Two Loans

Final reading was also given to orders for \$647,000 in appropriations for further construction at the City Hospital and for a central power plant at Deer Island. The City Hospital improvements call for \$462,000 for the construction of a house officers' building, and \$60,000 for a medical pavilion.

The mayor also resubmitted a loan order for \$650,000 for the purchase of the Revere House site and the construction of a new central fire station. The City Council and the Finance Commission recently took issue with the original order of \$750,000, which resulted in the defeat of the order.

Councillor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., submitted an order for the appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of a tract of land for the construction of a new municipal golf course. Wilson said he had in mind a tract of land in Hyde Park consisting of 130 acres, known as the Grew estate, bordering the Stony Brook Reservation, which he pointed out was the only land available within the city confines for a golf course. He also submitted an order authorizing a petition to the Legislature amending the existing statute which provides annuities to the families of martyred policemen or firemen who lose their lives or suffer from injuries received in the performance of their duties. This annuity is \$600 a year and the amending petition calls for an increase to \$1000 a year.

Supplementary Budget

Other business transacted was the granting of a petition for a license from the Boston Elevated to operate a bus between Park Square and the North Station and the passage of supplementary county budget of \$35,743. In the latter order Councillor Parkman objected to the inclusion of an item of \$2500 for additional force for animals at Deer Island. According to Parkman and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, the original item in the budget for forage was nearly exhausted and more money was needed to finish the year. Fox said that the shortage was caused by the purchase of a special brand of food for the animals which cost more than the ordinary kind. Parkman insisted that the master of Deer Island, George F. A. Mulcahey, keep within the original appropriation, resulting in the withdrawal of the item.

12 July 26, 1927.

The Boston Post

\$250,000 for Fireproofing Boston Public Library

Mayor Nichols presented an order to the City Council yesterday, calling for the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars for fireproofing and improvements of the main library in Copley square. The money is to be used for safeguarding valuable collections at the library and remodeling two rooms.

THE BOSTON HERALD
TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1927

\$250,000 for Improving Library Building Is Asked by Mayor

Money Would Be Used for Fire Prevention and Safeguarding Valuable Books—Councilman Wilson Wants Another Golf Course

An order calling for expenditure of \$250,000 was submitted to the city council at its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon by Mayor Nichols, for fireproofing and improvements at the central library building in Copley square. This money is needed for safeguarding the valuable collections of books at the library and for remodeling two rooms, according to the letter sent to the mayor by the trustees and signed by Guy W. Currier, president of the board.

The order calls for the money to be raised by a loan issue and was referred to the committee on finance. The expenditure of the money is to be divided as follows: Fireproofing, \$35,000; safeguarding valuable collections, \$175,000; architects' and engineers' fees, \$20,000; and miscellaneous, \$20,000. Present plans call for the remodeling of the music room, now on the top floor, for use as a treasure room. The Barton-Ticknor room in the west gallery will also be improved and additional shelving constructed for the storage of valuable collections. A sprinkler system will also be installed throughout the library and printing plants and the basement.

GASTON'S DEATH LAMENTED

The council also passed a resolution in memory of the late William A. Gaston, a library trustee, whose death was called a severe blow to the community. Final reading was also given to orders for \$647,000 in appropriations for further construction at the City Hospital and for a central power plant at Deer Island. The City Hospital improvements call for \$462,000 for the construction of a house officers' building, and \$60,000 for a medical pavilion.

The mayor also resubmitted a loan order for \$650,000 for the purchase of the Revere House site and the construction of a new central fire station. The City Council and the finance commission recently took issue with the original order of \$750,000, which resulted in

the defeat of the order. It was also disclosed at that time that Warren Freeman, real estate expert and auctioneer for the administration, was part owner of the property. The council sent the order back to the mayor with the recommendation that it be reduced.

WANTS NEW GOLF COURSE

Councillman Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., submitted an order for the appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of a tract of land for the construction of a new municipal golf course. Wilson said he had in mind a tract of land in Hyde Park consisting of 130 acres, known as the Grew estate, bordering the Stony Brook Reservation, which he pointed out was the only land available within the city confines for a golf course. He also submitted an order authorizing a petition to the Legislature amending the existing statute which provides annuities to the families of martyred policemen or firemen who lose their lives or suffer from injuries received in the performance of their duties. This annuity is \$600 a year and the amending petition calls for an increase to \$1000 a year.

Other business transacted was the granting of a petition for a license from the Boston Elevated to operate a bus between Park square and the North Station and the passage of a supplementary county budget of \$35,743. In the latter order Councillman Parkman objected to the inclusion of an item of \$2500 for additional force for animals at Deer Island. According to Parkman and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, the original item in the budget for forage was nearly exhausted and more money was needed to finish the year. Fox said that the shortage was caused by the purchase of a special brand of food for the animals which cost more than the ordinary kind. Parkman insisted that the master of Deer Island, George F. A. Mulcahey, keep within the original appropriation, resulting in the withdrawal of the item.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1927

MORE SAFEGUARDS
AT LIBRARY ASKED

Trustees, Fearing Fire,
Seek \$250,000 Loan

Proposal for Hyde Park Links Is
Referred to Council Committee

While no fire has occurred at the Central Public Library in Copley sq in the 32 years of its existence, the trustees are fearful that any serious fire would work irreparable damage to its thousands of rare volumes and its store of valuable art and documentary treasures. They asked Mayor Nichols for a \$250,000 loan to install additional safeguards. Coming up in yesterday's City Council session, the Mayor's loan order was given reference to committee on finances.

Thirty Holstein cows and two bulls at Deer Island, who have been munching a highly nutritious quality of distillers' grain for six months will have to go back to ordinary cattle rations, because the Council insisted upon cutting out of the supplementary county budget, which came up for action yesterday, an item of \$2500 for this special fodder for the cattle.

The remaining supplementary budget, carrying a total of \$35,743, was passed, including \$16,500 for alterations and repairs to various county buildings and \$7970 for changes in institutions.

Councillor R. G. Wilson got reference to committee on appropriations for his order that a Council committee buy the old Grew estate in Hyde Park and \$100,000 to lay out the links.

Wilson also got committee reference for his order that a Council committee memorialize the Legislature in favor of raising from \$600 to \$1000 the annuity the city pays to widows of policemen and firemen who die in performance of duty.

Resolutions of regret were adopted at the death of Col W. A. Gaston. Other resolutions thanked the policemen and firemen for their work in handling the throngs of spectators in town Friday and Saturday. Councillor Mahoney's resolution to the Mayor, favorable to naming the causeway connecting the Strandway with Castle Island for flyer Hegenberger, was passed.

Final reading was given \$647,000 worth of bond issues and appropriations for various public improvements proposed by the Mayor, as follows: \$462,000 for City Hospital house officers' dormitory and \$60,000 for a medical pavilion for that establishment; \$125,000 for Deer Island House of Correction power plant.

Although Mayor Nichols has twice vetoed a Council grant of permit to Boston Motor Tours, Inc. for a Boston-Fall River bus line, the Council again approved issuance of a permit yesterday and Mr Nichols undoubtedly will veto this third attempt.

Boston Traveler

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1927



Library Treasures

TRUSTEES of the Boston Public Library have asked for the sum of \$250,000 for special fireproofing in the central building at Copley square. The mayor has recommended to the council a loan for that amount and purpose.

Some of the citizens may be wondering what it is all about. Why should a structure, designed and built in modern times for the housing of books, require anything additional to render it safe from fires? Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the librarian, answers this question by referring to the Albany capitol fire of some fifteen years ago, in which many valuable books, and some that can never be replaced, were destroyed. Experiences such as this have taught that further safeguards are needed. Hence the trustees of our city library have consulted architects and engineers in an effort to solve the problem of minimizing the fire risk, and especially of surrounding the rarer books and manuscripts with complete protection. The result is a plan for reconstructing and re-equipping certain rooms and otherwise reducing the hazards.

Obviously this matter of guarding the exceedingly valuable and in some cases priceless volumes and documents of our famous library from possible loss by fire should be speedily attended to.

N. Y. Times
Aug 30-1927

Library Bulletins
May Be
Interesting.

Readers desirous of keeping informed about new books have several means of doing so. The various weekly and monthly reviews of books supply criticism and comment as well as mere fact, and publishers are glad to send catalogues. Such sources of book news, however, must be sought out by the reader. At the public libraries he is offered a bulletin of latest books, but in many cases the lists present such a hodgepodge of miscellaneous matter that he is turned aside rather than encouraged to read.

The new bulletin of the Boston Public Library, started over a year ago, was planned to attract the reader and maintain the former full information as well. "More Books" has been most successful. The first edition was exhausted in less than three weeks, and the six or seven following have been increased to meet an increasing demand.

Instead of listing the books alphabetically, "More Books" classifies them according to subject. The ordinary reader finds the group that interest him in the synopsis of classification, and turning easily to it finds all bearing on the subject under one heading. To enliven the list and make it more useful, short descriptions are given of many of the items. This affords the timid reader some insight into the author's viewpoint, leading him on or turning him in a direction that will better suit his taste.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1927

LOAN REQUESTS

TOTAL \$12,000,000;

ALL SIDETRACKED

Playgrounds and Public Buildings
Must Remain on File Owing
to Other Demands

There is absolutely no hope of favorable municipal action this year on approximately \$12,000,000 of loan proposals on file in the mayor's office, largely embracing new playgrounds and municipal buildings.

Though the debt-incurring power of the city was \$7,230,460 at the beginning of the year, the largest figure on record, nearly half of it was absorbed by the first of August, and \$1,300,000 additional will be mortgaged if the City Council approves the \$650,000 order for a central fire station in the West End, the \$250,000 order for improvements at the Boston Public Library and the \$1,000,000 order to be considered next Monday to provide for the extraordinary demands of downtown street work.

Mayor Nichols has given scant hope throughout his administration to those numerous groups of citizens who are agitating municipal buildings and new playgrounds. Recently, he appointed a committee to study the playground situation, but a report is not expected this year. A committee to study the needs of municipal buildings in several districts may be expected later. The mayor has consistently refused to pass upon the merits of each loan proposal but has accepted them for further consideration.

From the borrowing capacity there are always two major proposals each year—the laying out and construction of highways and the extension of the sewer service. Each requires a \$1,000,000 loan. This year was no exception to the usual practice. Early in May the City Council approved an order of \$40,000 for furnishing and equipping the new Nurses' Home at the City Hospital, and during the same month the order of \$1,000,000 for new buildings, additions and equipment at the Long Island Almshouse and Hospital was passed. Then followed the \$500,000 loan for permanent street pavement, a loan of \$154,000 for the house officers' building at the City Hospital, a loan of \$20,000 for the medical pavilion at the same institution and finally a loan of \$125,000 for the central power plant at the House of Correction, Deer Island.

With such loan orders out of the way, there remained in the debt, incurring power, \$3,391,460. Since Aug. 1, however, the fire station and library orders have been transmitted from the mayor's office and the street damages order will follow. Today, the mayor hinted at an other necessary loan, in all probability, that of at least \$200,000 to provide for a new heating plant at the Charles Street Jail, an undertaking that prompted him to refer to his argument on inauguration day, that the tax rate had been kept down year after year at the expense of the city's plant and equipment.

Though the mayor will not make the loan record that stands to his credit for 1926, with \$1,564,903 unused, there is apt to be a substantial amount to the loan credit at the end of the year.

Boston Post

Aug. 21-1927

More Light Wanted

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—While the periodical room of the Public Library is without doubt one of the finest of its kind in America, nevertheless, I am informed, some of the table lamps have no bulbs. Whether this is an oversight or due to economy, the fact remains that it should be rectified, or else the readers' eyesight will be impaired. C. G. N.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1927

TO STUDY BOSTON LIBRARY

Four Vatican Library Representatives
Arrive in New York for Survey of
American Systems

New York, Aug. 31 (A.P.)—Four representatives of the Vatican Library at Rome, who plan to study American library systems, arrived today on the liner Paris. The group will separate shortly, Monsignor Giorgio Benedetti and Father Carlo Scilla devoting their time to a study of the Boston Public Library, the Congressional Library, and the New York Library, while Professors Giordano Igino and Giorgio Bruni will pursue their studies at the University of Michigan.

Father Scilla, who catalogued most of the famous Italian Chigi Library, declared that the Vatican Library receives and accepts nearly all books sent it from the presses of the world and will let time be the final judge of their value. Many American fiction writers are to be found on the Vatican shelves, he said, Sinclair Lewis among them. H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw are also represented.

BOSTON POST,
AUGUST 30, 1927

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

It is well worth while to visit the Historical Exhibition now on view at the Boston Public Library, and arranged in view of the 75th anniversary of the library. The exhibition will continue through the month of September. You will find in one of the cases there some of the books which, through the efforts of M. Vattimare, came from Paris to the library, as its very first accessions. In the same case is one of the volumes from a collection of United States documents numbering more than one thousand, presented to the library in its infant days by Edward Everett.

Sometimes, even frequent visitors to the library know little of the treasures it contains. This is an opportunity to have some of them pointed out to you. In cases along one of the side walls of the exhibition room are selected examples of these treasures. Enough is shown to give a hint of the rare historical manuscripts, autographs, portraits and engravings which are in the Mellon Chamberlain collection, consisting of over 350 volumes.

Then there are examples of the books relating to history and biography, some of them rare and costly extra-illustrated books that form the Thayer collection of about 600 volumes. Just below these are specimens from the Codman collection, relating to landscape architecture. Perhaps it has never occurred to you that there are in the library nearly 1000 titles relating to Benjamin Franklin. Some of these books are shown.

The library has one of the finest Shakespeare collections in existence, and various examples from it are exhibited. The work of the branch libraries is especially featured, even to a picture of the library on wheels, which makes its welcomed way into some of the city's districts. No small amount of machinery is necessary to the carrying on of a great library, and this is well illustrated by the exhibits.

Our debt to those who have faithfully served the public in this our library through a long series of years is no small one.

It is interesting to note on this anniversary year that three of them have been in service for more than 50 years. Miss Margaret A. Sheridan will complete her 51st year of such service in the coming month of September, and Miss Florence F. Richards will complete a like term in November. Frank C. Blaisdel will in next February have been 52 years in the service which has made for him so many friends.

Monitor

Sept. 3, 1927 5 B

LIBRARY PLANS
TRAINING CLASS

Cultural Lectures and Practical Work to Be Included
in Eight-Months' Course

A training class for library assistants, to be conducted by the Boston Public Library beginning Oct. 17, marks a new policy on the part of the library for securing improved service. Charles F. D. Belden, director, announced today. The course will be under the direction of Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell, now in charge of the library at Dana Hall School, Wellesley. Mrs. Hartzell has had wide experience in the organization and direction of libraries and in library work with young people. She was for several years on the staff of Simmons College. In addition to general cultural lectures the course will include the subjects of book selection, including children's books; library methods, reference work, cataloging and classification. It calls for a total of 40 hours a week for a period of eight months duration.

Candidates are expected to reside in Boston and to pass the grade C examination to be held Oct. 1. This examination is open to high school graduates and a few members of the present staff. There will be no remuneration during training; neither will there be an admission charge.

Positions in the library are not promised to those who take the course, but if their ability is proved they will be recommended for appointment as vacancies occur, Mr. Belden says. On enrolling for the course each applicant will agree to remain, if appointed, at least two years in the paid service of the Boston Public Library.

Applications for entrance to the class should be made at the director's office, Central Library, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on week days.

Monitor-Sept 3, 1927

MAYOR FILLS TWO
BOARD VACANCIES

Mr. Dwinell and Mr. Inne
Get Library and Park Posts

Appointment of Clifton H. Dwinell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and of Charles H. Inne, Boston attorney and active in Republican politics in Massachusetts to the board of Park Commissioners were announced yesterday by Mayor Nichols.

Mr. Dwinell succeeds William A. Gaston, and Mr. Inne succeeds Myron P. Lewis who resigned a few months ago. Mr. Inne will be a member of the board for three years, from May 1 of this year, or until May 1, 1930, the term for which Mr. Lewis was appointed by Mayor Nichols.

Mr. Dwinell was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He entered the banking business in Boston in 1895 and became vice-president of the First National Bank in 1906. He has been its president since last year.

Post-Sept. 3, 1927
--Bank President Made
New Library Trustee



CLIFTON H. DWINELL
First National Bank president, who was appointed trustee of the Boston Public Library by Mayor Nichols. Library Trustee Dwinell lives at 79 Beacon street. He was born in Worcester and received his early education in the Fitchburg public schools. He was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1899.

-Globe, Sept. 3, 1927-
Nichols Names Clifton Dwinnell
Trustee of Public Library
To Succeed Col Gaston



CLIFTON H. DWINNELL
OF NEWTON

Mayor Nichols appointed Charles H. Innes, prominent Boston attorney, Park Commissioner yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Myron P. Lewis, and also appointed Clifton H. Dwinnell, of 79 Beacon st., trustee of the Boston Public Library to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col William A. Gaston.

Mr Innes was born in Boston, educated in the public schools and graduated from Boston University Law School in 1892. After many years of practice at the bar in criminal cases, Mr Innes is now principally engaged in corporation and commercial practice. For many years he conducted evening law courses for bar aspirants, being a pioneer in that field.

He has held many important business and professional positions and served the city and State, being a prominent Republican. Among his political offices have been City Council, 1895; House of Representatives, 1896 and 1897; State Senate, 1898 and 1899. For years he has been on Republican committees and he now is a member of the State Committee's executive committee. He was delegate to the Republican conventions in 1908, '12, '16, '20 and '24 and counsel for the national committee in 1916.

He is a director of the Exchange Trust Company, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Checker Taxi Company, Middlesex Republican Club and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the American, State and Boston Bar Association.

Born in Worcester, Mr Dwinnell was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg and is a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, class of '94.

He entered the banking business in Boston in 1895 and became vice president of the First National Bank in 1906. Since 1925 he has been its president. He is a trustee of Worcester Tech, Tufts College and Wellesley College. He is also a director in several corporations.

BOSTON POST, FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 16, 1927

NEED MORE LIGHT FOR PAINTINGS

Famous Abbey Murals
in Library Are in
Gloom

A search for a proper lighting system that will reveal the famous Abbey murals of the Boston Public Library in their great beauty is being quietly carried on by the trustees

and the librarian. For more than four years, these murals, depicting the story of Sir Galahad and the Holy Grail, have been buried in gloom, the overhead lights being removed at the earnest request of the artist's widow.

MANY COMPLAINTS

Thousands of complaints have come in during the summer when tourists discovered that their trips to see these paintings were futile. They have been coming in crowds each day, visitors from Omaha, Texas and every State in the Union, but they have found that the paintings could scarcely be seen.

The murals adorn the walls of the book delivery room and have for years been one of the things worth seeing in the city. Each painting unfolds some phase of the story that Tennyson made famous in his poem on Sir Arthur and the Round Table. But now these figures of Abbey's are nothing but a blur of color, some of them being so dark that even the figures cannot be discerned while it is impossible to recall the legend.

"The lights were removed at the request of Mrs. Abbey," said Frank C. Chase, acting librarian in the absence of Charles F. D. Beldin, who is in Europe. She explained that the former lights gave the murals a position that her husband had not intended them to have. She pointed out that they were done to be a part of the unity of the room, to be murals and not paintings on exhibition. Since then, many experiments have been tried in attempts to find an ideal lighting system. We tried lights at the corners of the room but that did not appear to be the ideal thing.

"Since Mr. Beldin has been away, the complaints have been piling up. Hundreds of visitors who have heard of these murals have been disappointed to find that they could scarcely see them."

Herald, Sept. 14, 1927
Banker Appointed to
Public Library Board



(Photo by Scheraga Studio)
CLIFTON H. DWINNELL

DWINNELL ON LIBRARY BOARD

Bank President Succeeds
Gaston—Innes Named
to Park Board

TWO APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE BY MAYOR

Clifton H. Dwinnell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, has been appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. It was announced yesterday by Edward P. Condon, secretary to Mayor Nichols.

At the same time the appointment of Charles H. Innes, Republican leader, as a member of the park commission was announced. Mr. Innes is a close political adviser of the mayor and a guiding light of the campaign that brought Mr. Nichols into the mayoral chair. The appointment evidently had been decided on by the mayor previously, as he had been confined to his summer home at Duxbury with laryngitis since Wednesday.

UNPAID OFFICES

Both the library trusteeship and the park commissioners are unpaid offices.

Mr. Dwinnell, who fills the library trusteeship left vacant by the death of William A. Gaston, will serve until May 1, 1930. The trustees are appointed for five-year terms, but Mr. Gaston had served two years of his term.

Mr. Dwinnell was born in Worcester. He was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg and was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894. He entered the banking business in Boston in 1895 and became vice-president of the First National Bank in 1906. He has been its president since 1926. He also is a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, treasurer and trustee of Tufts College and trustee of Wellesley College. He is a director in numerous corporations.

The other present trustees of the public library are: The Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connelly, president; Louis E. Kirsteil, vice-president; Gordon Abbott; and Guy W. Currier.

The New York Times

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ALFRED S. OCTER, Publisher and President.
R. C. FRANK, Secretary.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1927.

WINDOW-DRESSING BOOKS.

Libraries and book stores these days get out such attractive bulletins and catalogues that it is a wonder anybody ever reads a book. One can have a very pleasant evening going through these booklets, checking off the things that should be read. Perhaps they never will be bought or borrowed from the library, but they have provided through synopsis and description a brief entertainment. Publishers' catalogues, which used to be a deep and varied source of pleasurable research, are, of course, still available and seductive, but they do not compete with the bulletins of the lending libraries. Last week comment was made on the interesting new pamphlet put out by the Boston Public Library, "More Books." Its classification of reading matter under headings makes it easy for the reader to find the group he prefers.

The Cleveland Public Library publishes "The Open Shelf," also listing its offerings in groups. Its opening pages are devoted to a suitable bit of fiction which is mostly truth. The librarian is consulted by some one of a familiar type—the vacationist, the week-end, the young, eager and uninstructed reader, or some other regular inquirer. Her replies may be easily applied by any one, for at the conclusion of her specific advice she makes some general suggestions. The last number of "The Open Shelf" appropriately suggests week-end books in well-selected combinations of three.

Then come the lists, which are so deftly classified and described that the reader wants to subscribe to the bulletin, whether he accepts its recommendations or not. Fiction is divided into several groups—Character and Social Studies, Homely Tales of Plain People (shall we skip that page?), The Younger Generation, Translations of Foreign Fiction, Fantasy and Irony (only seven books there), Romance and Adventure, With a Historical Background, Light and Amusing, Dog Stories, and Detective and Mystery. W. E. Hill's "Among Us Cats" is not given the honor of a separate classification, like the dog stories, but is found under Facetious Fragments. Among the books of verse frequent quotation is given. From Evon's "A Child's Guide to Russia" we find

The Russian stories and romance. How vast is their significance. . . . I cannot walk in kinder mists Than those of Russian novelists. There must be something, I presume, About the insipid bloom Of Russia which creates a bloom.

With selections from amusing versifiers, racy novelists, profound social studies and refreshing nature stories, one scarcely feels the need of going beyond the bulletin. Still, there is apt to be a book or two to linger in the memory and send the reader to a real open shelf for more of it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

LIBRARY GROUP TO HEAR TALKS

Insurance Libraries and
Toronto Session Are
Meeting Topics

Speakers at the September meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, on the evening of Sept. 26, are to tell of the S. L. A. conference in Toronto, held this summer.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, will speak on the convention from the standpoint of the American Library Association. Miss Margaret Withington of the Social Service Library will speak of it from the aspect of librarians in general.

Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association, at 18 Oliver Street, is to be the speaker of the evening, talking on insurance libraries.

Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian at Harvard College, has been made chairman of hospitality for the year. William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, is chairman of membership; Miss Marian Bowman, librarian for the Old Colony Trust Company, is chairman of methods; and Miss Ethel M. Turner, of the Massachusetts State Library, is chairman of registration.

According to Miss Gladys L. Sargent, secretary of the association, the Community Catalog, established three years ago as a union card catalog, is in special charge of Miss Marion G. Eaton, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, who answers inquiries as to the whereabouts of various publications and various specializations among libraries and business houses of Boston and vicinity, particularly in the business district.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1927

FOR BETTER SIDEWALKS

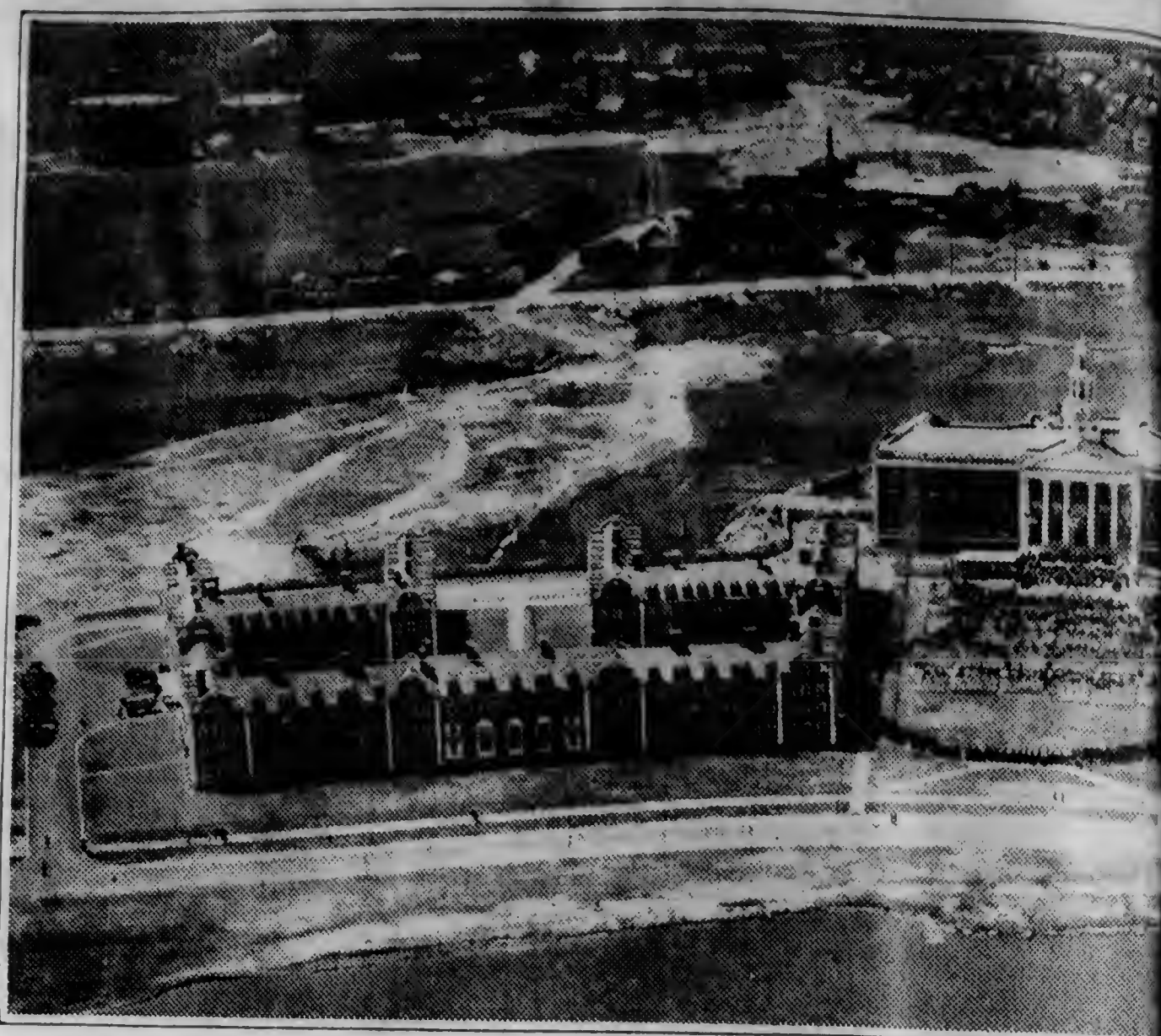
To the Editor of The Herald:

May I echo the sentiment expressed by Frank E. Bridgman in a recent letter to The Herald, concerning the need of better sidewalks, as well as streets? Voicing the sentiment of many pedestrians, especially here in the Back Bay district, I appealed to City Hall last year without effective results, as the same condition prevails. Why the arena of brick sidewalks anyhow? Take, for example, that in front of the Public Library (city property). This was laid in 1896, when the building was completed, and is a disgrace to Boston. I defy anyone to negotiate that uneven surface and maintain an equilibrium—to say nothing of the danger of sprained ankles and worse. It merits the frequent comments of strangers who show surprise at its antiquity to such a place as Copley square. I saw a man from New York give his ankle a twist on going toward the steps, and his remarks were edifying, if not justifiable.

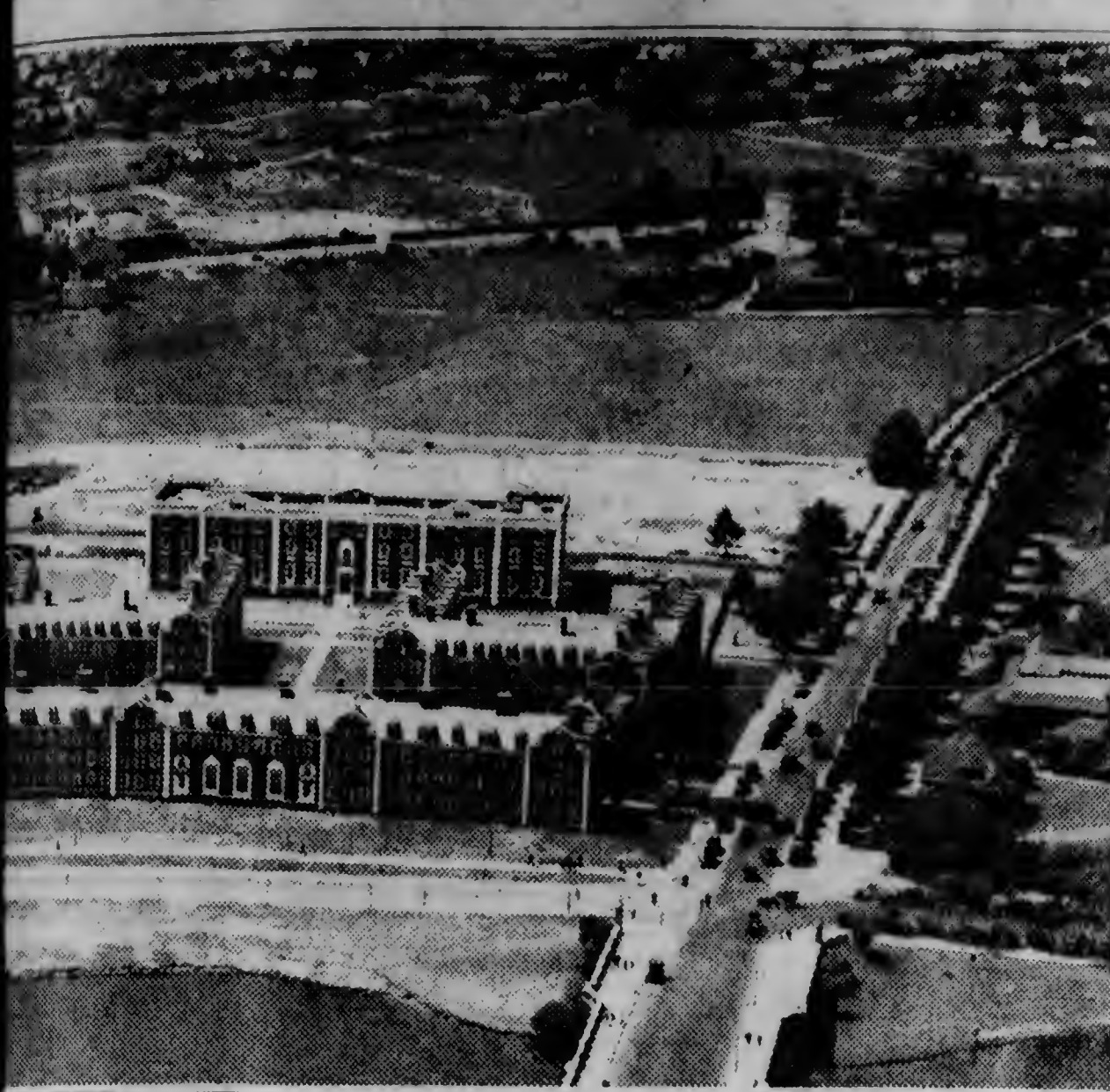
Maybe abutments are to blame for other brick sidewalks in that neighborhood, but why? Recently I kept tabs on the number of persons passing the library, and those across the way where an up-to-date sidewalk prevails, and there were on an average of 60 to 1 using the library side. I say, less money for some things and more for adult pedestrians.

MARION H. BRAZIER.
Boston, Sept. 23.

The Harvard Business School as Lindbergh May Have Seen It



The Building in the Center With the Steeple is the Baker Library, Now a Branch of the Boston Public Library and as Such Open to the Citizens of Boston. The Business School, Like the Stadium, is in Boston, New England.



Courtesy of Air Service of New England, Inc. Photo by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., New York

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1927

Boston Citizens Free to Use Business Library at Harvard

Complete and Authentic Data on Investments, Advertising, Manufacturing and Kindred Subjects in
Boston Library Branch

The exhibit recently added to the collection commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Boston Public Library illustrates some of the services the most recent branch of this great institution offers to the citizens of Boston. In January 1927, the Baker Library of Harvard University, was designated a branch of the Boston Public Library. Any citizen of Boston can now use his public library card as an admission ticket to the great reading room which comfortably seats 500, and has shelving space for over 100,000 reference books.

The Baker Library has also a further connection with the Boston Public Library, in that certain historic business documents difficult for the latter library to handle, and seldom called for, have been taken from the shelves and placed on deposit in the Baker Library.

Greatest Business Library

In a word, through its connection with the Boston Public Library the resources of the Baker Library, which is already considered the greatest business library in the world, have been made available to the citizens of Boston.

Examples of different types of material and of the kind of service offered by this library have been assembled on 20 posters now displayed in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library.

The wide range of subjects upon which information can be found is indicated by the "classification book." The classification, which has been adapted to fit the needs of the library, contains over 2000 headings alphabetically arranged from Accounting to Statistics. By this comprehensive scheme the 100,000 bound books and 500,000 pamphlets are arranged so that whatever the library has on a given subject can be produced on request. About 600 magazines are received daily, weekly or monthly. Among these are trade, technical, financial and natural scientific periodicals in English, French, German, Chinese, Scandinavian and many other languages.

The library with its small staff and its large amount of material to be organized and made ready for use, cannot freely say, "Ask me another." Yet questions will come and when they do, answers are cheerfully provided. Among the questions recently answered have been:

Where can I find freight rates and rules in regard to them?

Where can I find the average bond yield for 60 bonds?

Where can I find bank clearings?

Where can I find forms of agreement for salesmen and sales managers?

Where can I find iron prices for the last 50 years?

Where can I find information other than from the Bulletin of Bureau of Business Research, on cost of wholesale and retail distribution?

References on cost of distributing milk in large cities?

Where can I find sales quotas of magazines?

Where can I find number of profit-sharing concerns in the United States?

Where can I find cost of living of working class families in various cities?

Advice on Investments

Opportunities for investment, a fascinating as well as fearsome topic, may be studied in the reading room, where eight comprehensive business services are on file, in addition to New York Stock Exchange sheets and daily market reports, covering the commerce of the world. The corporation collection is illustrated by the following pamphlets: A trust agreement; a description of the functions of a public service corporation; an annual report of a railroad company.

Statistical data on almost every subject of interest to the business man and to the student, have been accumulated; and every known type of graph and chart used in elucidating these data is presented. The annotated book lists which are compiled from time to time for use of the students in the business school, may be consulted on request. The lists exhibited are "Books on Advertising," "Books on Accounting" and "One Hundred Representative Business Books."

The student of business conditions frequently wishes to know something of the processes which have led to certain results. To assist him in such research the Business Historical Society offers a wealth of material not to be duplicated in any other library.

Take for instance, the subject of transportation. The material dealing with this subject goes back to the great era of canal building, which preceded the building of railroads. With the help of the railroad collection, a complete history of railroad-ing in the United States could probably be written.

Histories of Industries

In this historical collection are the records of industrial enterprises which started spasmodically here and there before the Revolution. These records carefully studied, show how enterprises were enlarged and multiplied as steam power was developed. They show how vast textile industries grew from meager beginnings. They show how the shoe and leather industry, glass, metal, paper, printing, lithography, and many other industries started, increased, and developed.

They show how along with these industries grew banking, insurance, stock exchanges, clearing houses, and chambers of commerce.

The question the student wants answered is why some of these attempts failed and why others succeeded, and the written records of the various enterprises, preserved in the Business Historical Collection, will help answer this question.

For 10 years or more the material for the present collection has been accumulating. Quietly and efficiently it has been collected and arranged. Until December, 1926, the library functioned as best it could in cramped quarters on the upper floor of the Widener Library. When it had sufficiently proved its value and usefulness, a building beautiful architecturally and well planned for economy of operation, was provided. The photograph depicting the library as the central unit of the group of business school buildings testifies to the importance attributed to the library's service in educational development.

SERIES OF PUBLIC
LIBRARY LECTURES
BEGINS OCTOBER 6

One Chamber Music Concert Each
Month to Be Given on
Sunday Evenings

PROGRAM OF RUSKIN CLUB

An Afternoon for Children, "Jungle
Beasts of India," December
2, Also Announced

The twenty-ninth season of free lectures in the Boston Public Library. Thursday evenings at eight o'clock, and Sunday afternoons at 3.30, is announced to begin on Oct. 6. In addition to the usual lectures there is to be a series of eight chamber music concerts, one Sunday evening a month, presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The complete program for the season is as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 6—"The American Indian Past and Present." Warren K. Moorehead, Director, Department of American Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover.

Sunday, Oct. 9, Afternoon—"Paul Claudel, Ambassador and Literateur." William M. Stinson, S.J., Librarian, Boston College.

Sunday, Oct. 9, Evening—Concert. Gorton String Quartet of Chicago. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series.)

Thursday, Oct. 12—"Today in the Lands of Yesterday: Changing Scenes in India, China and Japan." Walter W. Allerton.

Sunday, Oct. 16, Afternoon—"On the Seas of Noon: Glances of Borneo, Java, Ceylon, and the Philippines." John C. Bowker, M.D. Illustrated.

Sunday, Oct. 16, Evening—Concert. Boston Chamber Music Trio.

Thursday, Oct. 19—"Our National Parks." Henry Warren Poor, A. M. (Under the auspices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.)

Sunday, Oct. 23, Afternoon—"Pole Songs of the British Isles, France and the South." Claramond Thompson (in costume). Tokar String Quartet.

Thursday, Oct. 27—"Sharing a Hobby: Studios in Color Photographs." Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Kelth.

Sunday, Oct. 30, Afternoon—"Our Country's Grandmothers." Mrs. Christine von K. Wade.

Sunday, Oct. 30, Evening—"Boston 15 Years Ago." Walter K. Watkins, Secretary, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Illustrated.

Thursday, Nov. 3—"Famous Actors, Old and New, with Imitations of Their Acting." Francis Henry Wade, M.D., Ph.D.

Sunday, Nov. 6, Afternoon. Folk Music of Many Lands. (Under the auspices of the International Institute, Y. W. C. A.)

Sunday, Nov. 6, Evening—Intimate Piano Concert, with representative talk, Margaret Anderson, pianist (also associate editor of "The Musician").

Thursday, Nov. 10—"Forests and Trails in the White Mountains." Philip W. Ayers (Field and Forest Club Course).

Sunday, Nov. 13, Afternoon—"Dramatizing the Novel." Frank W. C. Horsey, A. M., Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 13, Afternoon—Concert. Persinger String Quartet of Santa Barbara. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Series.)

Tuesday, Nov. 15, Evening. Boston Branch American Folk Lore Society. Open meeting.

Thursday, Nov. 17—"Abraham Lincoln." Guy Richardson.

Sunday, Nov. 20, Afternoon—"English Music Alive Again." Henry Gilson, A. M., and assistants. Musical Illustrations.

Sunday, Nov. 20, Evening—"Folk Music of Many Lands." (Under the auspices of the International Institute, Y. W. C. A.)

Sunday, Nov. 27, Afternoon—"America's Story in Song." Catherine Smith. Musical Illustrations.

Sunday, Nov. 27, Evening—Concert. Durrell String Quartet.

Thursday, Dec. 1—"The Truth about Kipling's India." Dhan Gopal Mukerji.

Friday, Dec. 2, Afternoon—"Jungle Beasts of India." Lecture for Children. Dhan Gopal Mukerji.

Sunday, Dec. 4, Afternoon—Concert. Orchestra of the Lincoln House Association, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor.

Sunday, Dec. 4, Evening—"Some Early Play-houses of London." Sarah E. Palmer, M. D. Illustrated.

Thursday, Dec. 8—"Through Six National Parks, with the Field and Forest Club in 1927." Rev. Charles W. Casson. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Dec. 11, Afternoon—"The Frothing Play." Edgar M. Wender, A.M., dean of the Boston University Theatre Workshop, formerly of Yale University. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Dec. 11, Evening—Musical program. Mrs. M. H. Gledhill, contralto-soprano, and Mme. Olga Averino, soprano.

Thursday, Dec. 15—"The Nativity in Stereophon Silhoues, Music and Tableau: A Synthesis of Music, Color, Picture and Action." H. Augustine Smith, director of Fine Arts School of Religious Education, Boston University, assisted by the Choral Art Society of the school and by soloists.

Sunday, Dec. 18, Afternoon—"When Dickens read the Christmas Carol in Boston on Christmas Eve." Edward P. Payne, president, Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. Illustrated.

Sunday, Dec. 18, Evening—Concert. Musical Art String Quartet of New York. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series.)

Thursday, Dec. 22—"Song and Satire of the Eighteenth Century." Lecturer-Dr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Ph. D., dean of Wheaton College, and Esther M. Wood, soprano.

Thursday, Dec. 26—"Putting the Muse into Music." Geoffrey O'Hara.

Thursday, Jan. 5—"Long View of the Old Boston Waterfront: History and Reminiscences." Gilbert R. Payne.

Sunday, Jan. 8, Evening—Inter-entertainment Concert by pupils from the Music School Settlement.

Sunday, Jan. 8, Afternoon—"Symbolism in Modern Drama." Robert B. Rogers, A.M., associate professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Jan. 12—"The Lure of New England." Percy A. Brigham. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 15, Afternoon—"Legends and Folk Songs of Finland." Aino Saari. Musical Illustrations.

Sunday, Jan. 15, Evening—Concert. Hart House String Quartet of Toronto. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series.)

Thursday, Jan. 19, Afternoon—"The Life and Art of Edgar Allan Poe." Joseph Lorraine. Illustrated.

Thursday, Jan. 19, Evening—"Flemish and Dutch Art: a comparison and valuation." Adrian M. A. Brown. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 22, Afternoon—Concert. Chorus of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Sunday, Jan. 22, Evening—"Modern Piano Music of the French, Russian and English Schools." Elizabeth Siedoff. Lecture-drama recital.

Thursday, Jan. 26—"Evangeline Country at Annapolis Time." Edwin A. Freeman.

Sunday, Jan. 29, Afternoon—"The Educational Value of Play Producing in Schools." Maria Ware Laughton, director, The Outdoor Players.

Sunday, Jan. 29, Evening—Song Recital. Elsie Winsor Bird, soprano.

Thursday, Feb. 2—"Nature's Mysteries." Ion McCowan. (Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Sunday, Feb. 5, Afternoon—"Russian Music." Dr. John P. Marshall, professor of music, Boston University.

Sunday, Feb. 5, Evening—Concert. The Play-ers of Connected Music (formerly The Elphinstone Centurion).

Thursday, Feb. 9—"The English Lake Country and its Poets." Olive C. Griker. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Feb. 12, Afternoon—"Our Social Comedy." Arthur W. Gilbert, Ph.D., president, Drama League of Boston (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Feb. 12, Evening—Concert. Burch and Durrell String Quartets of Boston. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series.)

Thursday, Feb. 16—"Unknown Newfoundland." Robert H. Tait. (Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Sunday, Feb. 19, Afternoon—"The Odes of the Roman Poet Horace, in musical settings ancient and modern." W. B. McDaniel 11 A.M.

Sunday, Feb. 19, Evening—Inter-entertainment Concert by pupils from the Music School Settlement.

Thursday, Feb. 23—"Gainsborough. Painter of Beautiful Women, 1727-1787." Martha A. Shannon.

Sunday, Feb. 26, Afternoon—"Authors and Wives, Face to Face." Joan E. Fenber, staff writer, the Sunday Herald.

Sunday, Feb. 26, Evening—Concert. Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, Nicolas Shuminsky, pianist, and Chamber Orchestra players of Boston.

Thursday, March 1—"Picturesque Germany." John G. Ruchow. (Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Sunday, March 4, Afternoon—"Negro Writers and Composers." Reelid, Dorothy Blodgett, and Dorothy Trent Wallace, reader, and Dorothy Wood, accompanist.

Sunday, March 4, Evening—Concert. Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.

Thursday, March 8—"Mountain and Woodland Trails." Frank H. Sprague. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, March 11, Afternoon—"Folk Plays: the Foundation of Modern American Drama." Albert Hutton Gilmer, A.M., Professor of Dramatic Literature, Tufts College. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, March 11, Evening—Concert. New York String Quartet. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series.)

Thursday, March 15—Varied program. The Strolling Players. Helene Martha Hall, director.

Sunday, March 18, Afternoon—Concert. Orchestra of the Lincoln House Association. Jacques Hoffmann, conductor.

Sunday, March 18, Evening—Inter-entertainment Concert by Pupils from the Music School Settlement.

Thursday, March 22—"Pierlin Land and Old New England Whaling." Rev. George T. Plummer. Illustrated by six reels of motion pictures and slides.

Sunday, March 26, Afternoon—"Music of the Church, the Fiddle, and the Nation." Mme. Beale Morey. Vocal and instrumental illustrations by voices and string quartet.

Sunday, March 26, Evening—"Our City: How, Why, and As It Has Grown, in Massachusetts." Frank Chouteau Brown. Illustrated.

Thursday, March 29—"General Allen's Fate: One Campaign." Lieut. Col. Grand L. McBane, General Staff, U. S. Army.

Sunday, April 1, Afternoon—"Art in Photography." Ernest Wise Keyser. Illustrated with photographs.

Sunday, April 1, Evening—Concert. The Pierlin Solidly Orchestra of Harvard University. Nicolas Shuminsky, conductor.

Thursday, April 5—"Spain, the Land of History and Romance." Ellen E. Page.

Sunday, April 8, Afternoon—"The Renaissance of Italy." Helen Shaw.

Sunday, April 8, Evening—Concert. Lonsa String Quartet of New York. (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series.)

Thursday, April 12—"Robert Burns." Charles S. Gledhill.

Sunday, April 15, Afternoon—"Platform arrangements."

Hosford, Edward Abner Thompson, A.M.

Sunday, April 15, Evening—Inter-entertainment Concert by Pupils from the Music School Settlement.

Sunday, April 22, Afternoon—"The Modern Church Music Renaissance." Carl F. Fiedler, Th.D., Director of Music, Phillips Academy, Andover. Musical Illustrations.

Thursday, April 26—"From London to London." Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ross.

Sunday, April 29, Afternoon—Concert. Lonsa Choral Society of Bradford Academy, Bradford, England, conductor.

Thursday, May 4—"House Life in Japan." Marie Lucette Rand.

Sunday, May 6, Afternoon—"The New Art of Mobile Color." G. A. Shock, Department of Physics, Wheaton College. Color Organ and Visual Illustrations.

Sunday, May 6, Evening—Concert. Rose String Quartet of Vienna. (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.)

The Boston Ruskin Club meets regularly in the lecture hall of the Public Library on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, at three o'clock. To all the lectures on the following program the public is invited:

Oct. 19—Prof. E. Charles Brock Memorial Address by H. Rev. William P. Anderson, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "In Memoriam" given by Laura Stummocks. A Group of Songs, composed by Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor and Raymond Dean, pianist.

Oct. 24—"The Human Side of Egyptian Sculpture." Dows Dunham, M.A., Assistant Curator of Egyptian Art, Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Illustrated.

Nov. 14—"Dante." Lillian Whiting.

Nov. 28—"A Trio Around the Mediterranean." Harriet Everett Johnson, S.T.P., Dean, Tufts School of Religious Education. Illustrated.

Dec. 12—"Traveler's Luck in Europe." Mrs. Charles R. Hall. Illustrated.

Dec. 19—"A Christmas Message." Mrs. Minnie Moore Soule. Music by Mrs. Alice Worth MacGregor.

Jan. 9—"The Making of a Ruskin Collection." Charles E. Goodspeed, Donor of the special Ruskin Collection in Wellesley College Library.

Jan. 23—"In Ruskin's Country." Mrs. Herbert J. Curran, Ex-President, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

Feb. 13—"The Observance of John Ruskin's Birthday, Feb. 8, 1818." Mrs. M. A. Cates (College).

Feb. 27—"The Purpose of Literature." Professor Earl Augustus Aldrich, M. A. (College).

Mar. 12—"Ruskin's Character as Revealed Through His Letters." Mrs. May Smith Dean, M. A.

Mar. 26—"The Beauties of Switzerland." Mrs. Alice Dunbar Jones, President, Massachusetts W.C.T.U. Illustrated.

April 9—"A New Experiment in Balancing Education." Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Ph.D., Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, Mills Herbie Herbert, soloist. Moving pictures.

April 23—"Grass Walk of Literature." Rev. David Wiggan Clark, D.D.

May 14—Annual Meeting.

The Thursday lectures in the Public Library series, except those of Dec. 1 and 29 and March 15, are to be illustrated by lantern slides. Entrance to the lecture hall is from Devonshire street only. Doors will be opened two hours before each lecture and closed ten minutes after it begins. During the winter lectures will be given also in the halls of the Brighton, Charlestown, East Boston, Faneuil, Follies Athenaeum, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Memorial, North End and West Roxbury branches.

Boston People Read More Books
and Better Ones, Finds Library

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebration Takes Form of
Reciting Achievement—135,499 Card Holders
Borrow 3,499,137 Books in Year

Boston Public Library is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary with an exhibition which shows the work and extent of the library at the present time, some of the things it is doing for the community, and resources and facilities that are available to all. It shows that more people are reading and reading better books.

It has 1,388,439 books filling 35 miles of shelves; 3,499,137 books were lent last year to 135,499 cardholders; 100,000 persons used the lecture hall, and Boston children are good library patrons. It is shown.

Opposite the entrance to the exhibition hall are all portraits of Joshua Bates, Edward Everett and George Ticknor, founders and benefactors of the library. The \$50,000 which Joshua Bates in 1852 gave to the new institution for the purchase of books was the earliest large gift to the library. The income from this fund has in 74 years amounted to \$167,097. The books thus provided by Joshua Bates became the nucleus of the reference collection of the library. The main reading room where the reference books are kept "perfectly free to all" was named after this friend.

In exhibiting Edward Everett's portrait, the library pays respect to the memory of the first president of the board of trustees (1852-64). Everett's collection of more than 1000 volumes of state papers, documents which he collected while he was Minister to Great Britain and Secretary of State, was the first large gift of books to the library.

George Ticknor, whose gift of rare Spanish and Portuguese books is among the chief treasures of the library, was the second president, and also one of the original trustees of the library, being a member of the board from 1852 to 1866.

3,499,137 Books Are Lent

Posters upon the walls give some outstanding figures for 1926. These hold many surprises. The number of books in the library and its 32 branches reached last year the figure of 1,388,439. A shelf long enough to hold these volumes would reach to Plymouth—a distance of 35 miles. There were 135,499 borrowers' cards in use last year, and 3,499,137 books were lent for outside reading. This means that on the average every reader borrowed 26 books. Some drew only a single book, others may have drawn 100 or more.

The stacks in the building in Copley Square are rapidly filling up; 36,867 volumes were acquired last year alone. One of the most difficult problems of the institution is how to provide room for the new additions.

Excellent use has been made of the lecture hall. Between Sept. 1, 1926, and May 1, 1927, the hall was occupied 274 times; there were 12 concerts. Seventy-two lectures were given and nearly 300 class and other meetings were held. Nearly 100,000 persons used it during the eight months of the main season.

The "upward movement" illustrated on another chart shows the progress of 70 years. In 1856 there were 28,000 volumes in the library, against 1,388,439 in 1926. The number of books lent in 1856 was \$2,000, and last year, as quoted above, 3,499,137. There was some difference in the annual expenditure also. Seventy years ago it cost \$11,600 to run the institution; whereas last year's budget topped over \$1,000,000.

Figures Show Growth

All kinds of statistics have been made for the exhibition, 17 per cent of the city's population holds library cards; the average annual circulation of each book is 2 1/2 times, and so on. Concerning the children's room, however, this last figure needs change. This room, which contains only 6000 books, last year circulated 37,000 volumes; that is, each book

was taken home by 11 or 12 different children. Out of the 135,499 cardholders, 118,548 are under 16 years of age. Year before last 1,547,635 books, 50 per cent of the total circulation, were taken out by children.

Pictures give variety to the many figures on the walls. There are several photographs showing the children, waiting in a long line to draw books or sitting around the tables and studying the home lessons. Large crowds are shown waiting for the opening of the doors in the story hour; there is a baby in a baby carriage among the many boys and girls. The work with children at the Boston Public Library began in 1880. That was the first year when a collection of books was sent to a school. In 1895 2000 books were taken from the stacks and placed on open shelves in the present children's room. In November of the same year the room was made a separate department.

Branches Keep Busy

The "Open Book of the Branches," a rack in the corner with swinging boards, says that out of the 560 employees of the whole library system 243 persons are on duty in the branches. Glances are shown of how the registration for cards, the circulation, the delivery of books from central to the branches, are carried on. The work of indexing and filing is shown in pictures. And the process of book ordering is illustrated by ingenious little figures dressed in colored coats.

Salaries of the employees and the upkeep of the building consume most of the expenses. For books \$150,161 were spent last year. Part of this sum, \$26,117, came from endowment funds; these make a total of \$726,075. Since 1919 the population of the city has increased only 5.4 per cent; from 747,535 to 788,222. During this same period the number of persons holding library cards has increased 43 per cent—from 94,559 to 135,499. While the cardholders in 1919 borrowed 2,500,735 books for home use, the card-holders in 1926 borrowed 3,499,137 books—a gain of 52 per cent.

HE WAITED IN VAIN FOR HIS LOST LADY

"Frank, the Lady's Man," Used to Set Her Place in Their Favorite Restaurant Long After She Had Left—One of Regulars Who Spend Much of Their Time at the Public Library



TWO OF "THE BOYS"

They call him "The Lady's Man," upon him idly at first. Then he sank into the background of the familiar. But not in the usual manner. He's one of the regulars who compose the "gang" of unique characters who frequent the Public Library in Copley sq. How it came about that he got the title is perhaps worth telling.

Frank—that's his first name—was always a reserved, rather solitary, soul. He spent his days about the library until it closed in the evening. Then he shuffled away into the South End.

Attaches of the Library speculated

one walking behind him, for long

Then she died. The color and romance persisted for a time, although it had taken on a sad tinge. Frank began to pretend. He is one of the simple souls who can pretend. So

after her death, would hear him still talking to her as if she were still walking by his side.

In the evening he rose from his chair in the newspaper room and—still pretending—escorted his Lost Lady to the restaurant where they used to dine. Frank would arrange a place for her, pour her tea with an old-fashioned courtesy and politely help her to her dinner.

Still Pretending

Then he would resume his conversation with her as if he weren't pretending at all. Nearby diners looked askance at Frank conversing with no one and helping the absent one to tea and things.

The attaches of the restaurant knew he was talking to his Lost Lady and fell into the habit of pretending with him. They showed no surprise when he ordered for two. And frequently one would pull out the Lost Lady's chair for her—just to add in the pretense.

But pretending is difficult and after a time the Lost Lady became lost indeed—even to Frank. One night he failed to order for two. Then the restaurant attaches knew that the color and romance that the Lost Lady had brought into his solitary life had faded again.

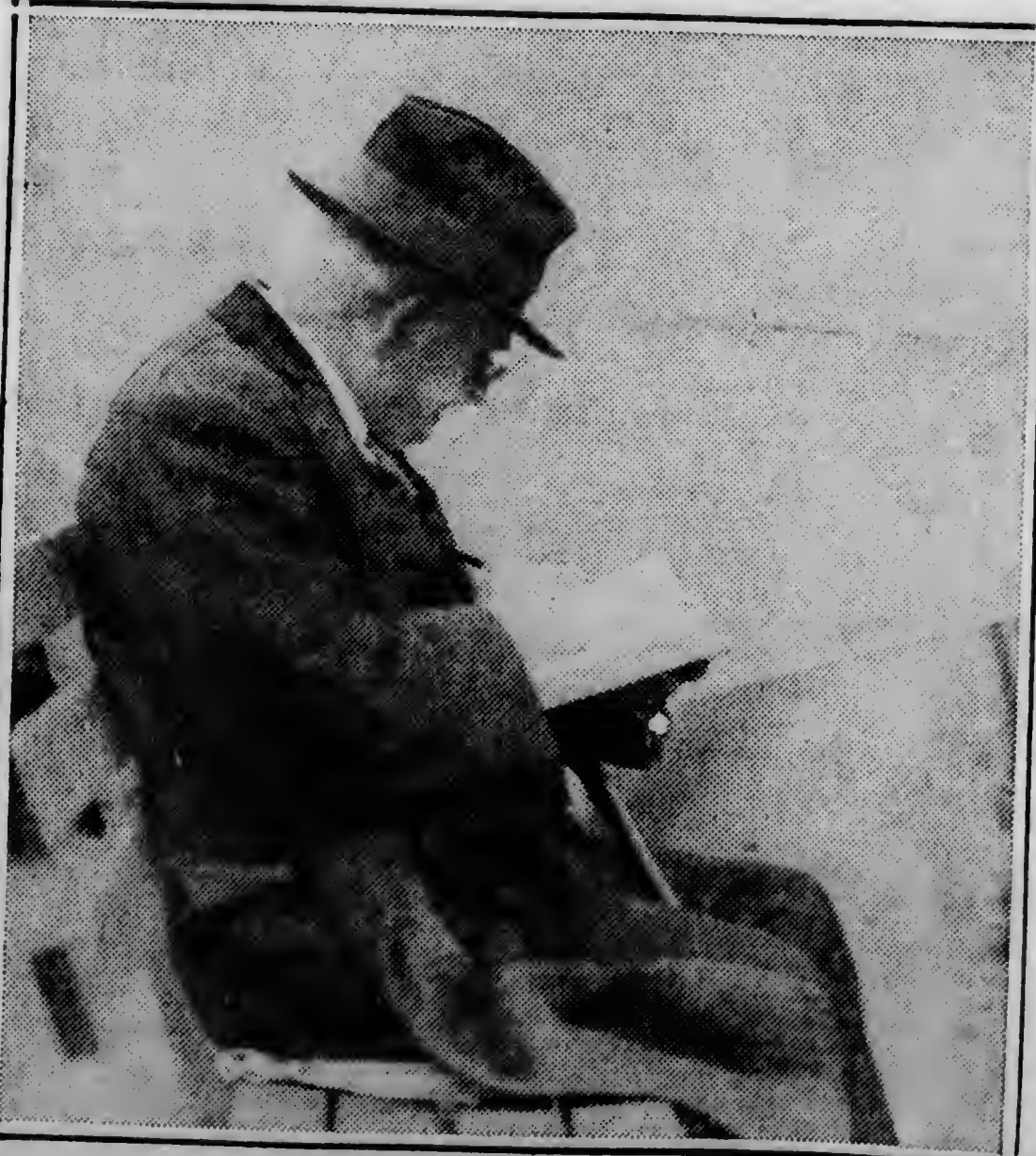
That's why they call him "The Lady's Man" with a new inflection on the phrase.

Among the other regulars at the library are "Marathon Jim," "Court-Yard Joe," "Napoleon," "The Music Master," "The Minister," "The Newspaper Traveler," and others.

These are the names which the public has gradually pinned on them because of their characteristics. Very few people know their real names, but this doesn't bother any of the "boys."

"The Music Master"

After 3 o'clock on most any afternoon the "Music Master" makes his appearance. He is something over 60, very friendly and shakes hands with everybody. He calls himself Prof. Hamilton and likes nothing better than to have others address him by this title. He has a shuffling gait which is sure to attract attention. Under his arm he carries a brief case, which he states



"THE MUSIC MASTER"

is filled with music scores about to be published.

The "professor" claims that in the old days he was "some" musician. He played the violin in theatres and at concerts and created quite a sensation. The violin was a "genuine Stradivarius," but somebody stole it.

He usually wears a straw hat, sack coat, dark trousers and big shoes. He never rides in the elevator, but frequents every department quite regularly. Wherever he goes, he is always very busy and can't stop very long to talk.

"The Minister"

"The Minister," a colored gentleman about 45, is in every night without fail. He comes at 5 and leaves just a little before closing time. He always carries a prayer book with him.

At the present time "the minister" is studying law. He has studied for three years and has made considerable progress, he says. He intends to intermingle law and religion after he has finished his studying. Then he will start out on a lecture tour, informing the people of the new faith.

"Charlie Chaplin" Jimmy is one of the most lovable characters who frequent the library. He has the Charlie Chaplin walk and laughs and grins when you talk to him in such a way that you instantly think of the famous Charlie.

Jimmy says the only way to get along is to laugh at misfortune. "I used to work in the insurance business," said Jimmy, "and that's the way I made my living, by listening to everybody and laughing no matter what happened."

"Willy" is one of the most immaculate members of the order. Whenever he sees any newspapers out of place in the reading room he proceeds to put them back where they belong. He is neatly dressed, though his style may be considered not exactly up-to-date. His derby hat is of an ancient vintage and his collar is of the long-pointed type which extends nearly to his chest. If you stop to speak to him he will always bow low before beginning to talk.

"The Cowboy"

Then there is "The Cowboy" from the "wickedest town in the West," so he says. He is very polite and says "Thank you, kind lady," when he receives a book from one of the librarians. He will tell you of his cow-punching days, but it is hard to converse with him, since his hearing isn't too good. He says that his hearing became impaired during a "big shooting" out in the wide-open spaces.

"The Newspaper Traveler" has been all over the world via the newspaper route, but has hardly been more than a mile from Copley sq. in his actual travels of late. He comes in at 9 o'clock nearly every morning and spends practically the whole day at the library.

He comes out to get a drink of water two or three times an hour and each time accosts a new person and talks to the latter about his latest trip to such and such a place. The trip finally resolves itself into a story which he has just finished reading in the newspaper.

"The Directory Man" has one peculiarity which marries him immediately, his aversion to walking on the brass decorations set in the floor of the library.

His hobby is looking up names in directories. He carries about with him a piece of white paper, and with this in his hand looks over numerous directories. One would think the paper must be filled with references but instead it is perfectly blank. He spends nearly all his time poring over directories, yet he makes not a single annotation.

"Napoleon" is another "regular" but at this time of the year he is seldom seen at the library. In the early Summer you may find him nearly every day in the newspaper room. He wears an overcoat, rubbers and carries an umbrella, even in the hottest weather.

"Marathon Jim"

"Marathon Jim" and "Daddy Mike" both carry on regular "duties" at the library. Marathon rides up to the top floor on the elevator with Bill Hickey, walks around for a short time, then walks down to the second floor where he makes the rounds of Bates Hall, after which he goes down the stairs to the first floor. After a few minutes he takes the elevator and goes through the same role again. In the Winter months "Jim" wears three or four short coats under his jacket.

"Mike" scouts around the waste-baskets after the bell rings for closing and takes home all the newspapers he finds. "Court-Yard Joe" generally shows up at the library about 6 o'clock and walks around the courtyard continuously until closing time.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1927

For a library, seventy-five years represent infancy. They have one at Peking 6000 years old. When ours reaches that age no doubt the same people will still be found taking naps in Bates Hall.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1927

PUBLIC LIBRARY IS CELEBRATING

Thousands View Interesting Display for 75th Anniversary

BENEFACTORS AND FOUNDERS HONORED

The 75th anniversary of the Boston Public Library is commemorated with an exhibition and thousands are availing themselves of the opportunity to view the interesting display.

On the wall opposite the entrance to the exhibition room are hung three oil paintings, the portraits of Joshua Bates, Edward Everett and George Ticknor, founders and benefactors of the library.

The \$50,000 which Joshua Bates gave the institution in 1852 for the purchase of books was the earliest large gift. The income from that fund in 75 years has amounted to \$187,097. The main reading room, where the reference books are kept, free to all, was named after Bates.

TRIBUTE TO FIRST PRESIDENT

In exhibiting Edward Everett's portrait, the library pays respect to the memory of the first president of the board of trustees (1852-64). Everett's collection of more than a thousand volumes of state papers, documents which he collected while minister to Great Britain and as secretary of state, was the first large gift of books.

George Ticknor, whose gift of rare Spanish and Portuguese books is among the chief treasures of the library, was the second president of the board, and also one of the original trustees. He was a member of the board from 1852 to 1866.

Posters on the walls give some outstanding figures for 1926, which afford many surprises. The number of books in the library and its 32 branches last year reached the figure of 1,388,459. A shelf long enough to hold that number of volumes would reach to Plymouth, a distance of 35 miles. There were 135,489 borrowers' cards in use last year and 3,499,137 books were lent for outside reading. The figures show that on the average, every reader borrowed 26 books.

The lecture hall has been extensively used at all times. Between Sept. 1, 1925, and May 1, 1927, the lecture hall was occupied 375 times. The affairs consisted of 12 concerts, 72 lectures and nearly 300 class and other meetings.

BUDGET IS \$1,000,000

A number of interesting pictures adorn the walls, several of them showing children waiting in a long line for "easy books" or sitting around the tables studying their home lessons. Other groups of pictures show crowds of children waiting for the doors to open for the story hour, and listening attentively to the stories being told.

The budget of the library is \$1,000,000, with the salaries of employees and the upkeep of the building accounting for most of the expense. Last year \$150,161 was spent for books, of which \$26,117 came from endowment funds.

Growth in the use of the library in the last few years proves conclusively that the people of the city appreciate it. Since 1919 the population has increased only 5.4 per cent., from 747,535 to 788,222. During the same period, the number of persons holding library cards has increased 43 per cent., from 94,559 to 135,499. In 1919 the card-holders borrowed 2,300,732 books for home use, while in 1926 they borrowed 3,499,137 books, an increase of 52 per cent.

Mass. Library Club Bulletin
October 1927

Boston Public Library Training Class

The Boston Public Library is opening a training class for applicants desiring positions in the Library, and for a few members of its present staff who are especially adapted to training for all-round library work. Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell is in charge of the class.

Courses in Reference Work, Library Economy, Work with Children, Book Selection and the Principles of Classification and Cataloging are being offered.

Students who are already connected with the Library will take two years in training. New students will give full time to the work, completing the course in June. Applicants from outside the Library must satisfy the age requirements, and must be high school graduates who expect, on satisfactory completion of the course, to enter the service of the Library for a period of two years. Such applicants must register in time to take the regular Grade C examination and also an examination in a foreign language held early in October.

Entries for this year are closed, but applications for 1928-29 may be made at any time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1927

FIRST FREE LIBRARY LECTURE IS SCHEDULED FOR SATURDAY

To Continue Thereafter on Thursdays and Sundays Throughout Winter—Full List Is Announced With Dates

First of the free public lectures at the Boston Public Library this season, is to be on Oct. 6. It will be on "The American Indian, Past and Present," by Warren K. Moorehead, director of the Department of American Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover. Thereafter they will be given continuously on Thursdays at 8 p. m. and Sundays at 3:30 p. m. Most of them will be illustrated.

In addition to the usual lecture series there will be a series of eight chamber music concerts presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge on Sunday at 8 p. m., one in each month.

The program for the season is as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 6.—"The American Indian Past and Present," Warren K. Moorehead, director, Department of American Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover.

Sunday, Oct. 8, Afternoon—"Paul Claudel, Ambassador and Literateur," William M. Stinson, S. J., Librarian, Boston College.

Sunday, Oct. 8, Evening—Concert, Gordon String Quartet of Chicago, (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series).

Thursday, Oct. 12.—"Today in the Lands of Yesterday," Changing Series, India, China and Japan, Walter W. Allerton.

Sunday, Oct. 15, Afternoon—"On the Seas of Asia: Philippines of Borneo, Java, Ceylon and the Philippines," Dr. John C. Bowker, Illustrated.

Sunday, Oct. 15, Evening—Concert, Boston Chamber Music Trio.

Thursday, Oct. 20—"Our National Parks," Henry Warren Poor, (Under the auspices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington).

Sunday, Oct. 22, Afternoon—"Folk Songs of the British Isles, France and the South," Claramond Thompson (in costume).

Sunday, Oct. 22, Evening—Concert, Tokar String Quartet.

Thursday, Oct. 27—"Sharing a Hobby: Studies in Color Photography," Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Keith.

Sunday, Oct. 29, Afternoon—"Our Country's Grandmother," Mrs. Christine von K. Wade.

Sunday, Oct. 29, Evening—"Boston 75 Years Ago," Walter K. Watkins, Secretary, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Illustrated.

November Program

Thursday, Nov. 3—"Famous Actors, Old and New, with Illustrations of Their Acting," Dr. Francis Henry Wade.

Sunday, Nov. 6, Afternoon—"Folk Music of Many Lands," (Under the auspices of the International Institute, Y. W. C. A.).

Sunday, Nov. 6, Evening—Intimate Piano Concert, with interpretative talk, Margaret Anderson, pianist (also associate editor of The Musician).

Thursday, Nov. 10—"Forests and Trails in the White Mountains," Philip V. Ayers (Field and Forest Club Course).

Sunday, Nov. 13, Afternoon—"Dramatizing the Novel," Frank W. C. Hersey, Harvard University, (Drama League Course).

Sunday, Nov. 13, Evening—Concert, Persinger String Quartet of Santa Barbara, (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Series).

Tuesday, Nov. 15, Evening—Boston Branch, American Folk Lore Society, Open meeting.

Thursday, Nov. 17—"Abraham Lincoln," Guy Richardson.

Sunday, Nov. 20, Afternoon—"English Music Alive Again," Henry Gideon and assistant, Musical Illustrations.

Sunday, Nov. 20, Evening—"Folk Music of Many Lands," (Under the auspices of the International Institute, Y. W. C. A.).

Sunday, Nov. 27, Afternoon—"America's Story in Song," Catherine Smith, Musical Illustrations.

Sunday, Nov. 27, Evening—Concert, Durrell String Quartet.

December Program

Thursday, Dec. 1—"The Truth about King's India," Dhan Gopal Mukherji.

Friday, Dec. 2, Afternoon—"Jungle Beasts of India," Lecture for children, Dhan Gopal Mukherji.

Sunday, Dec. 4, Afternoon—Concert, Orchestra of the Lincoln House Association, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor.

Sunday, Dec. 4, Evening—"Some Early Playhouses of London," Dr. Sarah F. Palmer, Illustrated.

Thursday, Dec. 8—"Through Six National Parks with the Field and Forest Club in 1927," The Rev. Charles W. Carson, (Field and Forest Club Course).

Sunday, Dec. 11, Afternoon—"The Problem Play," Edgar M. Wooley, dean of the Boston Repertory Theater Workshop, formerly of the Yale University, (Drama League Course).

Sunday, Dec. 11, Evening—Musical program, Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, composer-pianist, and Mme. Olga Avelino, soprano.

Thursday, Dec. 15—"The Nativity in Stereoscopic Slides, Music and Talcum," a Synthesis of Music, Color, Picture and Action, H. Augustine Smith, director of Fine Arts School of Religious Education, Boston University, assisted by the Choral Art Society of the school and by soloists.

Sunday, Dec. 18, Afternoon—"When Dickens read the Christmas Carol in Boston on Christmas Eve," Edward P. Payne, president, Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Illustrated.

Sunday, Dec. 18, Evening—Concert, Musical Art String Quartet of New series, (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series).

Thursday, Dec. 22—"Song and Satire of the Eighteenth Century," Lecture-recital, Dr. Emma Marshall Denkluer, dean of Wheaton College, U. S. Army, (Field and Forest Club Course).

Thursday, Dec. 22, Evening—"The Muse into Music," Geoffrey O'Hara.

Busy January Program

Thursday, Jan. 5—"Long Wharf and the Renaissance," Gilbert R. Payson, Sunday, Jan. 8, evening—Inter-Settlement School Settlements.

Sunday, Jan. 8, Afternoon—"Symbolism in Modern Drama," Robert E. Ish, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (Drama League Course).

Thursday, Jan. 12—"The Love of New England," Percy A. Brigham, (Field and Forest Club Course).

Sunday, Jan. 15, Afternoon—"Legends and Folk Songs of Finland," Aino Saari, Musical Illustrations.

Sunday, Jan. 15, Evening—"The Medici Chapel Music Renaissance," Carl P. Matthei, director of music, Phillips Academy, Andover, Musical Illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 19, Afternoon—"The Life of Edgar Allan Poe," Joseph Lorrain, Illustrated.

Thursday, Jan. 19, Evening—"Flemish and Dutch Art, a comparison and illustration," Adriaan M. deGroot, Sunday, Jan. 22, Afternoon—Concert, Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Sunday, Jan. 22, Evening—"Modern Piano Music of the French, Russian and English Schools," Elizabeth Siedler, Lecture-drama recital.

Thursday, Jan. 26—"Evangelical Country at Appleblossom Time," Edwin A. Sunday, Jan. 29, Afternoon—"The Educational Value of Play Producing in the Outdoors," The Outdoor Players, director, The Outdoor Players.

Thursday, Jan. 29, Evening—Song recital, Dan McCowan, (Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington).

Sunday, Feb. 5, Afternoon—"Russian Music," Dr. John P. Marshall, professor of music, Boston University.

Sunday, Feb. 5, Evening—Concert, The music of the Eighteenth Century Ensemble.

February Interests

Thursday, Feb. 9—"The English Lake Country and Its Poets," Oliver Grier, (Field and Forest Club Course).

Sunday, Feb. 12, Afternoon—"Our Social Comedies," Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, president, Drama League of Boston, (Drama League Course).

Sunday, Feb. 12, Evening—Concert, Birgin and Durrell String Quartets of Boston, (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series).

Thursday, Feb. 16—"Unknown Newfoundland," Robert H. Tait, (Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington).

Sunday, Feb. 19, Afternoon—"The Odes of the Roman Poet Horace," The Odes of the Roman Poet Horace, W. B. McDowell, II, M. A.

Sunday, Feb. 19, Evening—Inter-Settlement School Settlements.

Thursday, Feb. 23—"Gainsborough, 1727," Martha A. S. Simmonds, Sunday, Feb. 26—"Authors and Wives, Face to Face," John E. Herald, staff writer, the Sunday Herald.

Sunday, Feb. 26, Evening—Concert, Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, Nicholas Slonimsky, pianist, and Chamber Orchestra, players of Boston.

March List

Thursday, March 1—"Picturesque Geography," John G. Bucher, (Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington).

Sunday, March 4, Afternoon—"Negro Writers and Composers," Beulah Dorothy Richardson, contralto, Eleanor Trent Wallace, reader, and Sunday, March 4, Evening—Concert, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.

Thursday, March 8—"Mountain and Woodland Trails," Frank H. Sprague, (Field and Forest Club Course).

Sunday, March 11: Afternoon—"Folk Plays: the Foundation of Modern American Drama," Albert Hutton (Hutton, professor of dramatic literature, Tufts College, (Drama League Course).

Sunday, March 11: Evening—Concert, New York String Quartet, (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series).

Thursday, March 15—Varied program, The Strolling Players, Helen Martha Ball, director.

Sunday, March 18: Afternoon—Concert, Orchestra of the Lincoln House Association, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor.

Sunday, March 18: Evening—Inter-Settlement concert by Pupils from the Music School Settlements.

Thursday, March 22—"Pierrot Land and Old New England Whaling," The Rev. George T. Plummer, Illustrated by six reed of motion pictures and slides.

Sunday, March 25, Afternoon—"Music of the Church, the Pews and the Nation," Mme. Beale Morey, Vocal and instrumental illustrations by voices and string quartet from the Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday, March 25: Evening—"Our City: How, Why, and As It Was Growing," Frank Chouteau Brown, Illustrated.

Thursday, March 29—"General Allen's Palestine Campaign," Lieut. Col. Girard L. McIntee, General Staff, U. S. Army.

April Programs

Sunday, April 1, Afternoon—"Art in Photography," Ernest Wise Keyser, II, Illustrated with photographs.

Sunday, April 1, Evening—Concert, the Pielan Solality Orchestra of Harvard University, Nicolas Slonimsky, conductor.

Thursday, April 3—"Spain, the Land of History and Romance," Ellen E. Pace.

Sunday, April 8, Afternoon—"Reminiscences of a Famous Shakespearean Actor," Helen Adelaide Shaw.

Sunday, April 8, Evening—Concert, Lenox String Quartet of New York, (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge series).

May Programs

Thursday, April 12—"Robert Burns," Charles S. Osgood.

Sunday, April 15, Afternoon—Rostand, Edward Amer Thompson, Platform arrangements.

Sunday, April 15, Evening—Inter-Settlement concert by Pupils from the Music School Settlements.

Sunday, April 22, Afternoon—"The Medici Chapel Music Renaissance," Carl P. Matthei, director of music, Phillips Academy, Andover, Musical Illustrations.

Thursday, April 26—"From London to Land's End," Mrs. Arthur Dudley Rogers.

Sunday, April 29, Afternoon—Concert, Lenox Choral Society of Bradford Academy, Frederick Johnson, conductor.

May Programs

Thursday, May 3—"Home Life in Japan," Margaret Land.

Sunday, May 6, Afternoon—"The New Art of Mobile Color," G. A. Shook, department of physics, Wheaton College, Color organ and musical illustrations.

Sunday, May 6, Evening—Concert, Rose String Quartet of Vienna, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).

Ruskin Club Program

The Boston Ruskin Club meets regularly in the lecture hall of the Public Library on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, at 3 o'clock. To all the lectures on the following program the public is invited:

Oct. 10—Prof. E. Charlton Black—Memorial Address by the Rt. Rev. Dr. William P. Anderson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, "In Memoriam," poem by Laura Simmonds, A Group of Songs, rendered by Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor and Raymond Conn, pianist.

Oct. 24—"The Human Side of Egyptian Sculpture," Dows Dunston, Assistant Curator of Egyptian Art, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Illustrated.

Nov. 14—"Dante," Lillian Whiting.

Nov. 28—"A Trip Around the Mediterranean," Harriet Edward Johnson, Dean, Tuckerman School of Religious Education, Illustrated.

Dec. 12—"Traveler's Luck in Europe," Dr. Charles B. Hall, Illustrated.

Dec. 19—"A Christmas Message," Mrs. Minnie Meserve Soule, Music by Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor.

Jan. 9—"The Making of a Ruskin Collection," Charles E. Goodspeed, donor of the special Ruskin Collection in Wellesley College Library.

Jan. 23—"In Ruskin's Country," Mrs. Herbert J. Gurnee, ex-president, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

Feb. 13—"The Observance of John Ruskin's Birthday," Feb. 8, 1913." Feb. 27—"The Purpose of Literature," Prof. Carl Augustus Aldrich, M. A. (Tufts College).

March 12—"Ruskin's Character as Revealed Through His Letters," Mrs. May Smith, Dean, M. A.

March 22—"The Beauties of Switzerland," Mrs. Alice Dudley Rogers, President, Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Illustrated.

April 9—"A New Experiment in Balance, Education," Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, Mlle. Berthe Hebert, soloist, Moving Pictures.

April 23—"Grass Walk of Literature," the Rev. Dr. David Waggatt Clark.

May 14—Annual Meeting.

Sargent Panel Retains Place of Honor in Boston Public Library

(By David Goldstein)

THE other day, for the hundredth time, I strolled through Sargent's Hall—to study once again the development of religious thought from paganism up through Judaism to Christianity as it is conceived by John Singer Sargent. Our visitors at home and from abroad know Sargent's Hall, in the Public Library, as one of the artistic attractions of Boston. This patient in painting takes up the space of the walls in the long upper corridor, I then spent an hour in the Arts Library room glancing through the new biography of this painter for whom Boston has great admiration and a warm place in her heart.

Oh, no, it was not my interest in art of which my knowledge is nil—that prompted my visit to the upper floor, not to learn what Hon. Evan Charles K. C. had to say about this Florence born painter (son of an eminent Massachusetts surgeon) of Anglicized manner and of Puritan-American quality, who had been lionized for a generation by the artistic folk of two continents. It was rather to learn if the biographer had anything new in his book pertaining to the controversy aroused by the Synagogue—one of the panels in Sargent's mural paintings.

Upon learning of the great number of portraits Sargent had painted, no artist having more to his credit, one is not surprised that having "grown tired of portrait painting he turned to decorations and began his work in the Boston Public Library." Certainly Boston is richer because of this change in subjects for his brush. Sargent's commission was broad—mural paintings befitting the interior of the dignified buildings' exterior. His subject and its execution seems to have given satisfaction to all but a small contingent of citizens who clamorously objected to the Synagogue.

Sargent's mural paintings are in two main divisions—the Hebraic and the Christian. In the Hebraic division is shown the conflict of the Israelites with the pagan peoples of the countries surrounding Palestine; their conscious dependence upon the one True God; Moses and the Tables of the Law; the Hebrew Prophets typifying the progress of the Jews in religious understanding; their oppression by the pagans; the expectation of the Messiah; the chosen people protected by Jehovah through their observance of the Law; the downfall of paganism; the Hebraic ideals; on to the coming of the Messiahic era foretold.

In the Christian division Sargent gorgeously portrays the doctrine of the Christian faith in its infancy. There is the Trinity; the incarnation; the Son of Man; the Apostles; the race perfected in soul by the fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah, the Emmanuel, the Prince of Peace; the Crucifixion; Redemption; the fifteen mysteries; the litany; heaven, purgatory, hell.

Between these divisions there are

two panels—"Medieval Contrasts"—the Synagogue—fallen, the sceptre broken—and the Church—holding aloft the Eucharistic chalice and the monstrance. To Sargent's treatment of the Synagogue some spirited resentment was expressed. It is symbolized by the figure of a massive grey haired woman, blindfolded, seated in an attitude of despair on the steps of a ruined temple. Her crown falling off her power gone, she grasps a broken sceptre and clasping to her breast the Tables of the Law—a tragic figure indeed!

Three years after, thousands of visitors had gazed upon this allegoric tale, of how the Old Law had been fulfilled and the New Dispensation ushered in a protest was raised by some resident Jews. In their characteristically determined fashion (worthy of a right cause) they objected to permitting the Synagogue to remain any longer in the series of religious paintings upon the walls of Boston Public Library. Jews will be heard! France had put to seal one of their co-religionists to a penal island, Russia had but to threaten death to one of their race whereupon the Jews stirred up the civilized world in their behalf. What a contrast to Catholic inaction! Mexico sends hundreds to its penal colony—Calles, Marones, Obregon—deport, rob, imprison and murder Bishops, priests and laymen but their co-religionists just across the borderland—five millions more in the United States than there are Jews in the whole world—voice merely a weak and unimportant protest.

The Jews went after the Sargent panel and if there was an legal way of getting it out of Boston's Public Library out it would go.

Rabbi Levi of Boston insisted "it is not true history—instead of Judaism being dead it was stronger than ever before." Rabbi Eichler, Director of New England Zionism, opined—"Israel should have been pictured more properly as an old man with a flowing beard" rather than as an "unwomanly woman," suggesting "things that are broken and passed away." The Central Conference of Rabbis assembled in Detroit, the Rnai Rith, and other Jewish organizations entered the lists with their protests. "The American Israelite" (Cincinnati) swelled the chorus of indignation—"it is an insult to Judaism and the Jews and it should never have been permitted to disgrace the walls of a public institution by the 'boneheads' of a Library Board."

The protests of the Jews of Massachusetts—few though they relatively are in numbers—had stirred the wrath of Judaism the country over while the reverberations of their clamor for what they conceived to be their rights were heard from far off Europe.

In the Great and General Court of Massachusetts two or three of their

race had seats as Representatives. One of them presented a bill to the House to take the picture by right of eminent domain, turn it over to the Department of Education for educational purposes, awarding damages to the City of Boston.

The public press took it up and the friends of the artist resented the charge that Mr. Sargent had had the "intention of offending the Jews." Evidently, Mr. Sargent himself took the controversy lightly. He refused to be interviewed. Just now, from the pages of the Biography, the public may see what he thought about it:

"I am in hot water here with the Jews, who resent my 'Synagogue,' and want to have it removed—and tomorrow a prominent member of the Jewish colony is coming to tell me about it and ask me to explain myself—I can only refer him to Rheims, Notre Dame, Strassburg, and the other Cathedrals (where there are pictures of the Synagogue and the Church), and dwell at length on the good old times. Fortunately, the Library Trustees do not object, and propose to allow this painful work to stay."

Public hearings were held and the bill finally passed the House and Senate. Receiving the signature of the Governor, the bill became the law of the Commonwealth. Protestant and Catholic members of the legislature all lined up voice and vote, with Representative Seibert—no one of them is reported to have defended the historic truth the panel portrayed. Certainly the Christian law makers of Massachusetts practically denied the basis of Christian belief—was this for want of historic knowledge or for political reasons? At the time their action impressed me as a denial that the sceptre had passed from Judah, that the Aaronic priesthood had ceased to function; that the Law had been rent; that the law had been fulfilled; or that the Temple had been destroyed. From their voice and vote one should think that the Jews were still God's chosen children and that the Christian religion had no historic basis in the Divine Order.

However, the bill proved inoperative, and the entire event somewhat farcical. The bill was first presented with a preamble that would prohibit all future display of "pictures involving possible religious discussion—in public buildings." Even this disability seems not to have been discovered until the bill came to its last reading. It would have prevented Raphael's Sistine Madonna—if such a glory had come to Boston—from being placed in a public building since it involved a possible controversy as to the dogma of the Virgin Birth. Not even a picture of the Pilgrim Fathers kneeling at Plymouth Rock nor one of Columbus planting the Cross at San Salvador could have been hung upon the walls of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Now came the tug of war! Now to remove the panel, and to where? The State Department of Education did not want it. Moreover, as the picture was now the butt of religious disparagement why should it be introduced into the schools since the law and the practice

of the Commonwealth is to guard against that very thing? The Old Bay State was in a bad fix! The panel was ordered out of the Library where the Library officials wanted it to stay, and the Department of Education did not want it and would not give it room.

The controversy raged on for two years when some vandal splashed ink on the Synagogue panel. Fortunately an expert was able to remove the ink stains and restore the colors. For some time thereafter a guard was kept in Sargent Hall to prevent the hatred rankling in some breast causing a repetition of the overt act. This vandalism in Boston prompted the precaution of keeping an extra guard over the Sargent portraits exhibited in the Grand Central Galleries in New York City and of insuring them for a million dollars.

From this redneck ad absurdum Massachusetts was saved by its Attorney General. The Legislature was informed that the State had no right to take the picture from Boston's Public Library. Thus were the Massachusetts Solons permitted to let themselves down and out of ridiculous attempt to calm a tempest in a teapot. The Act was repealed and wisdom has restored peace.

Eight years are passed and the Synagogue still adorns the walls of Sargent's Hall where in its sequence it may be studied with pleasure and profit by visitors from all over the land and from all over the world who are interested in religious history.

Daily American Tribune
Dubuque, Ia.
Sept 28 1927

BOSTON AS SEEN THROUGH A THREE DOLLAR CAMERA



BOSTON, more than many another large city, abounds in places of interest and beauty. Some spots are lovely just for their own sake; others appeal because they are familiar and recognized as beloved. Nowadays cameras are becoming the instruments of capturing some of these bits of beauty, but almost always they are expensive cameras, wielded by those who have had instruction and spend much money to enable them to take fine pictures. A Brookline man, William E. Merrill, has been demonstrating in a quiet way for the last two years or so that with a two-and-a-half dollar "Brownie number two" it is possible to take such excellent snapshots that they may be enlarged (at a cost of less than a dollar and a half apiece) to make pictures of rare charm. Last year for the first time a group of his enlargements, mostly of Boston doorways, was exhibited in the Brookline Public Library and in the art department of the Boston Public Library. This year a group of views along Boston's parkway system—a subject much more difficult than were the doorways—will be displayed in the same libraries. It is on view now in Brookline and will be in the

Boston library from October eighth through the fourteenth. Some forty pictures, averaging in size eleven by fourteen inches, comprise the collection. Some of the best are reproduced here.

In the upper left is a glimpse of a bridge near the Deaconess Hospital, Longwood; the upper right shows the Gardner Museum, the lower left, its rear entrance; the lower center, the Blue Hill Avenue entrance to Franklin Park; the lower right, one of the gateways to the Rose Garden, also in Franklin Park.

Mr. Merrill says there are no mysterious rules to follow in order to take worthwhile snapshots. Face the sun if you want to, tilt your camera so as to get unsuspected beauties out of a familiar scene. Watch the wind on water, and the sunlight catching a bit of delicate stonework on a building; snap a walker, or a horseman, at just the right moment before they reach a resting place or form the best emphasis between shade and shade. "Waste" a little time and money in experiments, and then see if, with care, you can't get two or three pictures worthy of enlargement out of every six you take. That is Mr. Merrill's average record. G. K.





OCTOBER 1, 1927

Art as Evolved from the Snapshot

Photographs whose chief interest lies in the fact that, though possessing professional excellence, they were made by an amateur with a small, inexpensive camera, are to be on display in the art department of the Boston Public Library from Oct. 8 through Oct. 14. They are the work of William E. Merrill of Brooklyn and consist of some forty enlarged pictures about 11x14 in size, showing various scenes in Boston's parkways in both winter and summer. Bits of landscape that might be found anywhere, as well as landmarks immediately familiar to all Bostonians, are included, starting with the Public Gardens and continuing to and through Franklin Park. Mr. Merrill exhibited a group of pictures of "Boston's Doorways and the Out-of-Doors" last year at the Boston Library and also at the Brookline Public Library and their success has resulted in the coming exhibitions. The parkway pictures are on view at present at the Brookline Library and will remain there until Oct. 7. Among the most striking of the group are some of the Gardner Museum, while glimpses of ponds and streams also are excellently done.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1927

TO LECTURE ON PAUL CLAUDEL

Rev. W. M. Stinson Will Consider French Ambassador as Diplomat and Author at Public Library

"Paul Claudel—Literature and Ambassador"—will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian of Boston College, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

This is the second of the free public lectures this fall given by the Boston Public Library during its twenty-ninth season and will be held in the lecture hall of the library.

As a diplomat, Paul Claudel, the French ambassador to the United States, has received the Grand Cordon Daneborg from Denmark, the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun from Japan and is a commander of the French Legion of Honor. As a writer he is the chief of the younger school of French authors and the author of ten dramas, nine volumes of poetry, translations of Greek and English authors, "Letters to a Daughter," and many periodical contributions. The lecturer will illustrate his address with readings from Claudel's works.

Public Library Anniversary
Commemorated by Exhibition

Pictures and Rare Books in Numerous
and Varied Display Show Small
Beginnings and Growth Over
Span of Seventy-Five
Years

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago Oct. 14, the Common Council of the city of Boston passed the first ordinance which gave definite form to the new organization known as the Public Library. The talk about the need of such an institution had been going on then for a number of years. A special committee had labored to obtain admission for the public to the library of the Boston Athenaeum; but the efforts failed and thus the establishment of an independent "free city library" appeared more and more urgent. Meanwhile, the books, by exchange and gifts, were accumulating, and in a short time there was even a library trust fund. In February of 1852 matters were already well started. Mayor Sawyer then respectfully suggested to the Council that a librarian be appointed, and a "large room or rooms easy of access in a central portion of the city be secured for a permanent library." In May the members of the board of trustees were elected, and finally in October the passage of the first ordinance definitely established the new library. At almost the same moment was received the letter of Joshua Bates, offering \$50,000 to buy "all the necessary books," if only the city would provide the building.

In commemoration of the anniversary a large amount of material illustrative of the history and present conditions of the library have been placed on view in the exhibition room of the library.

A painting in watercolor shows the earliest home of the library, on the ground floor of the Adams schoolhouse on Mason street, where the reading room was opened on March 20 and the circulation of books begun on May 2, 1854. Here the library remained until June 30, 1858, when the first independent library building, on Boylston street, was opened. Photographs recall the busy atmosphere of the original Bates Hall, the study room of thousands for nearly four decades—till 1895. Several sketches show the first plans of the present building on Copley square.

As is well known to the public, McKim, Mead & White were the architects of the library; it is less known, however, that their plans underwent a series of changes. One of the early designs, for instance, had a great sculpture group in the center of the facade. In the archway of the courtyard, between the pillars, a row of Greek statues were planned. The corridor of the special libraries floor, too, looks like an art gallery in these drawings. All these fanciful projects were later discarded. Still, these remained a few beautiful things. The picture of the trustees' room with its Empire wall and ceiling decorations; photographs of the entrance hall with the signs of the zodiac; of the stairway with Saint Gaudens's lions; of the bronze doors which Daniel Chester French designed; of the courtyard with the fountain—all gave a warm feeling of pride in the library. On the wall of the exhibition room near the window, hang some of the original charcoal studies—portions from the "Judgment," "The Messianic Era," "The Joyful Mysteries"—made by John S. Sargent for the mural decorations.

Copy of Ordinance Show

A copy of the city ordinance which authorized the establishment of the library occupies a conspicuous place among a number of documents. Most of these are about the important purchases of the library. Samples of the library's publications are displayed in the next case; the Bulletin in its various forms, from a copy of the first issue in 1857 to a copy of "More Books," the present organ of the library copies of the annual report, a selection of catalogues and other bibliographical publications; guides and booklets giving information how to find any particular book desired.

"La Ville de Paris à l'État de Massachusetts, 1846" is engraved in golden letters upon the black cover of a huge volume. This book with several others now shown was among the first acquisitions of the library. A photograph of Nicholas Narle Vattimare lies among the volumes; it was through his efforts to bring about an international book exchange that the city

of Paris had sent to Boston her gift of books. It has been officially recognized that Vattimare's enthusiasm was directly responsible for the foundation of the Boston Public Library. The meeting at which Vattimare first presented his plan was held in a room of the Mercantile Library, one of the oldest subscription libraries in the city. The entire collection of this library was transferred to the Boston Public Library in 1877.

For the purchase of fine and rare books the library is dependent upon the income from special funds. These funds now amount to \$726,075 which last year produced \$26,117. To show what use the library has made of these funds several representative specimens of books are exhibited. Saint Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," a Dutch manuscript on vellum written about 1460 and ornamented with beautiful illuminated initials and borders, is one of the volumes. There are also several Kelmscott books on view, among them the monumental edition of Chaucer's works, with eighty-four woodcut illustrations by Burne-Jones; a copy of the Doves Bible, said to be the most beautiful book that has been printed since the revival of printing, and a copy of Montaigne's essays, in the edition of the Riverside Press, printed with the specially designed types of Bruce Rogers.

Most of the cases against the wall are filled with rare books selected from the Barton, Prince, Bowditch, Ticknor, Benton, Chamberlain, etc., collections. Over twenty such collections are represented, with volumes many of which are widely known among bibliographers and book lovers. Explanatory notes tell about the scope and contents of these different collections. "The library includes one of the best existing collections of Shakespeare," one reads about the Barton collection. "It also contains thousands of volumes," the note further informs us, "relating to the English drama independent of Shakespeare; the collection, purchased in 1873, now numbers over 15,000 volumes." A facsimile of the Folio-Shakespeare—the precious original—could not have been placed on exhibition—shown, together with several Elizabethan and Jacobean quartos, works by Ben Jonson, Heywood, Massinger and others.

From the Ticknor Collection

From the Ticknor collection first editions of Cervantes's Don Quixote are shown; the autograph manuscript of Lope de Vega's drama "Punishment, not Vengeance," the Diana of Montemayor and collections of Spanish ballads. "The original 4000 volumes of the collection," the explanatory note reads, "were given by George Ticknor in 1871; with the help of a fund, the collection now numbers over 8000."

The Prince collection is rich in rare theological books and in books relating to the early history of New England. The collection is represented by various tracts, like "The Armour of God," "The Almost Christian," by sermons and accusations like the one entitled "A New England Fire Brand Quenched." There are "Maxims of the Saints" and a "Geographica Sacra." The Rev. Thomas

Prince began to collect his "New England Library" in 1798, and bequeathed it to the Old South Church, of which he was minister. The collection was placed in the custody of the Boston Public Library in 1866.

Of the Bowditch collection of rare mathematical works, now containing over 10,000 volumes, the "Astronomical Tables of King Alphonse" (an incunabulum) may be seen; also early editions of the "Description of the Admirable Logarithmes," the "Paraphrase of Astronomie" and several of the "Common Place Books" of the eminent American mathematician and navigator.

Fine bibliophile editions of the works of Emerson, Thoreau, Longfellow, Dickens, Stevenson, give variety to the exhibition. These books belong to the Artz collection, dedicated to American and British authors, from the latter part of the eighteenth century to our days. The Browning collection, formerly the library of the Boston Browning Society, contains first editions of the poet's works and much valuable material bearing upon his life and books. Original letters of Browning and Mrs. Browning are displayed. There are several original letters and manuscripts also from the Whitman collection, letters which the "good, gray poet" wrote from Camden, N. J., to his friends in Massachusetts.

Photographs and engravings relating to the Civil War are shown on other shelves. These are from the collection of the Twentieth Regiment. And there are shelves with books from John

Adams's private library, the Franklin collection, the Galatea collection of the history of women, the Thayer collection of history and biography, the Benton collection of prayer books. A few letters by soldiers of the Revolution are displayed to represent the more than three hundred volumes of historical manuscripts, autographs and portraits of the Chamberlain collection. There is a wealth of material in these collections—well over 100,000 volumes in all. These one or two hundred volumes, however, opened at their title-pages or at characteristic passages, give an impressive kaleidoscopic view of the treasures of the library.

Colorful Children's Books

To the eye wearied by looking at the old types of sixteenth and seventeenth century printers, the gay and colorful children's books may give relief. There is the "Story of the Princess Fairlocks," "The Adventures of Pinocchio," "The Little Duke and the Snow Queen" and, of course, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." Most children's books today are finely printed, in large, legible types on good paper, and illustrated by excellent artists. From William Blake to Howard Pyle, and from Arthur Rackham to the Russian Biblin, the works of many well-known illustrators are shown. But even in this department the library could not withstand the temptation of showing some of its rarities. In a case bearing the inscription, "Children's books that have lived seventy-five years or more" is a New England Primer, written "for the more easy attaining of the true reading of English." "Jack the Giant Killer" (celebrated by ancient historians) here is side by side with "The School of Good Manners" (composed for the help of parents). The larger number of these little books were printed in Boston toward the end of the eighteenth century.

A display of some two dozen book plates, used in commemoration of different gifts to the library, completes the exhibition, which will be on view till the middle of this month.

BOSTON HERALD.

OCTOBER 9, 1927

RARE BOOKS PUT
ON EXHIBITION

Public Library Celebrating
75th Anniversary of
Founding

ORIGINAL SARGENT
DRAWINGS SHOWN

In commemoration of its founding 75 years ago this month, the Boston Public Library now has on exhibition an elaborate array of rare books, works of art, and historic documents and sketches.

Among the most conspicuous of the objects on display is a watercolor painting of the library's earliest home, the Adams schoolhouse on Mason street, where a public reading room was opened March 20, 1854, and where the circulation of books began on May 2, 1854. Another prominent exhibit is a facsimile of the city ordinance which, on Oct. 14, 1852, authorized the establishment of a public library for Boston.

A generous allotment of space is given to plans, photographs, and sketches showing the successive steps in the construction and decoration of the present building in Copley square. Features of the group are several of the original charcoal drawings made by John Singer Sargent in preparation for the painting of the famous murals, the "Judgment," "The Messianic Era," and "The Joyful Mysteries."

RARE BOOKS ACQUIRED

For the purchase of fine and rare books the library is dependent upon the income from special funds. These funds now amount to \$726,075, which last year produced \$26,117. To show what use the library has made of these funds several representative specimens of books are exhibited. Saint Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," a Dutch manuscript on vellum written about 1460 and ornamented with beautiful illuminated initials and borders, is one of the volumes. There are also several Kelmscott books on view, among them the monumental edition of Chaucer's works, with

84 woodcut illustrations by Burne-Jones; a copy of the Doves Bible, said to be the most beautiful book that has been printed since the revival of good printing, and a copy of Montaigne's Essays, in the edition of the Riverside Press, printed with the specially designed types of Bruce Rogers.

Most of the cases against the wall are filled with rare books selected from the Barton, Prince, Bowditch, Ticknor, Benton, Chamberlain and other collections. Over 20 such collections are represented, with volumes many of which are widely known among bibliographers and book lovers. Explanatory notes tell about the scope and contents of these different collections.

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Boston Post

Oct. 10, 1927

Notice is now posted at the Boston Public Library that on Oct. 17 next a training class will open there for library assistants. The class will be under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Hartzell, who advises that any person interested make application for entrance to the class at once.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1927

THIS week brings the director of the Boston Public Library, Charles F. D. Belden, back to his post in Copley square after extensive and assuredly useful voyaging abroad. There will be many eager to greet him. From his attendance at the British Library Association conference recently held in Edinburgh, and from his active observation of library affairs, he cannot help but carry tales of professional interest. And the freshening force of such foreign rambling all persons know well who enjoy and understand the life of the spirit, books and the things of culture. Some business men, some women of light head, some materialistic suburbanites may travel abroad and secure no evident benefit or enjoyment. But a man of intellectual sensitivity and emotional insight—Mr. Belden, for example—is bound to profit greatly, and also to have much profit to give to others upon his return. Of the truth of this dictum the Librarian hopes to give evidence as soon as Mr. Belden shall have safely returned to his desk and consented to be interviewed.

Next Saturday morning at the Boston Public Library the first lecture will be given in a University Extension Course especially planned for librarians. "Reference Books and Their Use" will be the subject for study, with Miss Barbara H. Smith, librarian of the Ledy Heywood Memorial Library of Gardner, as instructor. In view of the enthusiastic reception given last year to the lectures on children's books by Miss Alice Jordan, the State Division of University Extension and the Division of Public Libraries felt impelled to unite once more in the provision of a course for 1927. The class on "Reference Books" will meet each Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock in the Boston Public Library, beginning on Oct. 15 and closing on Dec. 31, with the exception of Saturday, Nov. 26, and Saturday, Dec. 24.

Miss Barbara Smith spent a year at the New York State Library School after being graduated from Middlebury College. She also has had several years of practical experience in a small library where she meets everyday reference problems. The course is open only to those actually engaged in library work. Librarians of village and small town libraries are especially urged to attend as the information received will be of great value in their service to the public. Enrollments will be accepted at room 217 or room 212B, State House, Boston, or at the first meeting of the course. A certificate will be granted by the Division of University Extension to those who successfully pass the examination to be given at the end of the course.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

ASSOCIATION MEETS

The October meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston was held last evening in the lecture hall, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, following a supper at the Harvard Union.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who recently attended the 50th anniversary of the British Library Association, spoke of his collection of European libraries.

Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Museum, told of the work being done with the X-ray in detecting forgery. He illustrated his talk with lantern slides. Miss E. Louise Lucas, librarian of the Fogg Museum of Art, explained the working of the library in connection with the Museum. The library has a collection of 5000 books, and many thousand prints and photographs.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1927

Our Book Exhibit

What rare books belong to the citizens of Boston! We are proud of having them, but they are so sedulously guarded that they are to all intents and purposes out of sight; we may see them as through a glass darkly. Judge Chamberlain, long our city librarian, was one of the first in Boston to acquire a large assemblage of autographs. He was permitted to range through the attics of many old houses, and he often remarked that if he had a hundred thousand dollars, he could not duplicate the treasures that he discovered and acquired "for a song." Visitors to the library may have seen the copy of the Declaration of Independence which hangs on the wall of the children's room. He managed to get hold of a contemporary document without the signatures; it had been for some reason discarded. To this sheet he appended the signatures which he had cut from holograph letters of the signers. There are thousands of such priceless documents in the Chamberlain collection. And one could make similar observations regarding many of the other treasures held by the trustees of the Public Library.

The Boston Athenaeum, which is a semi-public institution, many years ago came into possession of several hundred volumes from George Washington's library. They all had his book-plate and autograph signature. Before it was realized how valuable these addenda to the volumes were, most of them were cut out and now only a half-dozen or so remain. Now-a-days the directors of public libraries are alert in protecting the priceless treasures committed to their

charge, for it is a strange characteristic of "book-freeds" that they often seem to have a blind spot in their conscience and will mutilate a book in order to secure a few pages for some special purpose rather than laboriously copy the text. Recently a new set of volumes had hardly been put on the shelves of the Public Library before some rascal had cut out twenty pages relating to the topic in which he was interested. Books of costumes, often very rare and expensive, are the special prey of persons preparing to attend a masquerade party, who want to copy an original design. In the New York Library every person entering is obliged to leave with the gate-keeper anything in the semblance of a bag or bundle or even an umbrella, lest such articles be used to secrete possible stealings.

The present exhibition at the Public Library on Dartmouth street should attract the attention of all book-lovers, for it gives some idea of the splendid wealth owned by all the citizens; and only hide-bound, rabid and fanatical collectors can find anything to resent in this unprecedented array of the works of genius of all ages and countries. It ought to suggest to wealthy men and women the advantage which accrues to the city in steadily increasing its book-possessions. People come from all over the world to admire and study this feature of our civilization; not only the marvellous array of books and manuscripts but also the stately structure which houses them for all time. But the library sadly needs more funds to keep in the great race with rival institutions and to forge ahead. Make your wills, ladies and gentlemen, and remember the library!

"Review" (Boston)

Sept. 10, 1927

I am glad that Clifton H. Dwinell has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, for as a banking man of large importance and a firm believer in branch banks, he will not overlook the fact that branch libraries are as important in their communities as branch banks. His own institution, the First National, for which ex-Gov. Cox is a vice-president, and in which large amounts of the city's funds are always on deposit, is just completing a branch bank building at Field's Corner. It is not elaborate, but it is trim and neat.

I hope that on the day he dedicates the branch bank at Field's Corner he will insist on being taken for less than five minutes' ride from there to the branch library on Neponset avenue, near Neponset bridge. I want him to look at that building from the outside and get an impression of its cleanliness, and of common decency. On the second and unoccupied floor of the building is a broken window. It has been broken for more than two years, and it would cost all of a dollar or two to replace it. A broken piece of glass, just about the size of the fracture, has been placed behind the window, and there it has remained as an object of ribald remarks by passersby and the neighbors.

Perhaps Trustee Dwinell does not take as much interest in branch libraries as he does in branch banks. However, between him and Gordon Abbott, another trustee of the public library and powerful in one of the big trust companies, it ought to be possible to make the Neponset branch library look, on the outside, less like a dump than it now looks. Perhaps Louis Kerstein, also a trustee of the library, might be induced to present a pane of glass to the window, or for the window, just as he presented the traffic tower to the city. It would cost less, and there would be no trouble about the necessary publicity. I would see to that personally. I know two or three advertising managers.

Each year the trustees of the Boston Public Library publish a pamphlet entitled, "Opportunities for Adult Education in Greater Boston." Most important, perhaps, is the university extension organized from the State House. One may study by correspondence, but one may also attend classes, being in the way of stimulating contacts with the teacher and with other students. It requires more than 22 pages of the pamphlet to give the list of the opportunities offered by the State. Taken together, the courses given by other institutions are several times more numerous. Boston University stands out with a splendid and varied assortment. The possibilities are, however, by no means comprehended by what is offered by these two agencies. Societies, clubs, institutes, associations, unions, are all on the list, bidding those who will drink at the fountain of knowledge.

Boston Herald

Oct. 18, 1927

LIBRARY CONCERT

The Boston Chamber Music trio (Barbara Werner, violin; Marion Moorhouse, cello; Persis Cox, piano) will give a free concert in Lecture hall, Boston Public Library, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. Program, Trio, G major (R. 564); the Andante from Schubert's Trio op. 9; Presto and Andante from Brahms's Trio op. 101, and John Ireland's Phantasy Trio in one movement, A minor.

Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1927

A 35-Mile Shelf of Books

BOSTON Public Library is celebrating its attainment of the ripe age of seventy-five. The visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the exhibits and the data gathered for inspection.

The library, for example, has 1,388,439 volumes. If these were placed along a single shelf they would extend as far as from Boston to Plymouth, a distance of thirty-five miles. Two and-a-half times as many books are lent in a year as there are in the entire collection. But of course some books go out much oftener than others and many do not go out at all.

Children are the most eager readers and 118,000 out of the 135,000 cards are held by those under sixteen years of age. A group of 6000 books gathered in the children's room had a circulation of 67,000 last year—which means that each book averaged to go out over nine times. This is what might be called a lively turnover.

The children are, in fact, setting a good example to their elders in thus making use of the facilities offered by the public library.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1927

LIBRARY THIEVES

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY library officials announce that thefts of books from the institution have increased at such a rate that the losses now run into the thousands, each year. A new system of protective policing is accordingly to be introduced.

This follows on the heels of similar difficulties at Widener Library at Harvard. Another public library, in New York city, complains of the same abuse. According to officials at the Boston Public Library, the same difficulty presents serious problems there.

Clearly this business is in a different category from that of the "honest but forgetful borrower." He of course is a pest; but the deliberate book thief is far worse. Doubtless fanatical collectors, hungry for possession, make up the larger number of the book thieves. Commercial thieves are fairly easily detected. The steps taken by the Boston Public Library and many others to stamp the name of the institution on every title page and illustration in books circulated makes it difficult to dispose of stolen volumes. Unfortunately this leaves the problem of the dishonest collector untouched.

The poor sportsmanship of such individuals is their chief characteristic. College or public libraries are established for the public good. Those who steal from them do injury not only to themselves, but to the rights of others. Many libraries are keenly anxious to develop some method whereby readers may visit the stacks and select for themselves, under the rules, the book they desire. Until a better grade of sportsmanship can be inculcated in the untrustworthy few, this useful plan will remain under serious handicap.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1927

SAYS BOSTON LAUGHING-STOCK OF COUNTRY

Walter Pritchard Eaton Ridicules Literature Censorship

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 20.—Walter Pritchard Eaton, author and dramatic critic of Twin Fires, Sheffield, told the Western Massachusetts Library Club assembled today at Dalton that Boston is the laughing-stock of the country because of its literature censorship. Referring to the 50 books that are banned from the Boston Public Library Mr. Eaton said: "None of the censors today has any understanding of literature as an art." He criticized censorship in general, speaking especially of that in force at the Berkshire Athenaeum at Pittsfield.

Dr. Frank L. Tolman, director of New York state library extension work, said that bigoted censorship has been exercised too freely in proclaiming certain books immoral. "Some uncomfortable facts are necessary to be given to the public," he said, "even though they do hurt." The problems of civilization must be discussed frankly in order to know that evil not only exists but must be downed.

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1927

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The latest issue of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is an interesting one. The leading article gives a short sketch of the life of Joshua Bates, whose name is perpetuated in Bates Hall, and tells of his great service in the establishing of the library. He was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1738, and became the senior partner of the great banking house of Baring Brothers & Co., London.

In 1832, when the library was in process of organization, and having a board of trustees, of which Edward Everett was president, a copy of the report of the trustees was sent to Baring Brothers, and came into the hands of Mr. Bates. He at once wrote to Mayor Seaver, offering to pay for the books required, and leaving the city to provide the building and take care of the expenses. The benefactions of Mr. Bates are estimated at 47,000 volumes, besides a permanent fund of \$50,000.

The second article in the bulletin is on "The Branches of the Boston Public Library." In it we are told that the books in the branch system number 40,000. Of these, 71,725 are kept in the central branch department, subject to requests of borrowers from any of the branches. In addition to these, there are over 700,000 circulating volumes on Central Library shelves which may be drawn on by any of the branches. The branches are also liberally supplied with magazines, newspapers, pamphlets and pictures. The importance of these branches can hardly be over-estimated, bringing books as they do within easy reach of all inhabitants of Boston.

SAFE SIDEWALKS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Appropos of "dangerous sidewalks" referred to by Francis A. Shea in a recent letter to the Transcript, may I amend his words by adding a few, relating to other places in the Back Bay where archaic brick sidewalks exist, and which are a disgrace to the city. Take the one in front of the Public Library with its re-placed bricks instead of an up-to-date granite one as urged by citizens for years. To a letter to the mayor in September voicing the sentiment of pedestrians a reply came stating that "the highway division would be glad to consider a cement sidewalk were it not for the fact that the library trustees prefer to retain the present sidewalk known as the herring bone style."

We prefer safe and sane footing to ancient designs. In one-half the time taken to re-lay the worn-out bricks the cement could have been poured there.

MARTIN H. BRAZIER

Trinity Court, Nov. 6.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1927

SUPREME COURT GETS BENTON FUND CASE

A petition brought by the trustees of the Boston Public Library for instructions as to whether income under the will of Col. Josiah H. Benton for 1923 and 1924, amounting to several thousands of dollars, shall be used for the purchase of books for children, or be distributed among the poor of Trinity Church, was argued yesterday before the full bench of the Supreme Court.

Col. Benton, who for many years was chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Library, provided in his will a fund of \$100,000 to be known as "The Children's Fund." The income of which was annually to be used for the purchase of books for the children of Boston. In each year the city of Boston appropriated out of its taxes and other income a sum equal to 3 percent of the amount available for department expenses. In case the city in any year failed to appropriate such an amount for the public library, the income was to be paid to the rector of Trinity Church for distribution among the poor.

The question before the full court is whether in 1923 and 1924 the city of Boston appropriated 3 percent of department expenses to the Public Library. When the matter came before Judge Carroll several months ago he ruled that the words "department expenses" in the will included expenses of schools, Police Department, Finance Commission and Licensing Board, and reported the case for determination by the full court.

The city of Boston contends that it was not the intention of Col. Benton that all of those departments should be included in the 3 percent requirement.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1927

CHILDREN'S BOOKS HANG ON DECISION

Supreme Court to Construe J. H. Benton Will

Whether the children of Boston are to have about \$10,000 worth of new books bought for them by the Public Library, or whether that sum is to be distributed among the poor of Trinity Church, depends on a decision of the full bench of the supreme court in a case argued before it yesterday.

The proper disposition of this sum was asked yesterday of the full court in a petition for instructions brought by the trustees of the Boston Public Library against the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Sherrill, rector of Trinity Church, and the attorney-general.

The will of Josiah H. Benton, former chairman of the library board, made that board trustees of a fund of \$100,000. His will provided that this should be known as "The Children's Fund" and that its income annually should be used by the Public Library to purchase children's books, provided that in each year the city of Boston appropriated out of its taxes and other income a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the amount available for department expenses, but that if in any year the city did not appropriate such an amount for the Public Library, the income for that year of the \$100,000 fund should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church for distribution among the poor.

In 1923 and 1924 the city appropriated sums for library purposes and it is for the court to decide if they amounted to 3 per cent. The nut for the court to crack is whether the words of the will, "department expenses," included expenses of schools, police department, finance commission and licensing board. Judge James B. Carroll of the supreme court ruled the words did include these expenses, and then reported the case to the full bench to see if his ruling was right.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph P. Lyons argued the case for the library and Andrew Marshall argued for the rector of Trinity.

"Bliny" or "Khafeh," What Is Your Wish



On the Left, "Mascha Ivanova" or Miss Ely Is Offering Russian Hospitality, While on the Right Miss Victoria Karam Dispenses Syrian Coffee, In Costumes Lent to the Y. W. C. A. Exposition of Foreign Heirlooms to Open Sunday at the Boston Public Library

NOT all the cherished heirlooms of Boston families consist of Colonial highboys and Chippendale chairs. If, upon the summit of Beacon Hill a Governor Winthrop desk once brought from England finds a place of honor in the home, further down the same hill a polished samovar, brought from Russia and equally aged is loved for its similar associations.

Boston's many-tongued foreign population has its family treasures as rare and as curious as any handed down from Colonial ancestors and also brought across the sea, if not in the Mayflower, at least in a later ship. It is to show just how rare and how curious these foreign heirlooms are that the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association will open an exhibit of old world handicraft in the Exhibition Hall of the Boston Public Library, beginning Sunday.

The exhibit will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. and from noon until 10 P. M. Sundays and will last until November 25.

Laces, embroideries, textiles and household handicrafts, each place the property of some of the new Americans who were either born abroad, or whose parents were, have been lent for the occasion. There will be items from Albania, Armenia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Syria and Turkey.

Many of the articles, particularly costumes and carved pieces are reminiscent of old world festivals, christenings and feasts. For example in the Russian collection there is the tiny fry pan or griddle used to cook "bliny," which is sometimes eaten ceremoniously just before the Lenten season. Also in the Russian collection is a magnificently-embroidered woman's court dress of a period before that of Peter the Great. There are silver and brass framed ikons, the center of Russian family shrines, before which burn tiny lamps always alight. Two have been lent

to the collection, one with a picture of the Virgin and Child, and the other containing an age-darkened head of St. Nicholas. In the Hungarian section is shown a large skin wine flask with the hair outstretched and ornamented with colored leather thong, which is carried at the head of every Hungarian peasant marriage procession by the bridegroom. Here also are the gaily-decorated sleeves from a Bulgarian peasant costume, whose bright designs are each peculiar to its own village and serve to identify the native place of the wearer.

The Armenian girl's trousseau, almost complete down to the very elaborate coverlet of brilliant-hued Marash work which serves to carry her stock of towels and linen to her new home rests beside a dress heavy with elaborate gold embroidery once worn by some wealthy Armenian official's wife. There is also a small white and red costume, with flowing skirts worn by the boy bodyguards of the former Greek kings but obsolete since the republic in 1922. Of the abaya, the

wrapper-like garment of the Syrian girls in colors of violet or blue, embroidered along its borders, there are several samples, while particolor tights, handkerchiefs and scarfs from many countries, well polished brass and coppers from others or carved tables, trays and other household furniture from others lend additional color to the exhibit.

During the time in which the exhibit is open to the public there will be attendants to describe the articles. Sunday afternoon and the one following there will be concerts of native folk songs sung and played by native musicians. The opening concert, tomorrow, will feature the music of Greece, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, France and the Spirituals of the American negro.

The committee of management for the International Institute follows: Mrs. Manning Emery, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Mrs. Gardner Davis, Mrs. Rudolph Weld, Mrs. Walter B. Clifford, Miss Edna Phillips, Miss Ida M. Cannon and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins.

Good English Card Indexed

New Extension Service at Boston Public Library Will Act as Local "Supreme Court" of Correct Usage

By G. W. Lee

Librarian of Stone & Webster

WOULD a student who had "majored" in English ever say he was "very interested" in the "appreciation" of gold? Would he say "go slow" in adopting the phrase "it's me"? If at a restaurant he ordered "tomato" soup and the waiter replied "we have no tomato soup," would he be amazed? If he were writing a letter to some young men suspected of having stolen his automobile, would he salute them as "Gentlemen," in preference to "Dear Sirs"? And if he were writing to some ladies who had invited him to speak at a meeting would he be so redundant as to begin "Dear Mesdames"? Would he criticize the framers of the Constitution for proposing "a more perfect union"? Should he have occasion to write to his pastor would he shorten Reverend to Rev.? And if to his congressman would he shorten Honorable to Hon.? If either of these in reply "begged" to acknowledge his letter would he be tempted to "kill the beggar"? Would he ever indulge in such mixed metaphor as ordering goods to be "shipped by rail" and if he wanted to pay in advance would he enclose or would he inclose a check for the purpose?

Who can with a feeling of certainty answer "yes" or "no" to every one of these queries? And who would expect to find at the Boston Public Library a conclusive ruling on each? But the typists of Main street like definite answers to just such questions; and when their superiors are definite, all the better—in some instances. If, however, a typist is serving two masters, and one of these insists on "Mesdames" and the other on "Dear Mesdames," the typist wants to have the matter referred to an authority on English and to have the letter practice of the office standardized.

There is clearly needed a court of appeals which both dictators and typists will naturally respect. No such court exists in any English-speaking country that we know of, though we have read of the proposal of Bernard Shaw and others to start an International Council for English. There is, of course, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which has in its hands a fund, started some ten years ago, for the purpose of enabling the Academy to serve the public by passing on questions of usage; and, of course, there are numberless books and teachers each presenting a single point of view. The Boston Public Library has kindly consented to house this modest card catalog as a pioneer effort in a useful field, and the future development of the work will be discussed by members of the Extension Service Committee tonight at a dinner to be held at the University Club.

What the Catalogue Is Like

At present there are four main classifications: Banned Expressions; Definitions; Grammar (i. e. syntax); and Index. There will soon be added several others, such as Capitals, Abbreviations, Punctuation, and Parts of Speech, in accordance with demand. The following samples from the card entries may be suggestive:

a. an. Use a before consonant sounds (a unit, a history), an before vowel sounds (an umbrella, an hour); or an before words beginning with h, in which h is sounded and second syllable accented (a or an hotel, an or a historical scene), with a tendency to make it a before all the h words.

beg leave (well and fitting for diplomats and litterateurs, but too formal and pretentious for writers of ordinary business letters).

depot. In Americanism for railroad station, a use to be discouraged; Norfolk, a great cotton depot (i. e., a depository), has a railroad station which is the terminus of a trunk line having many way stations.

directly (like immediately) a Britishism for "as soon as"; directly (or immediately) he arrived, he asked for food.

is and are. In the nation-wide controversy started by the Burlington

Railroad "ad." ("... in this vast area is (are) produced two-thirds of the oats, more than half the corn ..."), the only person who seems to have considered the question worth serious research is Dr. Francis K. Ball, supervisor of English for Ginn & Co., Boston. He came out unequivocally for "is," though others were quite uncompromising in their insistence on "are." Since the advertisement was printed "is," let it stand as correct (allowing that "are" is not incorrect), until others bring more research to bear. But note that if a colon is put after "produced," as apparently the railroad officially intended, then the "ares" have it (Dr. Ball with them).

Co-operating Authorities

What is behind this catalog? By what authority does it say these things? So far, no formal attempt has been made to bring authority extensively to bear on the work; for while it has been found that on the majority of expressions authorities agree, on a large minority authorities are so opposed that a limitless amount of time could be spent in comparing them. The compilers of the catalog will, therefore, await the demand, and particularly the challenge of these entries, before annotating them with scholarship. It should be said, however, that the following works have been consulted to a large extent: Baker's "Correct Word," Ball's "Constructive English," Fowler's "Dictionary of Modern Usage," Fowler's "How to Say It," and Fowler's "How to Write Business Letters"; and, of course, the usual dictionaries.

Furthermore, in the preliminary studies leading up to this catalog there have been many meetings of the Committee on Everyday English, a branch of the Extension Service Committee of the Boston Public Library, with discussion of questions that are in much dispute. This committee will be behind the catalog and its members will be drafted for research as occasion arises. Its membership is represented in the English faculties of Harvard University, Boston University, and several schools which emphasize the teaching of English. When the catalog is working at full blast and opinions are given ex cathedra, the entire list of the committee is likely to be published in print.

Publications Planned

Obviously this catalogue should serve as a basis for much that may be published hereafter. Those who are interested to see various sheets that represent the preliminary studies may have samples for the asking, as also a copy of a sheet entitled "Notes on Letter Writing," printed before the catalogue was planned. This sheet has in condensed form many suggestions bearing upon the formalities of business letters.

All who make contact with the catalogue are invited to cooperate, by sending questions for answer, by criticizing the statements, and by contributing statements of their own which they recommend for the card collection. In other words, it is the aim to amplify this resource with contributions from far and wide, that the records may not represent mere local opinion or research tinged with local prejudices. Financially there is not much difficulty anticipated. If those who make application by letter would enclose an average of six cents in postage, they would go far toward making it possible to continue the catalogue on the pay-as-you-go plan, which will be an undertaking identified with a public library, even though the public library does not contribute directly to the expense of this work.

Boston Post
Nov. 9-1927

USE OF \$10,000 TO BE DECIDED

For Poor or to Buy Books for Children

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court will soon be asked to decide whether the poor of Trinity Church shall benefit by the sum of \$10,000 or whether the money shall be used for the purchase of books for children of Boston. The trustees of the Boston Public Library, in a petition for instructions in which Henry K. Sherrill, rector of Trinity Church, and the Attorney-General are named as interested parties, seek the aid of the court in disposing of the money.

Under the will of the late Josiah H. Benton, a former chairman of the board of trustees of the library, these trustees are also trustees of a fund of \$100,000, which he named "The Children's Fund." Mr. Benton directed that the income from the fund should be used to buy children's books, on condition that each year the city of Boston appropriated out of its taxes and other income a sum equal to 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses, but if in any year the city failed to appropriate such an amount for the public library the income for that year should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church for distribution among the poor.

In 1923 and 1924 the city appropriated for library uses sums which the court is now asked to decide if they amounted to the required 3 per cent.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 12/27

A TALK ON THE MOROCCO RIFFS

C. S. Coon of the Peabody Museum Will Give Illustrated Lecture at the Public Library

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, at eight o'clock, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, C. S. Coon of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University will give an illustrated lecture on "The Riffs of Morocco: Their Customs and Lore." Mr. Coon penetrated to the Atlas Mountains region, the country of the Riffs, the land of resistance to Spanish and French dominion. He has only recently returned, bringing many pictures. This lecture is under the auspices of the Boston branch of the American Folk Lore Society.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 14/27

TIME OF EXHIBIT EXTENDED

An exhibit of Old World handicraft by the International Institute, Boston Y. W. C. A., at the Public Library, has been so popular that it has been decided to extend it to Dec. 3.

One of the most interesting features of this exhibit is that all the pieces shown have been loaned by natives of the countries they represent, who are now residents of Boston, and with whom the International Institute has come in contact. The exhibit is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., on week days, and from noon to 10 P. M. Sundays.

BOOK WEEK AT LIBRARIES

Ninth Annual Exhibition Opens Monday at Boston with Special Activities in Thirty-One Branches

Posters of colorful design, gay pictures and gayer bindings will mark the ninth annual Book Week to be opened on Monday at the Boston Public Library. For the first time the exhibition of new children's books will be in the ground floor, in a small room near the elevator. Many of the most striking books of the autumn are assembled for easy examination. Every day will be devoted to some particular interest of the book-reading public, with the following schedule:

Monday—Books for mothers and little children.
Tuesday—Guide books for teachers.
Wednesday—Books for older boys and girls.
Thursday—Adventures in many lands and distant times.
Friday—Fights of fancy.
Saturday—Among the illustrators.

On each of these days one of four display tables will contain a collection of books selected to appeal to the special group designated. The outstanding books of the year will be available at all times throughout the week. Among these are two prize books, Smoky, by Will James, which received the Newbery Medal Award in June, and The Trade Wind, by Cornelia Meigs, prize winner in the contest held by the Little, Brown Company.

On Monday, Miss Jordan, supervisor of work with children, will give a radio talk on children's books in the Club Woman's program from FNAC.

The thirty-one branch libraries are all planning special activities for the week, with displays of the best books of the year and many unusual illustrations. In addition to the books at the North End branch, original illustrations from some of the new publications of the Houghton Mifflin Company will be shown, together with pictures of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose birthday falls in Monday, and a portrait of Cornelia Meigs, both given by the Little, Brown Company. At the Uphams Corner branch, original illustrations from a new edition of Heidi lent by courtesy of Ginn and Company will be shown. The branches in Brighton, Dorchester, West Roxbury and West End, among others, also will have interesting displays of books and pictures.

Informal talks on children's books will be given at several of the branch libraries, including Jamaica Plain and Uphams Corner, at the Quincy School and a number of West End schools.

Boston Globe
Nov. 11-1927

LIBRARY CATALOGUERS AND CLASSIFIERS MEET

The Fall meeting of the Boston Group of Cataloguers and Classifiers of the American Library Association was held last evening in the Hotel Vendome, preceded by a dinner. Miss Mildred M. Tucker presided.

A paper on "Personal Impressions of the Toronto Conference of the A. L. A." was read by Miss Cora A. Quimby. Miss E. Louise Lucas, librarian of the Fog Art Museum, Harvard University, gave a report of the meetings of the catalogue section of the conference.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, spoke on "Impressions of Libraries and Library Meetings Overseas." Mr. Belden recently attended the 50th anniversary of the British Library Association and also toured the libraries of France, Switzerland, England and Scotland.

Boston Transcript

Nov. 12-1927

The Children's Library Room at Dorchester



(Photograph by George Braxton)

Some of the Children—by No Means All—Who Revel in Their Big New Quarters

THE most recent instance of swords beaten into ploughshares comes from Dorchester, where the old district court has been converted into a children's room by the Dorchester Branch Library. Until a few months ago, literature and the law lived amicably side by side in Dorchester, then a new courthouse was completed and the district court moved out of the building which it had occupied for so many years.

Meanwhile the juvenile department of the branch library was being gradually forced into the position of the unfortunate old woman who lived in a shoe. It had become so cramped for space that during the winter months last year it was no unusual sight to see long lines of faithful little readers waiting in the cold outside the building, hoping eventually to get a chance at the fairy tales or the geography books.

When the district court moved out, it left a whole floor vacant, not to mention a couple of cells in the basement. True, the vacant floor was split up into a judge's office and an office for the clerk of the court, as well as the courtroom itself. Moreover, it was all very dingy, in keeping with the many dingy lives which had flowed through it. But it was extra space, and that is the most precious commodity a small busy library can secure.

The Dorchester Branch Library, the

vacant space gladly and began enthusiastic alterations. First the partitions were knocked down between the courtroom and the two offices. The walls were then treated to a few coats of warm buff paint, and the last sordid memory of trials and convictions flew out of the window. Today the transformation is complete and neither court officers nor criminals would know the old place now. The floor is covered with cork linoleum and furnished with lilliputian tables and chairs; all shiny new. The hanging lights look like fairy mushrooms grown against the sunny walls. On top of the low bookcases are bowls of autumn leaves and berries.

Where an awesome, black-robed judge sat and dispensed justice may be found a selection of juvenile fiction. Like the children of the district, Uncle Remus, Doctor Doolittle, Robin Hood and Little Women have lightheartedly taken possession of erstwhile grim surroundings.

Fairy Tales for Witness

On the very spot where hardened offenders shuffled into the "cage," boys from junior high school are looking up history topics and little girls are laboriously practicing penmanship, or working out examples. This is now the reference department. The space formerly occupied by the office of the clerk of the court

is now the reading room. Instead of ponderous volumes of the Massachusetts Statutes, one finds a table of books, whose covers have just been varnished and now are proof against the hardest kind of usage.

In front of the door by which the judge entered to approach the bench is a rack of juvenile magazines: Saint Nicholas, Youth's Companion and all the others. With delicious appropriateness, the fairy tales are located where the witness stand once was. Even the cells and the detention room downstairs are utilized. The thrifty librarian had them whitewashed and new stores things in them. Library supplies, let us hasten to explain—not the banned Boston books!

A few minutes after school has let out in the Fields Corner district, hordes of young readers swarm into the new children's room, delighted with the spaciousness and the brightness. At the entrance, a rail separates the little lambs into two flocks. Those who wish to take books out lineup at the desk to the right of the room; those returning books, to the left.

Lawyers Should Arise

Toward the back of the room, about where the counsel for the defence sat in the old days, is the registration desk. From this, it is only a few steps to the case of "easy books," so that the proud possessor of a first card may make a

quick selection. But woe to the late comer, who will discover only the bare shelves, and must wait about patiently until yesterday's easy books are returned.

Other cases contain books on biography, history, civics and games. Above the history section is a striking poster in color, of Washington crossing the Delaware. In turn each of the other sections will be glorified by a poster. In addition to the books for children, there is for teachers a collection of books about children's reading, with selected lists.

As this is Children's Book Week, the new reading room at Dorchester branch has been more crowded than ever. Not that these little readers require coaxing by means of talks in the schools, or posters, to make them use the children's room. It is their clubhouse, and their dear refuge from the perils of the streets. Children of all ages love the new room and their elders are content, for now they may read in peace upstairs, undisturbed by boys and girls hurrying in breathlessly, and demanding "a good boarding school story, please, . . . a book about baseball."

Meanwhile, if environment has any effect on character, we may look for an unusually large crop of lawyers from the Field's Corner district of Dorchester.

WHAT AUTUMN BRINGS FOR YOUNG READERS

Miss Jordan Looks Over the 1927 Books for Young Readers and Tells Boston Herald Readers About Some of Them

By ALICE M. JORDAN
Supervisor, Work with Children, Boston Public Library.

It is no easy undertaking this year to select from the wealth of new books a few for special mention. The Guild of Writers for Children grows more, honorable each year, and the number of authors, renowned for achievement in other fields, who are finding that they have something to say to boys and girls is noticeably on the increase. Book Week holds many a happy augury for the Christmas stocking.

Joseph Auslander, himself a raker of lovely phrases, a poet who has won his audience, has collaborated with Frank E. Hill in writing a history of poetry for young people, "The Winged Horse" is a rather wonderful book. It glows with the reflection of the great days when poetry was a part of people's lives, a necessary accompaniment of all great deeds, it gathers illumination from the stately names of poets throughout the ages. Chapters with titles such as these stimulate to eager reading: "The first poets—Pegasus in Greece," "The poetry of heroes and dragons: Perseus and his Laura; the Sun Treader." (Not only have the authors shown the place of poetry in the hearts of men, but they have also illustrated their theme with many shining examples from the Greeks to the present day. Furthermore, they have humanized the poets by their understanding interpretation of the lives of many of them.)

Particularly fine is the section on Virgil. Many a young student, stumbling over his halting translation, will have his eyes opened to a significance hitherto undreamed of in the stately Latin lines he is copying.

"For Virgil had in mind a magnificent, a tremendous thing. He wanted to sing of the age of heroes, but make what he wrote stir the blood of living men. The story was to be of Aeneas, but of later Rome too, and it was to tell also the very meaning of life."

MR. MORLEY'S LATEST

For some time there has been a rumor that Christopher Morley and his publishers had a secret they were planning to share with children at Halloween. One would almost expect a weird and gruesome tale on Witches' Night, but here comes "I Know a Secret," just from the press in the gayest of green bindings and real Long Island pictures, and it is a merry, daytime tale, without a single robin or halloween in it. Fourchette, the wise old cat; Escargot, the French snail; Hops and Malta, the kittens; and Donny, the long-haired sheep dog, and, of course, the children—these are a few of the characters. If, more often than not, a grown-up strays into the book, who shall say whether these are fables for parents or just say nonsense for children? Perhaps they are of that choice group claimed by both and charming for either.

To examine the season's publishing for children is to travel, Siberia, China, India, the near east, Albania, Italy, the Tyrol, France, the Scandinavian countries. Is there not latitude for the most inquisitive mind? Or, if you choose your own continent, you may range from Baffin Land, where David Putnam spent his last vacation, to Mexico, where Grace Moon's "Nadita" has her home.

Some of these books grew out of the experience of the war workers whose service took them to unusual parts of the world. From such acquaintance with the hardy folk of the Albanian mountains, Elizabeth Cleveland Miller has woven her "Children of the Mountain Eagle." Steep trails, narrow rushing torrents, high peaks red against the sky, are the surroundings of the two children whose story is told here. The snow lay thick on the hills hard by when Bor came into the world, a little shepherdess to be, and from the snow she was named: Marsh. Son-of-Polek was her friend, and to read the story of their vigorous outdoor life, their courage, good faith and loyalty, is to drink the tasteless icy water gushing out of the very glacier, a bracing draught for dwellers in city streets.

One of the most striking books of the year in format, is "Gay-Neck: the Story of a Pigeon," another book opening up far horizons. When Dhan Gopal Mukerji writes about his boyhood pets as he does in this book, as he did in "Karl the Elephant," you are conscious not only of the color and warmth of the Orient, but also of the Oriental's sense of kinship with the animal world.

"The city of Calcutta, which boasts of a million people, must have at least 2,000,000 pigeons," so begins this fascinating story of a superb bird, the leader among many flocks, taken finally to be a messenger in the great war. How a boy trained his pigeon for leadership, trained him in the art of direction, rescued him from the attacks of the powerful bird of prey, make a compelling story. A sense of exaltation breathes in the account of Gay-Neck's flights among the foothills of the Himalayas, overshadowed by the snowy peaks of Everest in his morning gran-deur and glory. In its entirety this is a beautiful book, illustrations, decorations and binding designed by Artzybasheff with his unerring eye for fitness and harmony of content and adornment.

BOOKS FOR BOYS

A thriller of the first rank is "Siberian Gold," by Theodore Acland Harper. Absorbing in plot and written in telling fashion, the strongest factor in its excellence is the admirable characterization of Russian peasant types. Three weeks from Moscow and two or three days on the river, lies the gold mine to which the young engineer from Colorado was sent by his employer to endure hard work, rough living and the enmity of rival prospectors. Follows the rescue of an engaging young scamp, Peter by name, who becomes Stephen's devoted slave. Then begins a series of encounters with the suspicious mujiks, with a mysterious outlaw, son of a Bedouin chief, with the smooth and treacherous agent for the Russian miner, with the governor of a Siberian province. Vivid scenes from a Siberian winter on the banks of a marvelous river give the feeling of a definite locality to a story of more than ordinary interest.

In "The Trade Wind," the prize story in the Little Brown & Co. contest for the Beacon Hill Bookshelf, Cornelia Meigs has worked again the vein she knows and loves, America's ships at sea. Signing on as supercargo on a little trading vessel out of New England for the West Indies, thence to the long sea lanes, "meeting the great East India Company homeward bound with the riches of the east for cargo," David Dennison did, indeed, sail near the wind. Here is a capital romance of our carrying trade in the days before the revolution when the traffic with the Orient was in the hands of Spanish and Genoese, and Dutch and Englishmen and the venturesome American picked up what business he could find.

Hiding under a rather commonplace title is a book that recreates rarely the colorful days of the cathedral builders. "The Boy Knight of Reims," by Eloise Lowmber, opens on the day that 19-year-old Jean d'Orbais is apprenticed to his grandfather's trade, that of goldsmith, instead of that of sculptor which he loved. All the panorama of the life of a busy town of the 14th century, the guilds with the master builders, the companions the boy apprentices of each craft is spread out in the brilliant pageantry of a feast day.

Valuable as it is for the bearing on the arts and crafts of the middle ages, the story interest does not flag. Will boys read it? I believe they will if they can only understand the somewhat emotional nature of a French boy of long ago.

Lay down "The Boy Knight of Reims," and take up "The Girl in White Armor," Albert Bigelow Paine's abridgment of his great two-volume life of the Maid. The profoundly moving story flows with so much dignity and restraint, with such simplicity, that it is easily the best account we have to offer to any girl or boy who would know the true history of Joan of Arc.

SOME FOR GIRLS

Girls will appreciate especially four stories in which girls play a leading part. One of these, "Downright Deney," by Caroline Dale Snedaker, relates to old Nantucket in whaling days. Mrs. Snedaker's sense of history, her talent for good description and lively character drawing are happily shown in this delightful romance of a little girl whose loyalty in friendship was a kindling flame.

In "Alison Blair," Gertrude Crownfield has introduced a warm-hearted, resolute young English girl to the rough life of the settlers among the Indians of the Mohawk Valley. Margaret Lynn's "Land of Promise" is an animated tale of the settlement of Kansas and the struggle to make it a free state.

"Carol of Highland Camp" tells about spirited girls of today in their relations with one another. Earl Silvers, the author, gathers many responsive readers. For the younger children there are an unusual number of jolly stories, good to read aloud in the certainty of pleasing the listeners. "The Little Black and White Lamb," by Inez M. Hogan, wanted to be all black and all white, and there's a gentle moral attached to his career.

Elizabeth Coutsworth has about a retired sea captain and his bold black cat in a new title for the Little Library, "The Cat and the Captain." "The Lion-Hearted Kitten" by Peggy Bacon is a collection of simple tales about cats, dear and glory. In a make-believe jungle, but quite the most charming of this group for young children is "Michael of Ireland," by Anne Casserley. Michael could come and go by himself over the mountains because he belonged to nobody, the Gray Hare and the Old Woman who kept the goats and so on many others. And the things that happened and the things that didn't happen to them will call forth many a chuckle from the audiences of different ages.

For poetry, here is the new Milne book, "Now We Are Six," with some sparkling verses about Christopher Robin, "Maggie Lane," by Nancy Byrd Turner, illustrated with graceful similes, and "Everything and Anything," by Dorothy Aldis. From this last I would like to quote.

THE REASON

Rabbits and squirrels
Are funny and fat
And all of the chickens
Have feathers and that
Is why when it's raining
They need not stay in
The way children do who have
Only their skin.

The illustrators have been busy, too, and there are many new editions of old favorites with new conceptions of their setting. Wyeth's pictures for "Michael Strogoff" are fine, so are Bedford's for "The Cricket on the Hearth." "Treasure Island" with Dulac's illustrations will attract marked attention, so surprising is it to find this master of the day-dream imagining the background for a stirring yarn of pirates and treasure trove and doing it with such brilliant success.

Finally, for any of the older boys and girls and even the rest of us who are puzzled about choosing from the great field of general literature the books that are most worth while, May Lamerton Becker has a volume of essays called "Advantages in Reading" designed to satisfy a variety of tastes. Take it for a guide book on your travels along library shelves.

both to literary activities and to scaling the heights.

For several years Bradford has spent most of his vacation in mountain climbing. The summers of 1926 and 1927 he spent with his father in the Alps in France and Switzerland, having the time of his young life making many of the world famous climbs. This year he went abroad for another summer of mountaineering and in these pages he describes the highlights of his most recent adventures as well as vivid experience of previous years. In fact, this is not his first book about mountain climbing, for last year he wrote a guidebook to the Presidential range in New Hampshire. He has mastered virtually all the peaks in the White Mountains and has gained nearly as many thrills there as were his when he reached the summit of Mt. Blanc last summer, the highest peak of the Alps, with his father and mother watching him through a telescope from Chamoni, far in the valley below. Later Montrose and other peaks fell before his conquering boots. The parable included his brother, Sherwood L. Washburn, who writes a foreword for this book, Georges Tairraz of Chamoni and Alfred Cautet, the last named being the ski champion of France.

The author tells his story in businesslike fashion, always modestly, but with a zest that is very infectious. The volume gains much from its many illustrations, some of them sketches by the author, but far more of them from photographs taken by members of the party. Most of them are action photographs of the sort that carry a thrill, convincing you that the final stages on the summit of Mt. Blanc offer hazards even greater than the pedestrian faces in crossing Tremont street during rush hours.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1927

West Is East

Seemingly Mrs. Coolidge would glide half the world into her chamber-concerts, before the series at the Public Library ends next May, the Rosé Quartet from Vienna will have played in it; while last evening the Persinger Quartet from Santa Barbara on the Pacific made the United States and exhibiting these United States and exhibiting them musically one to another. We of the Atlantic slope take for granted that Europe will send us the Londoners, or the "Pro-Arto" four from Brussels, or the "Rosé" and his veterans from the Ringstrasse. We are prone to forget that Toronto, say, harbors the Hart House Quartet; Chicago, "The Gordons"; Santa Barbara, the guests of Sunday evening. Usually they are well worth the hearing. Fewer may not be remarkable, in performance, for range or ardor of mood; but they are notable for smoothness and transparency of tone; sedulous adjustment of the four voices, in contrast or in unity; freedom and plasticity of motion, warm euphonies, perfect evenness. All this, as well, without the detouring or the flinching that make some quartet-playing mere sterile exercise is noticeable.

By these signs Mr. Persinger and his companions excel in the Quartet with which the concert began—from Mozart in B-flat major, no more than twenty minutes long, written, almost, in as many minutes. "Your son," Haydn told the paternal Leopold upon a day in Vienna, "has the most consummate knowledge of the art of composition." He might have added, a most consummate ease and grace with it. For the swiftness, surety, ease and freedom of this music fascinated the hearer above its content. There is Mozart doing this, that and the other with the four instruments, the chosen form, the melodic ideas germinating within him. And each stroke is the perfect stroke, light and bright, apt and instant—music to be heard between silver candlesticks in a salon, yet music made on a desk.

—music to be heard between silver candlesticks in a salon, yet music made on a desk. Possibly those tiresome persons calling themselves "thoughtful people" would discover no remarkable substance in Mozart's musical ideas in this Quartet in B-flat. Those who would have music ever feel their emotions might also complain that it lacked salient moods. But the grace, the charm, the ease, the freshness of it all! As well question the works of light when it sets to radiant pattern-weaving.

The Muscovite Tankeev who ended the concert with a quartet in C major preferred more darkling ways. To a certainty he abounded in workmanship, which was not the forte of his brethren in Petersburg—Chaikovsky, Aronovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and the rest—when they set to chamber-music. Score in hand, a pedagogue might exhaust his labor in exposition of Tankeev's skill in writing for four voices, in the making of musical passages, in other useful exercises of musical scholarship. Yet when the lecturer bade, say, an assisting quartet play the motifs, unfold the development, convey the moods, the listening public might be less impressed. For the Tankeev Quartet is not content with the making of musical passages, in other useful exercises of musical scholarship. Yet when the lecturer bade, say, an assisting quartet play the motifs, unfold the development, convey the moods, the listening public might be less impressed. 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THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1927

City Overseers of Poor Face Deficit of \$150,000 for Year

\$1,000,000 Appropriation
Spent by Board
Mayor Picked

BLAME INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The board of overseers of the public welfare, a majority of which was hand-picked by Mayor Nichols a year ago when he removed four members for failure to co-operate with the administration, has already spent more this year for the aid of the dependent poor than the old board spent last year for that purpose, and will probably have a deficit of \$150,000 by the end of the year.

This fact was brought to light yesterday at a meeting of the city council, when Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox appeared before the council to explain a request from the mayor for a transfer of \$100,000 to the overseers department. This year's allotment for dependent aid in the budget was \$1,000,000, Mr. Fox explained, and as this had already been spent it would be necessary to have \$100,000 transferred to keep the work going this month, with another transfer of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 probably required next month.

INQUIRY BY PARKMAN

Councilman Henry Parkman, Jr., while offering no objection to the transfer, touched the sore spot when he rose to ask if three or four of the overseers would be "fired" this year, as was the case last year when additional money was asked.

Last year, it was recalled, the appropriation for this branch of the poor relief work was only \$800,000. The board asked for \$200,000 additional, and the mayor cut the additional appropriation to \$150,000.

This brought on the sensational controversy between the mayor and the board, which ended in the removal by the mayor of Chairman Simon E. Hecht, Judge Frank Leveroni, James J. Crowley and James H. Stone, and the appointment of Transit Commissioner Nathan A. Heller and other department heads to succeed them, the mayor forcing the election of Mr. Heller as chairman.

NEED GROWING

Whether or not the total expenditure by the board this year has exceeded last year's total did not come out at the council session, no mention being made of the mother's aid item, which is the other big item in the overseers' budget. It appears, however, that Mr. Heller's board has distributed even more money among general dependents than did Mr. Hecht's board in the previous year.

It was explained to the council that the expenditures had been necessitated by a growing need among poor families, because of increasing unemployment. The council accordingly transferred \$50,000 from other departments and \$50,000 from the reserve fund.

"THINGS GOING MORE SMOOTHLY"

Commenting on this situation last night, Mayor Nichols said that he did not know whether the board would have spent more or less at the end of the year than the old board, but that he believed things were "going more smoothly," and that he would judge the board by the results it accomplishes with its money rather than by the amount of money it spends.

A "walk-out" during the council meeting prevented the passage of a \$250,000 loan order for fireproofing the book rooms of the public library. Although the order was unopposed, only 13 members were in their seats when the roll-call was taken and, as none of the missing members could be found in the corridors at the time, the order had to be declared lost, then reconsidered by a voice vote and assigned to the next meeting.

Councilman Charles G. Keene said that the library had been termed a "fire-trap" by fire department officials, and that since \$16,000,000 worth of property is involved, immediate action should be taken to fireproof it. Councilman Parkman agreed with the statement that the building should be fireproofed, but pointed out that the "emergency" had been reported to the mayor by the trustees a year ago, and was now only being reported to the council as such. He doubted the existence of an emergency, and said that the money should have been appropriated over two or three years, but expressed his intention of voting for the order, since it was a choice between voting for it in toto or not at all.

ASKS TOLL INCREASE

Councilman Frederic E. Dowling introduced an order, which was passed, asking the department of public works to install boulevard lights on Commonwealth avenue. The Brighton councilman pointed out that three persons have been killed and 25 injured within five months by automobiles or street cars on this street, and declared that inadequate lighting was the main cause of the accidents.

Mayor Nichols sent up his order for an increase in tolls on the East Boston ferries, and the order was referred to committee. The revised schedule submitted by the mayor chiefly affects vegetable prices, raising the toll for pedestrians at one cent.

The mayor stated that the operation of the ferry service leaves a deficit of \$750,000 a year in the city treasury, and, since its operation has caused a loss to the city of \$15,000,000.

The fees are increased three times their present rate in the mayor's schedule. He says that while the new rates will not cover the deficit, they will bring the revenue from \$80,000 to \$240,000, still leaving a deficit of \$500,000 a year.

Mayor Nichols says also that the present facilities of the ferries are not adequate, and that a bridge or tunnel must be provided.

The charge for foot passengers would remain at 1 cent each, and there would be a charge of one cent for each person in a vehicle other than the driver. For a one or two horse-drawn vehicle and driver, the rate would be 15 cents, as compared with the present rate of 4 to 8 cents.

The rate for three or four horse vehicles would be 25 cents, the charge now being 8 to 15 cents. For passage of an automobile and driver, now 4 to 6 cents, the rate would be 20 cents.

A motor truck of six tons or less and driver would be taxed 20 cents, as compared with the present figure of 8 cents. A truck of six tons and over and driver, now costing 10 cents for transportation, would cost 20 cents.

Automobile buses and driver would be 30 cents each, and motorcycle and driver 10 cents; trailers would be carried across for 20 cents. The fee for hand-carts and wheelbarrows would be 10 cents. The rate now is 1 cent. The fee for horse and rider, now 2 cents, would be 10 cents, while the fee for horses and cattle would be 10 cents a head. Funeral processions would be exempt.

Tickets in strips of 20 would be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent.

Boston Globe
Nov. 11-1927

VETERAN LIBRARY EMPLOYEES MEET

The Quarter Century Club, organized by veteran employees of the Boston Public Library service a year ago, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Victoria. Forty-four members were present, including three who had served the library for more than 50 years—Margaret A. Sheridan of the South End branch, Florence Richards of the shelf department, central library, and Frank C. Blaisdell, chief of the issue department.

Mr. Blaisdell was reelected president for the coming year and Henry Frye of the library engineering force continues as secretary. Horace L. Wheeler, chief of the statistical department, talked of the old days and old faces in the library service.

Boston Post
Nov. 17-1927

My announcement of concerts and talks in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library may have caused some persons to wonder about the capacity of that room. Well, it seats 500—not a very large place, as can be seen.

According to library officials, between Sept. 1, 1926, and May 1, 1927, the hall was occupied 375 times.

There were 375 concerts, and the place was jammed on every occasion. Seventy-two lectures were given there during this period, and nearly 300 class and other meetings were held.

All in all, nearly 100,000 persons used the library lecture hall during the eight months of the main season, yet the place seats only 500 at a time.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1927

CHANGE IN LECTURE PROGRAM

Dhan Gopal Mukerji Will Speak at Boston Public Library on Saturday Evening

Changes in the Boston Public Library program at the lecture hall have been announced. Dhan Gopal Mukerji will speak on "The Truth About Kipling's India," on Saturday evening at eight o'clock. This will take the place of his lectures on Dec. 1 and 2, which he has been forced to cancel.

C. P. Doerflinger will speak on "Thursday evening, Dec. 1, on 'Across Czechoslovakia, the Heart of Europe.'"

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY'S JUBILEE

On the 14th of October, 1852, seventy-five years ago, the Common Council of the City of Boston passed the first ordinance which gave definite form to the new organization known as the Public Library. In commemoration of the anniversary an exhibition illustrative of the history and present condition of the library is now being shown in the Exhibition Room.

On the wall opposite the entrance of the room hang three oil paintings: the portraits of Joshua Bates, Edward Everett and George Ticknor—founders and benefactors of the library. The fifty thousand dollars which Joshua Bates in 1852 gave to the new institution for the purchase of books was the earliest large gift to the library. The income from this fund has in seventy-five years amounted to \$167,097. The books thus provided by Joshua Bates became the nucleus of the reference collection of the library. The main reading room where the reference books are kept "perfectly free to all" was named Bates Hall, in recognition of this generous friend. In exhibiting Edward Everett's portrait, the library pays respect to the memory of the first president of the Board of Trustees, who held office from 1852 to 1864. Everett's collection of more than a thousand volumes of state papers—documents which he collected while he was minister to Great Britain and Secretary of State—was the first large gift of books to the library. George Ticknor, whose gift of rare Spanish and Portuguese books is among the chief treasures of the library, was the second President, and also one of the original Trustees of the library, being a member of the board from 1852 to 1866.

Posters upon the walls give "some outstanding figures for 1926." These figures hold many surprises. The language of figures is concise and—as these posters show—may be very interesting, too. The number of books in the library and its thirty-two branches reached last year 1,388,439. There were 135,499 borrowers' cards in use last year, and no less than 3,499,137 books were lent for outside reading. This means that on the average every reader borrowed 26 books. Some drew only a single book, others may have drawn a hundred or more.

The stacks in the building on Copley Square are rapidly filling up. No wonder—93,867 volumes were acquired last year alone. How to provide for the new additions is one of the most difficult problems of the institution. Seventy years ago it cost \$11,600 to run the library, whereas last year's budget topped a million dollars. Good use has been made of the Lecture Hall. Between September 1, 1926, and May 1, 1927, the hall was occupied 375 times. There were twelve concerts, each with a capacity audience. Seventy-two lectures were given and nearly three hundred class and other meetings were held. The Lecture Hall, though it is perhaps the least beautiful part of the building, is a popular meeting-place during winter time. Nearly a hundred thousand persons used it during the eight months of the main season.

All sorts of other statistics have been made for the exhibition. One learns that seventeen per cent of the city's population hold library cards; that the average annual circulation of each book is two and a half times; and so on. Concerning the Children's Room of the Central Library, however, this last figure needs correction. The Children's Room, which contains only 6,000 books, last year circulated 67,000 volumes; that is, each book was taken home

by eleven or twelve different children. The Boston children are good library patrons. Out of the 136,499 card-holders, 118,548 are young people under sixteen years of age. Year before last 1,547,635 books—fifty per cent of the total circulation—were taken out by children or, as they are now called, "juveniles."

The branches have their own story—and a very substantial one. It is no mean task to carry on the work of 32 branches and 304 deposit stations. As the Open Book of the Branches—a rack in the corner with swinging leaves—informs the visitor, out of the 560 employees of the whole library system 243 persons are on duty in the branches.

There are large maps on the wall. One shows clearly the striking fact that in the larger part of Boston one does not have to walk farther than a half-mile to reach the nearest library.

The growth of recent years has been significant. Since 1919 the population of the city has increased only 5.4 per cent; during this same period the number of persons holding library cards has increased 43 per cent and the number of books borrowed, 52 per cent.

All these figures may be learned by merely looking at the walls of the Exhibition Room. But there are also other objects shown in the exhibit. The cases are full of books: rare books, old books, or volumes typical of the library's many different collections.

"La Ville de Paris à l'État de Massachusetts, 1846" may be seen engraved in golden letters upon the black cover of a huge volume. This book and several others now shown were among the first acquisitions of the library. The photograph of Nicholas Marie Vattemare lies among the volumes; it was through his efforts to bring about an international book exchange that the city of Paris had sent to Boston her gift of books. The meeting at which Vattemare first presented his plan was held in a room of the Mercantile Library, one of the oldest subscription libraries in the city. The entire collection of this library was transferred to the Boston Public Library in 1877.

For the purchase of fine and rare books the library is dependent upon the income from funds given to the library. These funds now amount to \$726,075 which last year produced \$26,117. To show what use the library has made of these funds, several representative specimens are shown. Saint Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," a Dutch manuscript on vellum written about 1490 and ornamented with beautiful illuminated initials and borders, is one of the volumes exhibited. There are also several Kelmscott books on view, among them the monumental edition of Chaucer's works with Burne-Jones's woodcuts; a copy of the Doves Bible, said to be the most beautifully printed book of our days; and a copy of Montaigne's Essays, in the edition of the Riverside Press, printed with the specially designed types of Bruce Rogers.

Most of the cases against the wall have been filled with rare books selected from the Barton, Prince, Bowditch, Ticknor, Benton,

Chamberlain, and other collections. Over twenty such collections are represented, with volumes many of which are widely known among bibliographers and book-lovers. Explanatory notes tell about the scope and contents of the different collections. About one hundred books, opened at their title-pages or at characteristic passages, have been placed on exhibition—to represent the one hundred thousand or more volumes of these collections.

BOSTON HERALD.

NOVEMBER 29, 1927
500 HEAR TRAVEL TALK
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Approximately 500 persons attended the illustrated travel lecture given at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon by Miss Harriet E. Johnson, dean of the Tufts school of religious education, under auspices of the Ruskin Club of Boston. Miss Johnson took her audience from Gibraltar to Naples and Venice. The Ruskin Club also held a meeting. Miss Lila E. Kelly, president of the club, substituted for Miss Ellen E. Page in leading the question period. Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor, chairman of the music department and delegate to the music conference of the state federation, gave her report.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1927

UNKNOWN POEM BY
SCOTT NOW PRINTEDPublic Library Publishes
Tribute to Vattemare

The November issue of "More Books," a bulletin of the Boston Public Library, contains a hitherto unpublished poem of Sir Walter Scott, brought here in 1847 by Alexandre Vattemare, one of the founders of the library. Besides bringing many books for the library which he planned here, he brought the facsimile of an album, filled with the autographs of the most distinguished men and women of all countries.

Scott wrote a whole poem in this album and this is reproduced for the first time in the library's publication this month. In the poem Scott pays tribute to M. Vattemare's many accomplishments, particularly to his ability as a ventriloquist. It was said of him that he could impersonate 48 characters within a single hour, and it was after he had given the noted poet a private audience that Scott wrote the following poem:

TO MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE
Of yore, in old England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood;
What would folks say to you who have faces such plenty,
That from under one hood you last night showed us twenty?
Stand forth, Arch Deceiver, and tell us in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly? In age or in youth?
Man, woman or child? or a dog or a mouse?
Or are you at once each live thing in the house?
Each live thing did I ask? each dead implement too?
A workshop in your person, saw, chizze and screw.
Above all, are you one individual?—I know.
You must be, at least, Alexandre & Co.
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage, a mob.
And that I as the Sheriff must take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse
Must read you the Riot Act and bid you disperse.

WALTER SCOTT.

BOSTON HERALD,

DECEMBER 2, 1927

SCULPTURES EXHIBITED
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Fifty pieces of sculpture selected from about 2000 entered in the third annual competition for the Proctor & Gamble prizes, will be on exhibition at the Public Library from Dec. 3 to 17. There are several prize-winning pieces in the group. The exhibition includes sculptures entered by professionals, art students and amateurs throughout the United States.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1927

THE "UNKNOWN" POEM BY SCOTT
To the Editor of The Herald:
The statement made by the Boston Public Library authorities that the poem addressed by Sir Walter Scott to Alexandre Vattemare, one of the founders of the Boston Public Library, is now first published, can be easily disproved by reference to the fifth volume of "The Select Poetry of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.," published by Robert Cadogan, Edinburgh, Whitaker & Co., London, 1836. On page 281 we find "Lines addressed to Monsieur Alexandre, the celebrated ventriloquist":

Of yore in old England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood;
What would folk say to you? who have faces such plenty,
That from under one hood, you last night showed us twenty?
Stand forth, arch-deceiver, and tell us in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly, in age or in youth?
Man, woman, or child—a dog or a mouse?
Or are you at once, each live thing in the house?
Each live thing, did I ask?—each dead implement, too?
A workshop in your person—saw, chizel and screw!
Above all, are you one individual? I know.
You must be, at least, Alexandre and Co.
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage—a mob,
And that I, as the sheriff, should take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the Riot Act, and bid you disperse."

A note on these lines gives the following information:
"When Monsieur Alexandre, the celebrated ventriloquist, was in Scotland, in 1824, he paid a visit to Abbotsford, where he entertained his distinguished host, and the other visitors, with his unrivalled imitations. Next morning, when he was about to depart, Sir Walter felt a good deal embarrassed, as to the sort of acknowledgment he should offer, but at length, resolving that it would probably be most agreeable to the young foreigner to be paid in professional coin, if in any, he stepped aside for a few minutes, and on returning, presented him with this epigram. The reader need hardly be reminded that Sir Walter Scott held the office of sheriff of the county of Selkirk."

Another note says:
"The lines, with this date (Abbotsford, 23d April) appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register of 1824." Probably the verses have been republished many times. When you think these lines over, can you recall anything else that Scott ever wrote that so much resembles the gaiety of Oliver Wendell Holmes?

FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER,
Brighton, Dec. 2.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1927

SOAP SCULPTURE
EXHIBITED HERE50 Pieces Shown in Public
Library — Figures Like
Works of Art in MarbleSIMPLEST TOOLS
ONLY REQUIRED

The Boston Public Library has on display in its fine arts exhibition room 50 pieces of soap sculpture, selected from the thousands entered in the third annual competition for the Proctor & Gamble prizes.

The delicate and lacy carvings out of plain white soap, under glass reflecting and smelting the pieces is one able to assure himself of the material. Amazing results have been obtained the past few years in soap sculpture. In addition to the intangible values apparent in the increased interest in sculpture in general, the art has brought pleasure to many.

It fills the requirements of a reasonably priced system of sculpture, no elaborate instruction, and can be used to express the creative spirit of children as well as adults. A cake of plain soap, a twisted hairpin, two pieces of orange stick, a penknife and a yard of string are the materials. The results are as free and unlimited as the influence of art itself.

The national small sculpture committee conducts the competition for the Proctor & Gamble prizes, which is principally for children and youths under their majorities. The contest is divided into two groups for those over 15 and under 21 years of age, and for those under 15. This year more than 2000 entries were received and shown in an exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, New York, which has been for years the sponsor for art exhibitions of considerable worth.

The 50 pieces now on display at the library are to be sent to various museums, art schools and like institutions throughout the country. More than 70 such organizations have asked to be included in the tour and there will be nine groups of sculptured pieces to answer this demand.

Prize winning pieces were selected by a jury composed of Dr. Gustav Straubenmuller, associate superintendent of schools of New York city; A. Shirling Calder of New York; Hugh Elliott, director of educational work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Heyworth Campbell, Charles Dana Gibson, Harvey Wiley Corbett, noted architect, Leo Lentilli of New York, and Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnegut of New York.

In the group displayed here there are several of the best pieces. Animal carvings predominate with an unusual fidelity to animate actions. Each of the pieces is carved from a standard size cake of white soap, in accordance with the regulations and instructions given by the committee, which enable a beginner to learn the rudiments of sculpture.

Many artists and sculptors have emphasized the value of soap as an art medium for youth. Clay modeling has always been regarded as a satisfactory form of plastic expression, but the actual cutting away of substance in sculpture limited because of the difficulty and expense of the medium usually employed. With the newly discovered soap medium, the situation has been remedied and the character of the piece on exhibition prove that it is possible to obtain results that are genuinely artistic, while the work itself is fascinating. The exhibition here will be maintained until Dec. 17.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927

Professor Robert E. Rogers to Speak

Next Sunday afternoon Professor Robert E. Rogers will speak in the Public Library lecture hall on "The Problem Play" in place of Edgar M. Wooley, dean of the Boston Repertory Theater Workshop, who was announced for that date.

The New York Times

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1927.

Reports the Discovery
Of Another Poem by Scott

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—A hitherto unpublished poem by Sir Walter Scott is contained in a bulletin issued by the Boston Public Library.

Alexandre Vattemare, one of the founders of the library, besides bringing many books here for the institution in 1847, brought also the facsimile of an album filled with the autographs of distinguished men and women of all countries.

Walter Scott wrote a whole poem in this album, dedicated to Vattemare for his extraordinary talents as a ventriloquist, after Sir Walter had heard him perform and had been amazed by his ability.

The poem is inscribed to "Monsieur Alexandre" and is reproduced in the library's bulletin.

The Boston Public Library has a new poem from the latest pen of Sir Walter Scott. This one the genial master of Abbotsford wrote in an

album belonging to VATTEMARE, the ventriloquist, who had greatly pleased him. Sir Walter probably wrote a lot in albums. They used to be the accompaniment of every social gathering. By the number of their pages, versed and scrolled, young ladies delicately conveyed the number of their beaux.

"The Wizard of the North" was one of the kindest persons who ever lived. If BUTRON GWINNETT's signature is valuable because of its rarity, Sir Walter's would not cost much at a sale. Having retired from the position of Britain's most popular poet when the meteor called Byron arose, Scott probably enjoyed the recreation of scribbling verses in albums.

This poem isn't particularly good. There is no more suggestion in it of "The Stag at Eve" than there was of "Recessional" in Kipling's most recent poem. But there is an unconscious link with the past in it for Americans. Sir Walter, following the figure of speech that a ventriloquist is not one person but a "mob," relates that he, as Sheriff, must "read you the riot act and bid you disperse." Thus this old phrase in England's law appears again to remind us of the heritage of our common speech.

Scott's Unfinished Poem
Issued by Boston Library

Sir Walter's Effusion Is Inscribed to Alexandre Vattemare, Founder of Institution

Special to the Herald Tribune.
BOSTON, Dec. 1.—A hitherto unpublished poem by Sir Walter Scott is contained in a bulletin just issued by the Boston Public Library. Alexandre Vattemare, one of the founders of the library, besides bringing many books here for the institution in 1847, brought also the facsimile of an album filled with the autographs of the most distinguished men and women of all countries. In the album is a poem inscribed to "Monsieur Alexandre" and it is reproduced in full for the first time in the library's bulletin. It follows:

Of yore, in old England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood;
What would folks say to you who have faces such plenty,
That from under one hood you last night showed us twenty?
Stand forth, Arch Deceiver, and tell us in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly? In age or in youth?
Man, woman or child? or a dog, or a mouse?
Or are you at once each live thing in the house?
Each live thing did I ask? Each dead implement too?
A workshop in your person, saw, chizze and screw.
Above all, are you one individual?—I know.
You must be, at least, Alexandre & Co.
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage, a mob.
And that I as the sheriff must take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the Riot Act and bid you disperse.

Sir Walter dedicated the poem to Vattemare for his extraordinary talents as a ventriloquist after Sir Walter had heard him perform and been amazed by his ability.

Allston, Mass.

THE RECORDER,

DECEMBER 2, 1927

CITIZENS URGED TO
UNITE FOR A NEW
ALLSTON LIBRARY

Same as Boston Herald
The residents of Allston will be glad to know that there is a definite plan on foot to try and obtain for the Allston District an adequate and satisfactory Branch Library building to take the place of the very inadequate and unsatisfactory quarters in which the local branch library is now housed.

Certainly a district of the size and importance of Allston has a right to and should have a Branch Library which will meet its needs and be a credit to the Community. It seems, however, that it will be impossible to obtain this much to be desired Community improvement unless the Community Spirit of Allston is aroused and every resident takes a personal interest in the matter.

Petitions are therefore being circulated through the various local organizations and it is hoped that in this way it will be possible to obtain the signatures of a very large majority of the residents of Allston.

The general plan is to have a "Central Committee" made up of the representatives of the various Churches and organizations in the district and that this "Central Committee" shall definitely formulate the detail plans covering this project.

If by any chance you belong to an organization which has not as yet taken action in this matter won't you please bring it up at the next meeting so that the following objectives may be obtained:—

(1) A resolution passed and sent to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, whose Headquarters are the Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, calling their attention to the inadequate and unsatisfactory quarters in which the Allston Branch of the Boston Public Library is now housed and respectfully requesting that they take such action as will result in this district's receiving an adequate and satisfactory Branch Library building.

(2) Have some member of the organization appointed as a committee to meet with the representatives of the other organizations in order that you may have a definite part in this movement.

Inasmuch as this project has the approval of the leaders of the district and it covers a recognized need it is hoped that every resident will

take this matter to heart and do all that he or she can to assist in bringing about this needed improvement.

Mr. U. S. Harris, 71 Gardner St., Allston, whose telephone number is Stadium 1833 will be glad to be of assistance to any organizations if he can do so in helping them to arrive at some definite cooperative basis and would appreciate the various organizations notifying him the name and address and telephone number of the representative which they appoint to the "Central Committee." It is particularly desirable that this movement be an enthusiastic and united one composed of all the residents of the district. Therefore you are invited to interest yourself in this movement without any further invitation or suggestion.

In short, this is a Community project which to be successful must receive the enthusiastic and hearty support of all the residents of the district.

To Monsieur Alexandre

(An Unpublished Poem by Sir Walter Scott)
Of yore, in old England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood;
What would folks say to you who have faces such plenty,
That from under one hood you last night showed us twenty?
Stand forth, Arch Deceiver, and tell us in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly? In age, or in youth?
Man, woman or child? or a dog or a mouse?
Or are you at once each live thing in the house?
Each live thing did I ask? each dead implement too?
A workshop in your person, saw, chizze and screw.
Above all, are you one individual?—I know.
You must be, at least, Alexandre & Co.
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage, a mob.
And that I as the Sheriff must take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the Riot Act and bid you disperse.

The Providence Journal

Established as a Daily 1829.

Published by the Providence Journal Co.,
Journal Building, Providence.

An Independent Newspaper

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1927

ALEXANDRE VATTÉMARE

The Boston Public Library prints an unpublished poem by Sir Walter Scott from an album containing autographs of distinguished men. The poem is dedicated to Alexandre Vattémare, one of the most picturesque figures of the nineteenth century.

He was born in Paris in 1796. After an unhappy youth, he studied surgery, and by the time he was twenty years old we find him at the Prussian court, where the French ambassador, becoming acquainted with Vattémare's extraordinary gift of ventriloquy, advised him to make it his profession. He did so, and captivated all Europe with his performances. During his travels he collected autographs, books, and art objects. Goethe was enthusiastic in his praise, as well he might be from Scott's account of Vattémare's magical powers.

Vattémare drew a sharp line between Monsieur Alexandre, the ventriloquist, and Monsieur Vattémare, the collector. It was not his ventriloquism, but his instinct for collecting that made him a power in the intellectual life of the world, particularly of America, even unto our day.

One who enters the Boston Public Library sees in brass letters inlaid in the marble floor the names of certain distinguished Bostonians, and among them the foreign name of Vattémare. This inclusion is not more startling than its cause. For from Vattémare came the first impulse which led to the founding of the library itself.

In 1830 Vattémare came to America as the apostle of his great new mission, the exchange of books. He had seen, in the libraries of Europe, neglected stores of duplicates, particularly official documents, which were regarded as little better than rubbish. It occurred to him that if these could only be distributed to libraries in other cities and countries the world would be vastly richer. He landed in New York and was well received, then went to Washington, where he was listened to with approval by the great men of the time, particularly by the accomplished scholar, John Quincy Adams, who was active in his support. In 1840 Congress passed a resolution authorizing its librarian to exchange duplicates, and, what is still more to the point, it ordered 50 additional copies of its documents to be regularly printed for exchange in foreign countries. The various State Governments followed this example.

In 1841 Vattémare visited Boston, where he urged upon the all-powerful Quineys and their associates the formation of a great literary and scientific institution. In 1843, the city of Paris sent to Boston 50 volumes, and some hundreds of volumes presented by citizens formed a return gift. Dur-

ing the six years following his visit, Vattémare sent thousands of books across the Atlantic. In 1847 he returned, bringing 12,000 volumes, 3,000 maps, and a large number of medals, statues and engravings. The State of Maine appointed him its literary agent, and twelve other States followed, including Indiana. He spoke English fluently, was a captivating lecturer, and expressed, as he probably felt, the greatest enthusiasm for America and its future.

But with all the intellectual character of the city, the Boston Public Library was not so easily founded. Finally, in 1852, its librarian was chosen, its first board of trustees appointed, and, in 1854, the library was actually opened. Meanwhile, Vattémare, who had returned to Paris in 1849, was working at his great distribution agency, which became also a kind of literary centre for Americans visiting the French capital. But now various new influences were not so much working against his plan as absorbing it. Foreign book-stores were developing in America. The various Governments concerned began to deal directly with one another. Finally, with our Civil War, Vattémare's work came to an end, but the international exchanges did not cease. The Library of Congress was still transmitting to foreign Governments the 50 sets provided for exchange, and, in 1867, Congress made over this activity to the Smithsonian Institution, and later increased its foreign exchange to 100. The Smithsonian undertook and extended the task of forwarding and receiving publications for exchange between men of science all over the world. It has now 44,000 correspondents.

This activity, the creation of Vattémare, has been of immense importance in developing libraries and stimulating scientific activity. As it thus relieves individuals and scientific societies of the expense of transportation, it has set free a large amount of money for research. Thus one whose early ambition seemed nothing more than to increase the gaiety of nations built himself a lasting monument in a firmly established system for the diffusion of scientific knowledge throughout the world.

BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1927

Boston Owes Public Library to Little-Known Frenchman

Fascinating Story of Vattémare Told in November Bulletin—Originally Known as Alexandre, Ventriloquist

A fascinating story of the founding of Boston's Public Library, written by Zoltan Haraszti, appears in the Library's bulletin for November, along with a letter on the subject from Josiah Quincy and notes of conversations with Vattémare extracted from the Journal of Mrs. R. D. Greene. Originally the founder went by the name of Alexandre, and is said to have been known all over Europe as an impersonator and a ventriloquist.

Twenty years later the Frenchman became a crusader for the building of public libraries and the establishment of a system of literary and scientific exchanges among the nations. He is described as the perfect embodiment of an idea—that of unselfish devotion to the cultural and spiritual needs of mankind. And his zeal certainly met with appreciation in the United States. From Maine to Florida he was hailed as an apostle of civilization. He was introduced in open meetings to the legislatures of several states, some of the speakers calling him "a second Lafayette."

FIRST CAME HERE IN 1830
Alexandre Vattémare first came to America in October, 1830. The New York newspapers wrote warmly about him. Meetings were held, and he had crowds of listeners. From New York he went to Washington, carrying with him a hundred letters of recommendation. President Van Buren was delighted with the scheme; so were the party leaders, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, Thomas Benton and John Jordan Crittenden. John Quincy Adams, always cosmopolitan in his sympathies, was most active in his support. Well did M. Vattémare say, with his love of beautiful phrases: "Men from the snow-clad hills of the north, the sunny glades of the south, the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic, and the solitudes of the West, laying aside sectional feelings and party ties, came together to meet upon neutral ground."

And the reaction soon followed, in February, 1840, Congress passed a resolution giving authority to the librarian to exchange such duplicates as might be in the library; and it was decided that 50 additional copies of each volume of documents should be printed for exchange in foreign countries. Both Houses were unanimous in their votes.

FOLLOW LEAD OF U. S. GOVERNMENT
The state governments followed the example of the federal government. Meanwhile M. Vattémare visited one capital after another, beginning with Augusta, Me., Concord, N. H., and Burlington, Vt. In April, 1841, he came to Boston. One of his first visits there was to Josiah Quincy, formerly mayor of the city and then president of Harvard University. The day after the visit Mr. Quincy wrote a long letter to his son, "Vattémare's suggestions, on reflection," he began, "I think both feasible and desirable, and not to be slighted because of their foreign source." The letter states that, according to Vattémare, "a building should be obtained for uniting all the libraries and collections in one place, and the whole opened freely to the public."

Josiah Quincy, Jr., shared the opinion of his father, and with him all young men, the golden youth of the city. On April 24 they "listened with great delight to Vattémare's plan of forming a great literary and scientific institution in the city," and after adopting a resolution to that effect they appointed a committee of 12 "to correspond with the influential men in the community." On May 5 a second meeting was held which resulted in the election of a committee of five. Dr. Walter Channing, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Ezra S. Gannett, George W. Blagden and Charles F. Adams were to continue further negotiations. The same day M. Vattémare left Boston and soon afterwards sailed for France.

BEGINS TO LAG

Thereupon the enterprise began to lag. Vattémare's letter of January, 1843, announcing the sending of 50 volumes as a gift from the city of Paris, created some awakening, together with qualms of conscience. For the Frenchman made the respectful suggestion that the resolution of 1841 should be redeemed, and "an institution established which will not only be a suitable repository for foreign works, but an ornament to 'the Athens of America' and a mine of literary wealth to her sons."

A movement was started immediately to reciprocate the gift of Paris. Hundreds of volumes were donated for the purpose by various citizens. But M. Vattémare accomplished most during his second visit to America. He came in May, 1847, and stayed till the fall of 1849. During the preceding six years he had sent over thousands of books, and he now brought with him 12,000 volumes, 3,000 maps, and a large number of medals, statues and engravings. The states came into the system one after the other. Maine was the first to appoint him as a literary agent. Massachusetts followed the example, with 11 other states, including far-off Indiana. The Frenchman outlined a plan according to which \$10,000 was necessary for the yearly upkeep of a central agency in Paris. The federal government voted \$20,000, and the states, variously, three or four hundred dollars as their contributions. It was Vattémare's intention to obtain the cooperation of all the states in the union.

MAYOR OF BOSTON

IS REAL FRIEND

In Boston, Vattémare appeared under the best auspices. Josiah Quincy, Jr., was then mayor of the city, and he was a real friend to the visitor. On Aug. 24 the mayor gave a party for the Frenchman to which all members of the city council were invited. This provided an excellent occasion for talking matters over, and M. Vattémare was not slow in persuasion. He kept in close touch with the mayor, trying to convince him during visits and through letters that a gift on his part would inspire generosity in others.

Josiah Quincy finally decided to offer \$5,000 for a public library on condition that other citizens doubled that sum. The gift did not have the expected effect, for further donations were forthcoming. But on Dec. 6 the city council expressed its hearty approval "of a proper effort on the part of the city government to establish a public library." And on Jan. 24, 1848, Mayor Quincy was directed "to apply to the Legislature for power to enable the city to establish and maintain a public library."

In response to that application the Legislature passed an enabling act, which was approved by the Governor on March 18. On April 3 the board of aldermen accepted the act—the first statute ever passed in America for the establishment and maintenance of a public library supported by taxation.

NEGOTIATE WITH ATHENAEUM
Negotiations were next begun with the Athenaeum, the intention being to have it converted into a free public library, Mayor Quincy drawing up the

financial plans. To these the trustees of the Athenaeum readily agreed, having no doubt that the motion would be carried unanimously. But the shareholders, unexpectedly yet resolutely, rejected the idea. This did not discourage the friends of the library project, and Mayor Quincy stated in a letter that he felt rather glad, for he knew nothing could now hold back the establishment of a real and independent public library.

Meanwhile gifts of books and of money had been rapidly accumulating. On May 24, 1852, Mayor Seaver appointed the first board of trustees, the librarian having been chosen about two weeks before. On Oct. 14 a city ordinance was passed which, establishing the rights and duties of the trustees,

gave a definite form to the new organization. In that same month was received the letter of Joshua Bates from London, offering \$50,000 to buy "all the necessary books." The library was finally opened on March 20, 1854, on the ground floor of the Adams school-house on Mason street.

Vattémare, after his return to France, had continued his work in Paris. His books were sent out in ever-increasing number, not only to Boston and other parts of America, but also to cities in other countries. By 1853 he had brought 130 libraries within the scope of his operations; the "Agence Centrale des Echanges Internationaux," 59 Rue de Clichy, had become a flourishing enterprise. He never came again to America, but his interest in things American did not diminish, and it was due to his labors that America was represented by a little booth at the Paris international exhibition of 1856.

HONORED AT LAYING OF CORNER STONE

When the corner stone of the new library building on Boylston street was laid on Sept. 17, 1855, his services were mentioned in the words: "Nor can we omit to allude to that ardent and enterprising foreigner, M. Vattémare, whose offerings were the earliest of all." But at the dedication on Jan. 1, 1858, there was no mention of names—on purpose and as a compromise. Thereupon the Frenchman fired up a little, saying in a letter to Josiah Quincy: "I was surprised that no mention was made of the pioneers, who ever since 1841 cleared the ground and dug up the foundations."

His indignation was not for himself, but for his friends; his own "humble co-operation was the mere spark that occasioned the glorious explosion of feelings." Vattémare's idea had been found good, and it was accepted and practised in full. But as the years went by there was less need for the services of the originator. The governments stepped into direct contact with one another (Massachusetts revoked its commission to him in May 1855), and the libraries became more and more dependent upon the professional book dealers. Yet Vattémare, unrelenting, kept on. His correspondence of those years, now in the New York Public Library, fills about 20 large volumes. But then came the civil war, and amid its tumults the "Echange International" passed into existence. Vattémare died in 1864 at the age of 67.

KNOWN TO MULTITUDES

The Frenchman whom America thus knew is described as a gentleman in his early middle age, with large quick eyes under a fine and open forehead, and with manners both distinguished and graceful. As Monsieur Alexandre, his original name, he had an even stronger hold on the public and a greater power to stir its interests and emotions. In the chief cities of Europe, from London to Moscow, he was known to vast multitudes. His name meant thrill and happiness to thousands. Wherever he went people flocked to hear him. Not only the common folk, but writers, singers, bishops, statesmen liked him. He knew 28 kings and was in familiar with all their children present.

He was the greatest ventriloquist of the age. There is a book in the Boston library, published in London in 1882, containing eight colored plates. One picture shows an alderman in a long, scarlet robe, with cane in hand; another shows the wife of an alderman, a little old lady in white apron and with a fan; the third is a smart officer in animated pose; then a prim old maid in elaborate night cap, standing before a mirror; a nun with a breviary, sunk in devout prayer, with lighted candles on the table—all these show Monsieur Alexandre in some of his many roles. It is said he could impersonate 42 characters in a single hour.

While in Boston Vattémare was a welcome visitor in many homes, and found to be an excellent companion. His face, melancholy at rest, lighted up with animation when he began to talk. His foreignness, his strange life, his many wanderings and experiences, invested him with a curious, pleasant interest. He was always tactful, indescribably simple, resembling a child.

The New York Herald
Nov. 29 1927



World-Herald "Whaddaya say we go over to the library and wash up?" Nov 29-27

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1927

BOSTON MEMORIES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

One of your colossal "Saturday Night," reaching me not long ago from a kind friend in Boston, brought in its No. 1 Section an interesting announcement of the approaching celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Boston Public Library.

Early in the year 1852 the Common Council had passed a first ordinance which, by successive steps, reached in October of that memorable year the definite organization which for three quarters of a century has brought uncounted treasures of literature, as well as art and beauty, to the daily service of all who call themselves Bostonians.

And as I read on through the story of that dawning institution to its splendid present, I wondered how many girls' High School women and girl graduates were taking quiet note with me of the facts, the dates, the significance of that inspirational movement in the Common Council of Boston.

For we, too, shared the great gift. In that same memorable year of 1852, the Council had also recommended the establishment of "the first High School for girls ever founded in America," and carried it out.

Have we preserved and honored for seventy-five years the names of that Common Council?

They are certainly worthy at least of inscription on the walls of their own Council Chamber for the double inspiration which this year of its seventy-fifth anniversary is recognizing as memorable. The Transcript mentions the still remembered name of Mayor Seaver, but may we not hope to read some time the good old Boston names of the Council which had such a year of achievement. A new and hitherto unknown institution in America—a High School for Girls, and a Public Library, for the world one might almost say—both founded by ordinance in the same year, both to begin their work in the shabby old buildings in Mason street of mixed memories, both destined to prosper and to "move on," the Library sooner, the School later, to the stately quarters for which they were destined.

Nobody will deny the obvious relationship of the two institutions thus founded, or the interesting environment of their dawning days in the old buildings which had already seen many changes and were destined to see more.

The educational, professional and scientific, as well as social, associations of that old Mason street group of labyrinthine construction, not to mention a dramatic atmosphere inhaled from its near neighbor, were like nothing so much as one of the picturesque and memorable bits of old London as they are recalled by all who knew the London of those days. They recall the passing of the Blue Coat School, and they are still suggested by the approaching demolition of the Foundling Hospital. Such quaint old centers have vanished one by one before what is called the march of progress, but our Mason street continued to hold its old prestige for many more years, and I hope that every High School graduate of those earlier years cherishes a fadless affection for the "First High School for Girls in America," and a fadless memory of the group of teachers who initiated us into the new world which the Common Council of 1852 had opened to us.

The young Library, being a Colossus in growth, soon moved on, as I have said, to the wider quarters opening for it, and by 1858 had made its proud entry into its new and delightful quarters in Boylston street.

Of course that is not the splendid institution where you are celebrating a Library birthday in 1927. You have reached an era to which my memory does not attain. But I am sure that the memory of those earlier days in Boylston street, the rapier of the privileges of reading and delivery room, the almost sacred atmosphere of Bates Hall, as one gradually aspired to it and made the never to be forgotten acquaintance of Mr. Knapp, will never be other than a sacred memory for the early students of the fifties and sixties.

Not to mention the other privileges of those days, was it not an unforget-

able event in life to make acquaintance for the first time with Mr. Punch?

It was at the end of 1858 that I entered the door of the High School in Mason street as a pupil, an almost country girl from the far away South End, to whom "going down town" every day seemed to be an almost incredible adventure never before enjoyed except in the company of my elders. It meant an emancipation which long retained its romance, while the Library supplied an almost daily feast of reading and observation. I think that is why libraries, wherever they raise their heads, are still to me beloved resorts, whether as a member of the public or of their governing committee. I have enjoyed for nearly a half-century the possession of a life ticket for the British Museum Reading-Room—a privilege not now issued although not withdrawn from the people who possessed it long ago. And that ticket opens the doors to what one may call the book treasure house of the world.

But you will have heard enough about libraries at your anniversary meetings, and we High School "girls" will have had our share also in the seventy-fifth anniversary of a never to be forgotten year, each of us claiming our part in the Common Council's inspiration of 1852, and each enjoying it in the good company of the other.

JULIA JELFISON WRIGHT
Greengill, Penrith, England, Nov. 29.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1927

"THE MADONNA IN ITALIAN ART"

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt Will Give Illustrated Lecture at Public Library

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt will present an illustrated lecture on "The Madonna in Italian Art" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, at eight o'clock.

This lecture has been substituted for the entertainment by Geoffrey O'Hara, "Putting the Muse into Music," previously announced for that evening.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1927

"A CHRISTMAS CAROL" READ AT LIBRARY

Edward F. Payne Illustrates Dickens Lecture with Lantern Slides

Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship and an author, yesterday read Dickens's own version of "A Christmas Carol" to an audience at the Boston Public Library. Sixty years ago Christmas eve, Dickens read his own condensed version at Tremont Temple to a large audience, which included Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, Dana, Fields and a score of other prominent men.

Mr. Payne used stereopticon slides to illustrate his description of Mr. Dickens's coming to Boston from New York on Dec. 21, of his stay at the Parker House, how he was entertained at a Christmas party at Field's home on Charles street, and of his trip back to New York on a stormy Christmas day to keep engagements there.

Following the reading, Miss Carrie Sherrill, chairman of music for the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, conducted community singing.

Dec. 13-1927

CITY HALL NOTES

Charging that no private corporation would contemplate the extravagant methods of maintaining city cars, Councillor Charles G. Keene, administration leader in the City Council, yesterday introduced an order, urging Mayor Nichols to consider the advisability of constructing a centrally-located municipal garage for the storage and repair of automobiles used by the various city departments. The order was passed and sent to the Mayor.

With the end of its term of office speedily drawing near, the City Council yesterday passed four orders amounting to \$35,000 without debate.

One of \$20,000 will be expended to "fireproof" the central Public Library at Copley square, which has been the subject of unfavorable reports from the fire department. The second was for \$150,000 to make up for lingering damage claims arising out of the tak-

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927

Will Read Dickens' Own Version of Christmas Carol

President of Boston Branch of Fellowship to Observe Annual Custom Tomorrow in Public Library

Sixty years ago Christmas Eve, Charles Dickens read "A Christmas Carol" to a large and delighted audience in the Tremont Temple. It was the social event of the season. Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Dana, Fields, and scores of other prominent Bostonians were there. He read his own condensed version and presented what he considered the finest points of his Christmas story in an hour's reading.

For the past eight years "A Christmas Carol" has been read in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library under the auspices of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, and on Sunday, at 3.30 P. M., Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship and author of the new book, "Dickens Days in Boston," will read Dickens's own version, which Dickens read in Boston sixty years ago.

In addition to the carol, Mr. Payne will describe the events surrounding that reading; how the great author came from New York on the twenty-first of December, stayed at the old Parker House, was entertained at a Christmas party at the Field's home on Charles street, on the twenty-second, and journeyed back to New York city sadly on a stormy Christmas Day to keep other engagements in that city. A large number of stereopticon slides will be used to illustrate the talk, including many old and new pictorial illustrations of the carol.

Mr. Payne's address and reading will take up about an hour and a half, after which there will be community singing of Christmas carols led by Miss Carrie Sherrill, chairman of music for the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927

Tercentenary of John Bunyan—His Potent Genius



Unusual Tributes to Be Paid to a Man Who Has Few Rivals and No
Superiors in English Literature in the Matter
of Widespread Influence

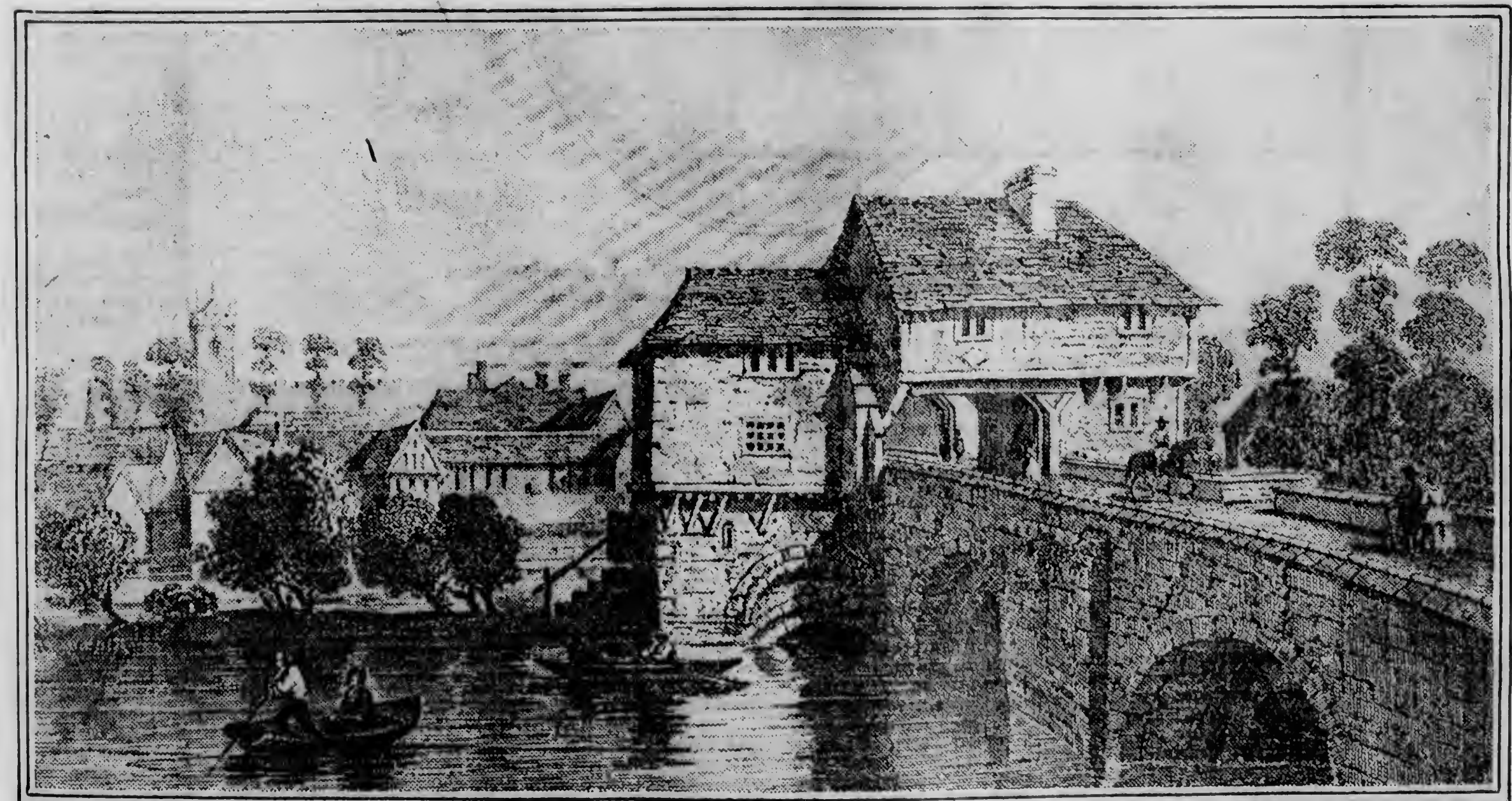
By Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary of the American Tract Society



Statue of John Bunyan at Bedford, England



John Bunyan



The Prison on Bedford Bridge in Which the Author and Preacher Was Confined for Years

JOHN BUNYAN was born in the hamlet of New Harroden in the parish of Elstow, England, in November, 1638. The American Tract Society, which claims to have published more of Bunyan's works than any other American publishing house, has inaugurated a movement for a worthy celebration of the tercentenary of Bunyan's birth and of the literary and spiritual contribution made by the publication of his works. It is, however, clearly recognized that when the birth and works of a man receive a tercentenary commemoration there must be some rational justification for such celebration.

Wherein does John Bunyan and his works qualify for a tercentenary celebration? He seems quite lacking in those characteristics which are the usual insignia of greatness and genius. He was not a statesman, nor a militarist, nor an inventor, nor the founder of an institution or organization, nor the advocate of a new philosophy of life or any special ecclesiastical policy.

A Non-Conformist Martyr

Born of humble parentage, the son of a tinker, he was educated, as he says, "to read and write according to the rate of other poor men's children." He was poor and cared little for the rich or riches. He probably never journeyed a hundred miles from Bedford. English was the only language he knew. His library was the Bible and perhaps a half dozen other books. He was a strict non-conformist clergyman, which subjected him to persecution. One-fifth of his life was spent in prison and he died at the age of sixty, and yet James Anthony Froude declares "to his contemporaries Bunyan was known as the non-conformist martyr and the greatest living Protestant preacher." Of Bunyan, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., has recently said, "Few Englishmen except Shakespeare and Milton have exercised a more profound influence upon the best thought and life of Christendom than the Bedford tinker who was the son of a traveling tinker. Oncoming generations will repair to the poetry of Milton and the dream of Bunyan as did the men and the women who ennobled England and founded America. No national education can be satisfactory and no national character equal to the pressure of circumstances which does not include these men and their works."

Certain significant facts justify a Bunyan celebration. The first is the spontaneous and almost universal approval of the Bunyan commemoration by the Christian public, and especially noteworthy is the intellectual and spiritual character of those most enthusiastically favoring it. Naturally

many versions with linguistic adaptation for children. There have been two phonetic versions and also two versions for the blind, the one in embossed stenographic characters and the other in the Braille System.

Pilgrim's Progress, as the records show, has been regularly printed in one hundred and twenty-two languages and in many others not listed. It has been a great favorite in non-English speaking countries. There have been catalogued some fifty biographies and biographical sketches of John Bunyan other than the numerous special articles in encyclopedias and other publications.

We present these facts to justify the Bunyan tercentenary celebration. Bunyan has struck the universal spiritual note in human life. The inner struggle of the soul for self-mastery and self-expression and the religious instinct, with its constant urge towards fellowship with the Divine are universal experiences of the human race everywhere and for all time. Bunyan, as the facts indicate, has successfully answered the deepest needs of the soul in language so simple that a child understands and appropriates it, and so profound that it wins the approval of the sociologist, the psychologist and the theologian. He presents solutions to the profoundest problems of human existence, and, did space permit, one might cite numerous illustrations of those who have followed the gleam, have lost their burden at the foot of the cross and are traveling the Pilgrim path to the Celestial City.

A Remarkable Testimonial

That Pilgrim's Progress is a book for the present age and the future is indicated by the testimony of Dr. James G. K. McClure, in a letter just received: "Allow me to give this personal testimony: For twenty-three years in my presidency of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois, I have asked the seniors as they come toward their graduation to indicate the six books which have most influenced their lives and have determined their purposes and outlook up to the present time. In each of these classes, with together number twelve hundred young men, fired with enthusiasm for the world's good, the answers to my inquiries have revealed that Pilgrim's Progress has done more to make these young men what they are in consecration and in helpfulness than any other book."

"This remarkable fact indicates that Bunyan's allegory may still be called immortal. It has caught the interest and developed the imagination of these men who will carry the vital principles of the Gospel into every accessible part of the earth, not alone in the home land but in the lands of China, India, Persia, Korea and all the other lands in which they will labor as missionaries."

in Bedford and throughout Great Britain elaborate preparations are being made by the churches, religious organizations and a nationally organized committee.

Extensive Library Exhibits

Here in America the Tract Society has secured the cooperation of the New York, the Boston, the Harvard University and other public libraries. The New York library, which has the most complete and valuable Bunyan bibliography next to the British Museum, is planning for a most elaborate and interesting exhibit which probably will be continued for six months. The Boston and Harvard libraries, having exceedingly valuable Bunyan material, will make extensive exhibits of special interest to New Englanders. Other libraries throughout the country will give the Bunyan tercentenary due consideration.

Our American colleges and universities are showing a most remarkable interest. Some of the foremost American educators have written at length to the officers of the Tract Society not only in approval of the celebration but also presenting their appraisal of the ever increasing literary and spiritual value of Bunyan's works. These testimonials are of such interest and significance that they will be permanently preserved in the Bedford Bunyan Museum.

The religious and secular press are showing unusual and marked interest in the celebration. The press at once recognized and appreciated the news value centering in Pilgrim's Progress, which has been and is more widely read, and is considered by many well qualified to judge, as, next to the Bible, the most influential book in transforming human life.

The churches are profoundly interested in the Bunyan celebration. Hundreds of pastors have written the Tract Society for material for sermons and addresses. Oliver Ditson Company have issued an oratorio of noteworthy merit on Pilgrim's Progress, with an abridged edition suitable for the evening church service. During the year several publishers will specialize on Bunyan publications.

Second Only to the Bible

Bunyan was the author of sixty books. Five of these are now in print and widely circulated. The Pilgrim's Progress is the best known. It has been printed in more editions, and in more languages, and has been more widely circulated than any other book save the Bible. It has passed through thirty-four major editions, some of these most beautifully illustrated and bound. Of the number of minor editions it is impossible to tell. There have been numerous partial and abridged editions. There are eighteen poetic versions and

Boston Globe
Dec 10-1927

BRIGHTON DISTRICT

are being circulated throughout the Allston section seeking better public library facilities there. The present quarters, located in an upstairs room in the business block at Harvard and Brighton ays, are described as inadequate and inconvenient. A general committee composed of representatives of all organizations in the district is being formed. Later the signed petitions will be sent to the Public Library trustees.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1927

NEED BOOKS FOR VERMONT

Contributions Left at Boston Public Library Will Be Forwarded to Montpelier for Distribution

Attention has recently been called to the need of books for the libraries of Vermont owing to the great loss occasioned by the recent floods. The director of the Boston Public Library, Charles F. D. Reiden, has announced his readiness to forward any suitable books left at the Central Library in Copley square or any of its thirty-two branches. Books will be sent to the office of the Vermont Library Commission in Montpelier for such use and distribution as may seem best. All books sent to the Boston Library or its branches should be addressed to Mr. Reiden and marked "For Vermont Libraries."

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1927

"NATIVE WOOD-NOTES"

The Musical Art Quartet Plays to an Overflowing Hall — "The Wind in the Willows" for Novelty from Randall Thompson — Orthodox Pieces Besides

LAST evening in Mrs. Coolidge's series of concerts of chamber music the artists were the four who comprise the Musical Art Quartet of New York—meaning, a quartet of string players from the Institute of Musical Art of that city. Individually, these four are Messrs. Sascha Jacobsen, Paul Bernard, Louis Kaufman, and Madame Marie Roemaet-Rosenov. Memory does not recall another string quartet made up of three men and one woman. Here it was—and with no detriment to the music, the appearance of the players on the platform, or, as far as the reviewer could judge, to any one's sensibilities. As far as audience goes, suffice it to say that by 7.45 the last available bit of standing room had been taken. This does these concerts of string quartet music continue to flourish.

The pattern for these concerts has long become established. There are two classics and a quartet by an American. Last evening the classics were Brahms and Haydn; Brahms in A minor, Opus 51, No. 2; Haydn in C major, Opus 51, No. 2. The American was Mr. Randall Thompson, lately of the department of music of Wellesley College, with a quartet entitled "The Wind in the Willows," after the like-named book by Mr. Kenneth Grahame. Mr. Thompson is a Harvard graduate of the year 1921 and a Prix de Rome of the American Academy.

"The Wind in the Willows" was written during his stay in Rome, in 1923-24. It has had two previous performances, one at Rome a year after it was written, one in New York in February of the present year by the Helen Tas Quartet under the auspices of the League of Composers. From Mr. Grahame's book Mr. Thompson has taken suggestion for three movements in which we see various glimpses

of the Rat, the Mole, and the Toad. The first, "River Bank," is a peaceful music, representing the quiet existence of the Rat and the Mole and "the supreme of the River. Next comes "Mr. Toad," lively, blustering about here and there, occasionally to jazzsteps, skipping, jumping, darting about in most agile manner. Old Mr. Thompson asks it from earing the music have in mind a rather "toad" Thirdly and lastly, we hear "The Wild Wood," which the Mole and the Rat have looked at mysteriously, in which the Mole gets lost and of course frightened, from which he is rescued by the Rat. Mr. Thompson, it is said, upon the mystery of the woods, has recourse to the weirdness of "modern" harmony, doubly weird in its rather straightforward and conventional setting. From wildness to agitation and back again, is the course of this movement. Mr. Thompson has written a quartet which has all the earmarks of a youthful work, but which gives more than usual promise. It is short, not as deftly programmatic as one might imagine when its fantastic literary inspiration is taken into consideration; it does not flirt too much with "modern" effects, it is well made, it is in spots rather naive; again, it is genuinely musical, it is more "classical" than many a mere ambitious work by older hands.

Extended comment on the quartets of Brahms and Haydn would be unnecessary. At the hands of the Musical Art Quartet they went their appointed course, Brahms with his mounting first theme, his ingratiating second; with his tuneful Andante; his modic minute with its fairy-like scherzo; his well-pointed Finale, revealing discriminating performance from this quartet. So also did Haydn with his impetuous Vivaldi, his love's Adagio, his energetic Minuet, his Finale in part poignant Adagio and in part sportive Presto.

The work of the Musical Art Quartet is above all musically; as far as individuals are concerned it is entirely self-effacing. In precision and ensemble it lacks nothing. In the arts of give and take—the sine qua non of quartet playing—it is more than adept. To the music it addresses itself, to nothing else. And the style of music of which it is an exponent it has well mastered. A. H. M.

DECEMBER 22,

WHEATON DEAN SPEAKS

Miss Emma Marshall Denckinger Gives Lecture-Recital at Public Library

Norton, Dec. 22 (Special)—Miss Emma Marshall Denckinger, Dean of Wheaton Public Library, gave a lecture-recital at the Boston Public Library this afternoon on "Songs and Satire of the Eighteenth Century." She was assisted by Miss Esther M. Wood, soprano, a graduate of Radcliffe in 1920, and who is a lecturer at the Country Day School in Wintetka, Ill. Both Miss Denckinger and her assistant were dressed in costumes copied from authentic models in vogue in London in 1780. The program included ballads, Jacobite songs, satirical songs, popular songs, and songs from the theaters, and all of these were dated from 1730 to 1794. The music was authentic of the period and included tunes used in connection with the productions of Shakespearean plays and of Sheridan School for Scandal. Along the more familiar songs were The White Cockade, 1794; John Anderson, My Jo, 1786; and "O Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" 1791.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1927

LIBRARY ACQUIRES FIRST EDITION OF NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA

Purchase of Rare Volume by Boston Is Made Possible by Income from Bowditch Fund

LICENSE FROM S. PEPYS

Halley, Astronomer, Urged Publication of Work by Royal Society and Furnished the Money

The lack of a copy of the first edition of Newton's Principia has long been felt as a distinct gap in the Boston Public Library's rich collection of rare mathematical books. All the other chief works of the great scientist-philosopher are owned by the library in first editions. Its copy of the Opticks, indeed, has the distinction of having once belonged to Newton himself. The margins of many pages in this book are covered with his handwriting, his emendations for the Latin version of life work. Moreover, sixteen pages of his original manuscript, containing parts of the chapters which he added to later editions of the Opticks, are also in the library.

First editions of the Principia seldom turn up for sale. The library therefore was glad to avail itself of a recent opportunity and to acquire a copy offered by the London firm, Wheldon & Wesley. The volume, a large quarto, beautifully bound in brown levant morocco by Riviere & Son, was bought at the comparatively moderate price of £25. Fortunately the library has a special fund for buying rare mathematical books: the income of \$10,000 given to the library in 1890 by J. Ingersoll Bowditch. Through purchases made possible by this fund no less than 6000 volumes have been added in the past thirty-five years to the 2500 volumes of the original Bowditch collection.

The Principia, by its full title "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," was published in 1687 in London. It bears the "Imprimatur" of S. Pepys, then president of the Royal Society, with the date of the license, July 5, 1686. After the title-page there follows a "Dedication" to the Royal Society, then Newton's "Preface to the Reader," and finally an ode in Latin hexameters, addressed to Newton by the astronomer Halley.

Halley Inspired Publication

Halley, indeed, had an important part in the publication of the work. It was he who informed the Royal Society as early as December, 1684, that "he had lately seen Mr. Newton at Cambridge who had showed him a curious treatise 'De Motu.'" This treatise was the germ of Principia. And it was again Halley who on April 21, 1686, announced to the society that "his worthy countryman Mr. Isaac Newton has an incomparable treatise of motion almost ready for the press" and that the inverse square "is the principle on which Mr. Newton has made out all the phenomena of the celestial motions so easily and naturally that its truth is past dispute." The Royal Society decided at once to print the book, but as its finances were in uncertain condition it was really Halley who undertook the publication at his own expense.

In his letter to Halley, written on June 29, 1686, Newton described the plan of his work in the following words: "I designed the whole to consist of three books, the second was finished last summer, being short, and only wants transcribing, and

drawing the cuts fairly . . . The third I now design to suppress. Philosophy is such an importunately ingenious lady, that a man had as good be engaged in lawsuits as have to do with her . . . The first two books, without the third, will not so well bear the title of 'Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica'; and therefore I had altered it to this: 'De Motu Corporum Libris duo.' But, upon second thoughts, I retain the former title. 'Twill help the sale of the book, which I ought not to diminish now 'tis yours.'

Halley, however, urged him to retain the third book and Newton finally consented. The letter of June 20, 1686, has a particular importance for another reason. It gives Newton's version of his controversy with Robert Hooke. Halley, in a previous letter, had informed Newton that "Hooke had some pretensions to the invention of the rule for the decrease of gravity being reciprocally as the squares of the distances from the center." And Halley really wished that some acknowledgment be made to Hooke, for he well remembered that, two years before, Hooke had spoken to him and to Sir Christopher Wren about the inverse law which, however, he was unable to demonstrate. Newton, in his answer, repudiated Hooke's claim; Hooke's theory, he wrote, was vague, and the demonstration was entirely his own. But later Newton decided to make some acknowledgment. After the "fourth proposition" of the section, "the invention of centripetal forces," he inserted a so-called scholium in which he stated that "the inverse law of gravity holds in all the celestial motions, as was discovered also independently by my countrymen, Wren, Hooke and Halley (. . .) ut seorsum colligerunt etiam nostrates

Wrennus, Hookeus et Halleyus." But he felt disgusted with the whole dispute. Referring to Hooke, he wrote to Halley: "And now . . . I hope I shall be free for the future from the prejudice of his letters."

Edition Soon Sold Out

The book created an immense interest. The whole edition was soon sold out. In 1691, four years after the publication, it was difficult to procure a copy.

The library possesses all the other early editions of the Principia: those of 1713 (Cambridge), 1714 (Amsterdam), 1723 (Amsterdam), 1726 (London), 1729-42 (Geneva, in three volumes), together with several English translations.

The second edition is an important one. It was edited by Roger Cotes, who wrote the preface of sixteen pages and added the "Index Rerum Alphabeticus." The third English edition was the last revised by Newton. It was edited by Henry Pemberton, who received two hundred guineas from Newton upon the completion of the work. Dr. Richard Bentley provided the money for its publication and it was he who received the profits. The library's copy of this issue contains Newton's portrait, wanting in most copies.

The Opticks stands next in significance to the Principia. The library's copy of the first edition of this work is even more precious than the newly acquired copy of the Principia, since it once belonged—as I stated above—to Newton. The book was printed in 1704. Part of the work was written as early as 1675, and the rest shortly after he finished his Principia. "To avoid being engaged in disputes about these matters," he wrote in the advertisement, "I have hitherto delayed the printing, and should still have delayed it had not the importunity of friends prevailed upon me."

The manuscript "The Magnetic Properties and Motions of Bodies" (written in Latin) is inserted in this volume, which once belonged to Theodore Parker; it was received by the library in 1861, together with his collection of nearly fourteen thousand other books. The first Latin edition of the Opticks, of which the library also owns a copy, was published in 1706.

The only complete edition of Newton's work, Isaac Newton opera quae exstant omnia, was published in 1779-1785, in five large volumes. The edition, now very rare, is also in the library.

The year 1927 is the bi-centenary of Newton's death. In commemoration of the anniversary his works, now including the first edition of the Principia, have been placed on exhibition in the Barton room of the library.

BUYS 1ST EDITION OF NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA

Public Library Pays \$140 for
Rare Volume

The trustees of the Boston Public Library availed themselves of a recent opportunity to acquire a first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia." This completes the library's list of the scientist-philosopher's greatest works, according to an announcement made public yesterday. The purchase was made in conjunction with the observance of the bi-centennial of Newton's death.

The lack of this copy of the first edition has made a distinct gap in the library's rich collection of rare mathematical books. The volume, a large quarto, beautifully bound in brown levant morocco by Riviere & Son, was offered by the London firm of Wheldon & Wesley. The purchase price, said the announcement, was 28 pounds. The "Principia," by its full title, "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," was published in London in 1687. It bears the imprimatur of S. Pepys, then president of the Royal Society, with the date of the license, July 5, 1686. After the title page there follows a dedication to the Royal Society, then Newton's preface to the reader, and finally an ode in Latin hexameters, addressed to Newton by the astronomer, Halley.

Halley had an important part in the publication of the work. It was he who informed the Royal Society as early as December, 1684, that "he had lately seen Mr. Newton at Cambridge, who had shown him a curious treatise 'De Motu.' This treatise was the germ of 'Principia.' Halley on April 21, 1686, announced to the society that "his worthy countryman, Mr. Isaac Newton, has an incomparable treatise of motion almost ready for the press."

There were originally three books to the volume. Newton designed to suppress the third, saying, "Philosophy is such an importunately ingenious lady, that a man had as good be engaged in lawsuits as have to do with her. . . . Halley, however, urged him to retain the third book, and Newton finally consented.

The book created an immense interest. The whole edition was soon sold out. In 1691, four years after the publication, it was difficult to procure a copy. Another book of Newton's known as the "Opticks," stands next in significance to "Principia." The library's copy

of the first edition of this work is even more precious than the newly acquired copy of the "Principia," since it once belonged, according to the announcement, to Newton himself. The margins of many of the pages are covered with handwriting, his emendations for the Latin version of the work.

The only complete edition of Newton's work, "Isaac Newton opera quae exstant omnia," was published in 1779-1785, in five large volumes. The edition, now very rare, is also in the library. The year 1927 is the bi-centenary of Newton's death. In commemoration of the anniversary, his works, now including the first edition of the "Principia," have been placed on exhibition in the Barton room of the library.

Boston Transcript
Dec. 28 - 1927

CHANGE LIBRARY LECTURES

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt Will Speak
Thursday Evening in Place of Geoffrey O'Hara

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt will give an illustrated lecture on "The Madonna in Italian Art" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening at eight o'clock. This lecture has been substituted for the entertainment by Geoffrey O'Hara, "Putting the Muse into Music," previously announced for that evening.

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1927

The Librarian should long since have found space for an excellent letter which recently he had the honor of receiving from Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick. In excellent part, and with sound reason and clarity, Dr. Bostwick develops somewhat further his idea of the need of "humanizing" library buildings, as presented and discussed in this column. After incidental pleasantry over an error in the use of his name, Dr. Bostwick continues: "At any rate I forgive you; for I owe you gratitude for giving such extended publicity to my views on the humanization of library buildings—ideas, I may say, which I have been holding and occasionally stating, for many years."

Your exceptions, in favor of the Boston Public Library, furnish illustration of what has always been going on in the minds of library boards. It is emphatically an architect's library. It is the finest bit of library architecture in the country; no other library building has come anywhere near it in this regard. But it is not, and never has been, a good building from the librarian's standpoint, accepted the librarianship, did so on condition that the board should fit it for library purposes, and that their efforts to do cost them \$50,000.

"Now, what is an architect's business? Not, as I conceive it, to design a beautiful and imposing structure which shall later be somehow fitted for its purpose, but to plan one that shall be both useful and beautiful. The loveliness of the Boston stair-hall with its Puvion decorations takes one's breath away. I do not wonder that you resent what you consider my desire to do away with them. But I am not proposing to substitute for them some form of merely useful banality. I am raising the question whether an architect could not design a building on the lines that I have suggested (with all due diffidence) and at the same time make its entrance quite as beautiful and imposing as if it were fitted with a marble stairway. I have expressed the opinion that an architect who should succeed in this would make an undying name for himself. I reiterate this belief. And I have enough confidence in the ability and originality of American architects to be sure that some day one of them will do this very thing. But, so far as large buildings are concerned, I am certain that it has not yet been accomplished."

There is an essential soundness in Dr. Bostwick's declaration which brooks no denial or overturning. On the whole, concerning the main question at issue, the Librarian stands distinctly with the eminent leader of the public library in St. Louis. The challenge confronting an architect, when he takes a commission to design a large library building, is precisely what Dr. Bostwick defines it to be. The architect must seek a perfect synthesis of utility and beauty. But the Librarian feels that Dr. Bostwick's diffidence is justified in refraining from dogmatic confidence that such synthesis is always possible. Christianity's most beautiful churches—the medieval cathedrals—leave much to be desired in diverse matters of utility. The acoustical properties of the great high Gothic nave, for example, are far from good. They often make it quite impossible for worshippers, seated in the body of the church, to hear what is actually being said in the pulpit, though they may be able to follow the ritual service. If the builders of the cathedrals had been less single in their passion to erect temples of surpassing beauty, and had been more concerned with practical usefulness, in taxes faith to believe that they ever could have attained the idealistic superlatives which they did attain. Still it remains true that if any architect ever can design a library building which will be both thoroughly useful and supremely beautiful, he will make for himself, as Dr. Bostwick says, "an undying name."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1927

WIDOW OF BOSTON LAWYER

Mrs. Josiah H. Benton Had Made Her Home of Late Years at Hotel Vendome, and Attended Trinity Church

Mrs. Mary Abbott Benton, widow of Josiah Henry Benton, a well-known lawyer of Boston, died Tuesday evening at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Benton was a native of Nashua, N. H., and she was married to Mr. Benton Sept. 2, 1875, the ceremony taking place at Concord, N. H. Her father was Charles D. Abbott and her mother, Laurinda (Holbrook) Abbott. For a long time Mr. and Mrs. Benton resided at 265 Newbury street where Mrs. Benton continued to make her home for years following her husband's death in February, 1917. Then she took up her residence at the Vendome and had been there since. She attended Trinity Church during the winters, and at Hingham where she spent the summers at the family estate at Crow Point, she attended the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Although never actually a member of any of the local philanthropic organizations, Mrs. Benton always was a generous contributor. Her nearest survivors are cousins.

New York World
Dec. 23 1927

"Scott Poem" Is Not Bogus

To the Editor of The World: In his letter "Is 'Scott Poem' Bogus?" in The World Dec. 9 Mr. David G. Baillie is so absolutely sure that "The Boston Public Library's alleged Walter Scott poem was not written by Sir Walter Scott, but . . . is the work of some English or American rhyming hoaxer" that it would be a difficult

task indeed to convince him of his error. For any one else, however, it would be enough to compare Scott's handwriting as it appears in the poem with other manuscripts of his to see that there cannot be the faintest doubt of the authenticity of the poem.

Mr. Baillie founds his ratification upon the nature of the Sheriff's office in Scotland, which seems to him utterly at variance with the last four lines of the poem. He insists that a Sheriff in Scotland is addressed "Your Lordship," and that as an exalted member of the judiciary he does not mingle with mobs. Very likely Scott knew sufficiently well his duties as a Sheriff, and yet it is quite conceivable that, at least while writing his poem, he was willing to forego the decorum of his office and "bid the sang d'espere." It is also possible that Scott's views as to what is allowable in poetry were different from those of Mr. Baillie.

No, the poem is not "Boston bunk." I am told that it first appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1824, but as the volume is wanting in the library I cannot verify this. I have seen it, however, in Scott's "Poetical Works," published in Philadelphia in 1880 (that is, in the poet's lifetime). Since then the poem has been printed in a number of other editions of Scott's works.

The humor of the situation is that this has to be pointed out by me who made the erroneous remark in my article in the Library Bulletin that "the verse, we believe, was never printed before." A regrettable mistake! But, then, I was writing about Vattermeer and not about Scott's poem.

ZOLTAN HARASZTI,
Editor of Publications, Boston Public Library,
Boston, Dec. 20.

WANT BOOKS FOR SAILORS

Boston Committee of American Merchant Marine Library Association Asks Continuous Supply to Avoid "Drive"

At a meeting of the Boston committee of the American Library Association yesterday in the Boston Public Library a report was made on the work for the year at this port, and particularly on receiving 50,000 volumes in the appeal last spring for books for seamen. It was pointed out that it may not be generally understood that books are always acceptable—at the period of a drive or at any other time—and the committee hopes that books will continue to be given so that it may not be necessary to institute a special campaign. Gifts of money also are desired, and money or books may be sent to Paul E. Folsom, in charge of the work at the port of Boston, care of the Public Library. Mrs. George R. Fearing, chairman of the book collection committee, presided. Among those present were Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Stephen M. Webb, Miss Ellen F. Mason, Miss Isabella L. Mumford, president of the Junior League; Mrs. L. McMichael, Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, Public Library, and Mr. Folsom.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1927

NEGRO LABOR CONFERENCES

Two Sessions Planned for Next Week in Boston Will Discuss Many Matters of Importance

Two negro labor conferences are scheduled for next week in Boston and those in charge state that a number of speakers of prominence will be heard in discussion of matters of world-wide interest. The more important of the conferences will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 4, in the Public Library. It will be along the lines of the first conference of the kind which was held in New York on Dec. 22 which, in addition to the affairs of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, took up problems of organized labor and negro worker and injunctions, the negro worker and strikes, the negro worker and health, the negro worker and the church and education.

Bostonians who have signed the call for the conference include Charles L. Reed, who represents the American Federation of Labor; Butler R. Wilson, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eugene Gordon, Alfred Haughton, Professor John Orth, George E. Brewer and Rev. C. A. Ward.

Preceding this conference, a mass meeting will be held on Tuesday night in the Ebenezer Baptist Church on West Springfield street. This will be under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Speakers will include Rev. Mr. Ward, who is pastor of the church; Joseph Beards, A. Philip Randolph and Frank R. Crosswaith, who, respectively, are general organizer and special organizer of the association of porters. Rev. Mr. Ward will preside and the topic of Mr. Randolph's address will be "The Negro Worker Faces America."

The third conference on the list will be held in Washington on Jan. 8 and 9, and on Jan. 11 the porters' hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held.

THE VIGNETTE

Mass. School of Art
Dec. 1927.

THE LIBRARY EXHIBITION

We were fortunate in having the exhibition of lovely old European dresses, fans, and trinkets at the library from November 6 to 26. The whole affair was a delight and particularly to those of us who, having had crafts, love anything that has the earmarks of the hand made. Perhaps it is because we can sympathize a bit more with the person at the loom or the one with the hammer since we have labored with them ourselves.

There were beautiful rugs of charming color, the bright red and yellow ones we pictured in our den thrown over a couch. The Spanish fans and shawls were bright and as beautifully an evening gown.

The exhibition took us back to the old domestic systems and gave us a good idea of the crafts that were carried out in the hampered brass, the embroidered cotton, and the lovely jewelry. The making of these things may have required a great deal of time and labor, but the results seem worthy of the efforts, and are most beautiful.

Another treat for some of us was the lecture of Mr. Haraszti of the Boston Public Library staff. His day there was to make the Bulletin, but for an hour and a half on Wednesday morning he indulged us with a lecture on writing, taking us from cuneiform writing on clay tablets to modern printing.

As with many great things that inspire us, we cannot exactly say why we were so moved; but it was doubtless because of Mr. Haraszti's intimate knowledge of and feeling for his whole subject.

Each new development in printing seemed so important to him that it was a part of him and we, feeling his sincerity, were moved with him. We feel that we have been privileged in having heard Mr. Haraszti.

The Boston Public Library gives us many opportunities like this. Let us make the most of them.

ARIEL BERGES

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, JAN 6, 1928

KILLS SELF IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Body of Unidentified Man
Found in Sargent Hall

An unidentified man, said to have been young, committed suicide about 11:10 this morning by shooting himself while in Sargent Hall on the third floor of the Boston Public Library.

Sargent Hall is the high-ceilinged corridor at the head of the stairs.

According to first reports, the man's body was found not far from the door of the music room.

Boston Traveler
Jan. 6 - 1928

WRITES NOTE, KILLS SELF IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Unidentified Man Com-
mits Suicide by
Shooting

Carefully laying his hat on the balustrade and depositing his suitcase beside it, a man today walked into Sargent Hall at the Public Library in Copley square, penned a note, and then shot himself through the head. Death was instantaneous.

Police said that from papers found in his pockets, they believed the man to be Alexander Frangoulis of 52 Perry street, South end.

Although there were quite a few in the reading room, which is some little distance from where the suicide took place, no one there heard the report.

The body was discovered at the foot of the staircase by Mrs. Marks, one of the cleaners, who had come down to get her glasses which she had left in the vicinity but 10 minutes previously.

Mrs. Marks notified the janitor who called the police. The man, who was between 38 and 40, and well dressed, was taken to the City Hospital where he was pronounced dead.

The note which the man wrote was in Greek.

Traveler
Jan. 6 - 1928

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RUSKIN TALK AT LIBRARY SUNDAY

"The Making of a Ruskin Collection" is

the subject selected by Charles E. Doner for his talk before the Boston Ruskin Club at the Boston Public Library Monday afternoon. Mrs. May Smith Dean, will lead the question period at the close of the lecture.

TRANSCRIPT.

JANUARY 6, 1928
ENDS LIFE IN LIBRARY

A man believed to be Alexandros Frangoulis of 52 Perry street, South End, was found dying from a bullet wound in his temple at eleven o'clock this morning in the Sargent Gallery of the Boston Public Library. His body was discovered by a woman on the cleaning staff, who found it behind the balustrade at the far end of the third floor. Two men from the engineering department, when they raised the body, discovered a .38 caliber revolver clutched in one hand. One shell had been fired.

There were no witnesses to the shooting. Several persons reported later that they heard a sound which they thought was the muffled report of a falling board and believed it to be that because workmen are erecting scaffolding for an exhibit on the third floor.

Near the victim was a suitcase and a manuscript in modern Greek. The man was between thirty and thirty-five years old, plainly dressed in dark clothes, weighed about one hundred and twenty-five pounds and was five feet four inches in height. He was breathing when discovered but died before he could be carried to the police ambulance. The body was taken to the Southern mortuary.

Possible identification was made from papers found in the dead man's clothing. Up to one o'clock today no effort had been made to translate the roll of manuscript written in modern Greek and discovered on the balustrade near the body.

Boston American
Jan. 6 - 1928

SHOOTS AND KILLS SELF IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

A man who the police say is Alexander Frangoulis, 35, of Perry street, South End, shot and killed himself today in the corridor leading to Sargent Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley square. On a marble balustrade by a suitcase, his hat and notes written Greek which police say may explain the reason for the suicide.

Boston Daily Advertiser
Jan. 7 - 1928

Picked Library as 'Ideal' for Suicide So. End Man Wanted to Die Amidst Books He Loved

Because he was a student and a lover of literature, Alexandros Frangoulis, 34, of Perry st., South End, after deciding to take his life, chose the Boston Public Library as the ideal place, with the proper setting and atmosphere, for his suicide.

Yesterday, in a corridor leading to Sargent Hall at the library, he shot and killed himself.

In a note he wrote a few minutes before pulling the trigger of his revolver, he wrote that his dying wishes were that his body be cremated, and that all the books found in his home be turned over to the library for the public's use. The note was written in Greek.

The youth's suicide, police say, was due to depression due to overstudy. Interviewing his friend, they learned of his great love of study, and of reading books both in Greek and English. Out of the statements of his friends, the police pieced together their announcement that Frangoulis had calmly planned his death, choosing the library as a "fitting place" for his deed.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JAN 7, 1928

BODY OF LIBRARY SUICIDE IDENTIFIED

The body of a man who shot and killed himself while in the Boston Public Library yesterday was identified as that of Alexander Frangoulis, 34, of 52 Perry st., South End. Identification was made by George Gados, a friend, who lives at the same address. Frangoulis entered the library shortly after 11 o'clock and, after reading a note, in which he stated that he wished his body cremated and expressed the desire that all his books be given to the library, entered Sargent Hall and shot himself through the head.

The note, written in Greek, did not divulge the nature of the books he wished turned over to the library.

The body of Frangoulis was found by a library attendant, who called patrolman Cyril V. Conditine of the Back Bay station. The patrolman took the man to the City Hospital and then to the mortuary.

Boston Post
Jan. 7 - 1928

LEAVES BOOKS TO LIBRARY; ENDS LIFE

Before killing himself with a bullet fired directly through the eyes, Alexander Frangoulis, of 52 Perry street, South End, scribbled a strange last will and testament on a scrap of paper just outside Sargent Hall at the Public Library in Copley square yesterday.

The will described the library as the "only good place" in Boston and to its shelves he left all his riches, a suitcase filled with books of doubtful value. The will was written in Greek and requested that the body of the writer be cremated.

It further specified that if the library trustees should not see fit to accept the books, they be "burned with his body."

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1928

SOUTH END MAN KILLS HIMSELF IN LIBRARY

Alexander Frangoulis, 34, of 52 Perry street, South end, walked into Sargent hall, Boston Public Library, yesterday, deposited his hat on a nearby balustrade and his suitcase beside it, and then shot himself through the head. Death was almost instantaneous.

He left a note, written in Greek, in which he bequeathed his books to the library and asked that his body be cremated. His body was identified by George Gados, who also resided at 52 Perry street.

There were a number of persons in the reading room, which is some distance away from where the shooting occurred, but none of them heard the revolver shot. The body was discovered at the foot of the staircase by Mrs. Mary C. Marks of 12 Bowdoin place, Charlestown, a cleaner at the library, who had forgotten her glasses and went down stairs to recover them. Mrs. Marks notified the janitor, who in turn notified the police. Frangoulis was identified by means of papers found in his pocket.

BOSTON GLOBE-

-JANUARY 8, 1928-

CLASSES IN ALMOST ALL SUBJECTS OPEN TO YOU

Just to Name the Opportunities For Adults in
Boston to Carry on Their Education
Takes a Good Sized Book

Colleges Open to All

The Public Library in Boston publishes each year at the beginning of the school and college term a handbook showing the opportunities offered at minimum prices for adult education in Greater Boston. The recent issue of the 1927 edition announces courses many of which are designed for leisure time of workers in industry and other business, for those who would train themselves for advancement in trades and professions, for those whose elementary or high school or college course may have been interrupted, and for a chosen few who agree with the author of "The Meaning of a Liberal Education" that education is a way of living.

With its usual open hospitality, the Boston Public Library leads the way to courses where a small fee is required by inviting the public on

Thursdays and Sundays to enjoy free lectures and concerts in its Lecture Hall.

On pages 88 and 89 of the handbook reference is made to lectures and decent talks offered by the Museum of Fine Arts, together with suggestions that permission may be granted for special privileges in individual or public use of galleries or collections.

Furthermore, the Museum is sparing no pains in study and experiment to find out how this distinguished art center may become the haunt and home of welcome to citizens of Boston as to strangers.

Lectures in Great Number

That unique gift of the Lowell family, now in its 88th season, is listed as offering to the public five distinct series of lectures on national, international or other public questions or

studies in the general humanities or in special art. These lectures are delivered in English or in the appropriate language.

Among other public lectures are listed those in lecture halls of Harvard University, the Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Old South series, King's Chapel, and others offered by groups like the Ruskin Club, the Poetry Society of Boston and the Appalachian Mountain Club.

The Commissions on University Extension deserve attention. The State Commission, established by the Legislature in 1915, during the strain of the World War, offers at nominal prices more than 75 classes and lecture courses.

The home study outline of the Massachusetts Agricultural College includes courses in 15 subjects designed to teach "the best farm and home practices to those who cannot leave home to study at the college."

The Commission on University Extension, including the Teachers' School of Science, covers at least 30 subjects. These courses lead to the degree of associate in arts at Harvard, Radcliffe, Tufts and Wellesley Colleges. The prices are nominal.

Simmons College in cooperation with and Commission on University Extension maintains the School of Social Work, which offers nearly 20 courses in preparation for various aspects of approach to social service. Simmons College also offers during the Spring term a course in appreciation of art at the Museum of Fine Arts.

The Copley Society of Boston offers courses in Life, Modeling, and Portrait Painting.

A special article would be required to represent even superficially the whole or any part of the accomplishments of the university extension movement, even as represented in these lists. Boston University, through its College of Arts and Sciences, of Business Administration and of Education, contributes to the lists in this handbook 88 courses, all held on Saturdays and in the late afternoon and evenings and at reasonable prices. In any of the groups, listed courses looking forward to college credit begin in the early Fall or at midyear.

There is mention of courses offered by Boston Trade Union College under the auspices of Boston Central Labor Union; small class discussion method of study and teaching; the subjects this year include economics, psychology, law, literature, history. Since the publication of the handbook the college has organized a course for the study of the Engineering of Discussion, a new experiment in Boston. These courses are held in the High School of Practical Arts.

The Franklin Union, a technical institute established by a bequest of B. Franklin himself, offers 27 courses designed "to increase the efficiency and earning power" of men and, more recently, of women already employed, and to prepare youth of 17 and over for skilled work in industry. The branches of study include "technical, industrial and engineering knowledge."

The Wentworth Institute, like the Franklin Union in purpose, offers about 30 courses held on three evenings of each week.

Work of Settlement Houses

The Lincoln Institute offers 100 courses, scientific, liberal arts, college preparatory.

The Lowell Institute Free Evening School, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, offers to young men not less than 18 years of age courses extending over two years, the subjects including mechanical and electrical courses and one buildings course.

There are courses of study for adults at Norfolk House Centre, at West End Jewish Community Centre, at South End Music School without age limit, at North Bennet Street Industrial School, which began its activity in trying to train Italian immigrants in the fine arts and crafts, a far-sighted effort towards understanding in the making of new citizens—and industries of their native country. Ten of the courses offered are listed.

Wells Memorial Institute offers 13 courses, five of which are definitely for study—English, public speaking, estimating, automobiles, blue print reading; the remaining eight teach cooking, dancing, dressmaking, handicrafts, home hygiene, millinery, choral club, ukulele, play producing.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union offers courses in dressmaking, lunch room management, needlework, and handicrafts.

The Girls' City Club offers 10 classes, from bridge to golf, gymnasium, novelty dancing, handicraft,

poster making, swimming, dramatics. The Tide-Over League in Cambridge offers various kinds of instruction in craftwork in its school of handicrafts.

In Public School Buildings

The extended use of public school buildings is growing as the demand grows. Small classes for foreigners preparing for citizenship held under the direction of the superintendent of the evening schools in community centers have grown into large classes in public grammar school buildings.

There is reference in the handbook to the educational work-classes and schools directed by several associations, societies and clubs. The schools of the Young Men's Christian Association, Northeastern College, include nearly 50 courses in commerce, finance and law; the Young Men's Catholic Association, 29 of whose courses are listed, begins with the grammar school studies adapted for mature students, including also course in psychology, the history of philosophy, and a course in charitable and social problems.

The Young Men's Christian Union is doing pioneer work in the teaching of photography and navigation, conducting one of the old standby employment agencies where recommendation is based on fitness. The Union is also

organizing slowly and carefully a school for supervised study. This is a bold and original experiment, offering library facilities for study with the conference method of teaching which amounts to giving the services of tutors for individual work at nominal rates.

The Young Women's Christian Association offers 22 courses, varying from auction bridge to psychological tests.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association holds classes in English for women three mornings each week. The American Institute of Banking and the Insurance Library Association of Boston are offering groups of unusually interesting courses, covering different aspects of banking and fire insurance.

The American Red Cross is carrying on its first aid, life saving, and home hygiene lessons, adding instruction in Braille transcription.

The Lee School, formerly Miss Carroll's, is making interesting and new experiments in graduate discussion and group study of the current books. The school also offers to graduates advanced study of French and of the history of painting.

In the handbook, there is reference to the work of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, 780 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, which grew out of what was a center for adult evening study. Free advice is offered in regard to educational opportunities listed in their catalogue which includes all of the school and class opportunities for adult study which the office has been able to investigate, extending from classrooms within the State House and stretching throughout the suburbs of Greater Boston.

The handbook concludes with mention of that series published by the American Library Association, known as "Reading with a Purpose."

Movement to Obtain

New Library at Allston

Also same in *Record* Dec 2-1927

The residents of Allston will be glad to know that there is a definite plan on foot to try and obtain for the Allston District an adequate and satisfactory Branch Library building to take the place of the very inadequate and unsatisfactory quarters in which the local branch library is now housed.

Certainly a district of the size and importance of Allston has a right to and should have a branch library which will meet its needs and be a credit to the community. It seems, however, that it will be impossible to obtain this much-to-be-desired community improvement unless the community spirit of Allston is aroused and every resident takes a personal interest in the matter.

Petitions are therefore being circulated through the various local organizations and it is hoped that in this way it will be possible to obtain the signatures of a very large majority of the residents of Allston.

The general plan is to have a "Central Committee" made up of the representatives of the various churches and organizations in the district and that this Central Committee shall definitely formulate the detailed plans covering this project.

If by any chance you belong to an organization which has not as yet taken action in this matter won't you please bring it up at the next meeting so that the following objectives may be obtained:

(1)—A resolution passed and sent to the Trustees of the Boston Pub-

lic Library, whose headquarters are the Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, calling their attention to the inadequate and unsatisfactory quarters in which the Allston branch of the Boston Public Library is now housed and respectfully requesting that they take such action as will result in this district's receiving an adequate and satisfactory branch library building.

(2)—Have some member of the organization appointed as a committee to meet with the representatives of the other organizations in order that you may have a definite part in this movement.

Inasmuch as this project has the approval of the leaders of the district and it covers a recognized need it is hoped that every resident will take this matter to heart and do all that he or she can to assist in bringing about this needed improvement.

Mr. F. S. Harris, 71 Gardner street, Allston, whose telephone number is Sta. 1833 will be glad to be of assistance to any organizations if he can do so in helping them to arrive at some definite co-operative basis and would appreciate the various organizations notifying him of the name and address and telephone number of the representative which they appoint to the "Central Committee." It is particularly desirable that this movement be an enthusiastic and united one composed of all the residents of the district. Therefore you are invited to interest yourself in this movement without any further invitation or suggestion.

Boston Transcript

221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928

AIR POSTERS AT LIBRARY

Collection Made by Harvard Business School Now Displayed at Boston Public Library

The collection of aviation posters, photographs, and miscellaneous matter dealing with flying which was made by the Harvard Business School last fall, has been placed on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. Certain additions have been made from pictures and rare books owned by the library. Photograph albums commemorating the Harvard Aeronautical Society's meet of 1910 at Squantum are on view. The rare books include the republished works of Leonardo da Vinci, who is supposed to have constructed a flying machine in the early 1500's, with which a servant jumped from a window of his house, resulting in popular clamor against da Vinci as a would-be sorcerer.

THE BOSTON HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928

AVIATION EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Illustrates Progress of Commercial Flying

The Boston Public Library has on exhibition hundreds of posters, booklets, lithographs and photographs illustrating the progress of commercial aviation. The items are arranged to show the condition of commercial flying in various European countries, Japan and Australia, as well as America. The pamphlets and posters of the different countries, together with statistics on aviation, are displayed in individual sections.

The planes of the German firm, Junkers, have flown nearly 7,000,000 kilometers during 1926. Five years ago their total was less than 500,000 kilometers. The number of passengers carried by this company rose from 2000 in 1921 to 110,000 in 1926.

In America in the first half of 1927 commercial planes flew 12,000,000 miles and the 18 airways carried a total of 395,000 passengers during that time. There are pictures of the American airports, and Boston has a prominent part. Many photographs of Boston taken from the air are an interesting part of the exhibition. The collection, over 60 pieces was recently acquired by the public library.

Dozens of photographs commemorate the Harvard-Boston aero meet of 20 years ago. In one of the pictures Mayor Fitzgerald is making a flight with Graham-White, in another he is speaking to President Taft after the flight. Other aeronautic heroes of that day are shown in the pictures. Through the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, several models of airplanes and of airports are to be added to the exhibition.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S NEWS

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Vol. 4, No. 18, January 12, 1928

STAFF

L. W. BRUMMER Consulting Director
CLAIR H. JOHNSON Editor
MAYNARD J. PARROTT Business Manager Artist

Is Xmas Correct?

A piece of advertising copy came to the desk of a member of the *News* staff. In the advertisement appeared the words, "an Xmas gift." A dispute started among the members of the staff as to: (1) Is it correct to abbreviate "Christmas" to "Xmas"? (2) If the abbreviation may be used is it correct to say, "Christmas" or "Xmas"? (3) If the word can be pronounced "X"mas should "A" or "An" be used as the indefinite article?

As there was no accord in the staff it was decided to write some authorities on the questions. Copies of the replies follow and you may draw your own conclusion as to the correct answers.

Frank Carney of the Harvard College Library writes: "I referred your letter regarding the use of Xmas to one of our professors of English. He strongly advised against its use, calling it, 'Poor English.' My advice would be to write out the word, 'Christmas.'"

W. Wellington Paine, advertising manager of the Boston Publishing Co., the *Boston Herald* and *Boston Traveler*, writes, "I have your letter relative to your inquiries definitely, but I will do my best.

"1. The abbreviation of Christmas to Xmas is a matter of taste rather than of correctness. I prefer not to use 'X' for the name of Christ.

"2. The word is always pronounced Christmas. 'Xmas' means less than nothing.

"3. As the word is pronounced Christmas, the preceding article should be 'a'."

Have you decided about Xmas? whether or not it is proper to abbreviate Christmas to Xmas. Our Editorial Department informs me that it is not correct to do so. In fact, it is considered poor form and is a bit sacrilegious.

If the abbreviation is used, it is pronounced, 'Christmas.' If Christmas is abbreviated, 'a' is the correct form."

Harry B. Center, head of the department of journalism of Boston University, writes: "This is in answer to the three questions you put to me regarding the use of 'Xmas' as an abbreviation.

"1. I do not know that there is any authority who would flatly say that 'Xmas' is incorrect. I can only say that newspaper style forbids the use of this form on the ground that it is to a certain extent irreverent. There is, however, some ecclesiastical ground for the abbreviation. The X, is the Greek letter Chi, which from the remote antiquity of the church has been used for a symbol for the name of the Saviour. The X is, therefore, an abbreviation of 'Christ.'

"2. Even were the abbreviation used, I should regard it as highly objectionable to pronounce the word 'Xmas'.

"3. If the word can be pronounced 'Xmas', 'an' would naturally precede it for reasons of euphony. If it is to be pronounced 'Christmas' the 'a' should be used."

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Public Library of the City of Boston, writes, "It is perhaps not possible to answer

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN-

JANUARY 14, 1928

"Oh, I'd fly with this," said Miss Phyllis Richmond of East Bridgewater as she held one of the model planes made at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and which is being exhibited at the library.

—Boston Evening American Staff Photos



Miss Gertrude Lynch with one of the model passenger planes now on exhibit in connection with the big display at the Boston Public Library.

NESTING PLACE
FOR 'DARLINGS
OF THE AIR' IN
LIBRARY

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, S. MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1928

DWINNELL IS OPERATED ON

President of the First National Bank rests comfortably at Phillips House

Clifton H. Dwinnell, president of the First National Bank, is said this afternoon to be resting comfortably at Phillips House, after an operation that was performed on Saturday. The operation was for an internal trouble.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1928

ENGLISH CONDUCTOR TO TALK ON MUSIC TODAY

Sir Thomas Beecham, distinguished English conductor, and guest conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra this week, will lecture this afternoon at the Boston Public Library, Copley square, on "The Present State of Music in England." The lecture, arranged by Richard Appel of the music division of the library, will start at 5:15 P. M. in the lecture hall, reached by the Boylston street entrance and is free to the public. The period has been given over by Prof. Marshall of Boston University who is giving a weekly lecture explanation on the concerts held at Symphony hall. Prof. Marshall will be chairman at today's meeting and will introduce Sir Thomas.

ENGLISH MUSIC IN MUDDLE-BEECHAM

Nothing for Young Artists to do There, He Says

England is "muddling" through its musical art as it struggles through everything else until a crisis confronts the nation, Sir Thomas Beecham, guest conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, said in a lecture at the Public Library last evening.

Though there are five music schools in London, three of them as well equipped as other schools in the world, they graduate hundreds of singers and hundreds of instrumentalists each year, with nothing for the young artists to do, he said. "Nothing comes of it and I have long ago told these schools that their business is a swindle as there is nothing for their pupils to look forward to," said Sir Thomas, who has contributed over \$2,000,000 to the cause of opera in Britain and who is regarded as one of the foremost conductors in all Europe.

"Music in England is a different thing from music in any other country in the world," he said, in beginning his lecture. "Nearly everyone likes to play or sing in England. The country is

full of amateurs and we have no less than 4000 choral singers in London. But in spite of this, there is an almost irreducible minimum of good music in England. England hates the idea of preparing for anything or the idea of planning ahead.

"But," he continued, "there is one thing which you cannot improvise and that is art." He then stressed that it is necessary to train singers and musicians by years of practice, but in England, he said, the people think that is never necessary. While London is full of music and the people entertain and listen to all great artists, he regretted to say that London has nothing like the Boston Symphony orchestra or the New York Philharmonic. There is no such thing as a permanent orchestra in London, as the public thinks it is not necessary to keep one together.

"The same English philosophy in music appears in the support of the opera," he said. "Our country is the only civilized nation in the world which thinks opera is not a part of the national education," he said. Continuing, he said:

"We—I should say I—have never had the support of the government in giving my opera and many times I was not certain as to the audience. That is because we have not realized that opera is a part of education."

"Libraries" Vol. 33—No. 1 Jan. 1928

Boston Public Library Seventy-fifth anniversary

A review of affairs in the Boston public library on the occasion of its seventy-fifth birthday, October 14, is interesting. The anniversary was commemorated by an exhibition illustrative of the history and present condition of the library.

Material showing the contents of the library was on exhibition at various places throughout the building, beginning with three oil portraits, Joshua Bates, Edward Everett and George Ticknor, founders and benefactors of the library. The first large gift the library received came from Joshua Bates in 1852, a sum of \$50,000 for the purchase of books. The income from this has amounted to \$167,097. Books thus provided are kept in the reference room named after its generous friend, Bates Hall. A gift of more than 1000 volumes of state papers was the first large gift of books to the library and came from the first president of the board, Edward Everett.

Interesting displays were: Copies of the city ordinance which authorized the establishment of the library as well as a number of other special documents; original charcoal studies made by J. S. Sargent for the mural decorations; over 20 collections of rare books widely known among bibliographers and book-lovers, with notes, to represent the more than 100,000 in the rare book collection.

Figures relating to the present library situation were given on posters upon the walls. The entire library collection numbers 1,388,439v., which, if placed side by side, would reach to Plymouth, a distance of 35 miles. A total of 135,499 borrowers' cards were used in lending 3,499,137v. for outside reading last year. The lecture hall of the library was used 375 times during the year. All sorts of statistics were on exhibition—work of the children's room and of the branches, a list of the employees, and maps showing districts of the branches and the library needs in Boston.

BOSTON TRAVELER. JANUARY 19, 1928. LIBRARY ARRANGES COURSE ON OPERA

W. R. Spaulding of the music department of Harvard will give, in conjunction with five others, a series of lectures on the appreciation of the opera, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The dates and names of lectures and lecturers are as follows: Jan. 20, "Louise," "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "La Gioconda," R. Y. Robinson; Jan. 23, "Aida," "A Witch of Salem" and "Romeo and Juliet," Prof. Spaulding; Jan. 26, "Tannhauser," "Sappho" and "Samson and Delilah," W. S. Smith; Jan. 30, "Carmen," "Lohengrin" and "Tosca," Stuart Mason; and Feb. 2, "Martha," "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata," R. C. Robinson.

Boston Transcript Jan. 21, 1928

MISS SIEDOFF TO GIVE RECITAL

American Pianist Will Play Foreign and English Music at Boston Public Library

Modern French, Russian and English music will be included in the lecture-piano recital of Miss Elizabeth Siedoff, American pianist, at the Boston Public Library tomorrow evening at eight o'clock.

CREST-HUNTERS COME TO 'DESPISED' BOSTON FOR THEIR COATS-OF-ARMS

Spurious Highbrows Give Library Officials Some Amusing Moments

By WALDO SCOTT

It has become the fashion for aspiring writers in need of publicity or notoriety to cry out against Boston and all things "Bostonese." Boston is known; they are not; hence the probable association of ideas.

Many of these self-appointed critics have hailed from the muddy Main streets of middle-western Babbitt-warrens. Others, after acquiring a residence in New York and assuming all its superficial characteristics, including spats and cane, have undertaken to tell the world their opinions about American cities that have just come to the attention of their wondering provincial eyes. Such comment is usually interesting, occasionally refreshing, sometimes instructive.

SOME CRITICISMS JUSTIFIED: OTHERS UNTRUSTWORTHY

Some of the criticisms which have been made concerning this city are no doubt justified. Others, apparently gleaned from the remarks of some student guide on a rubber-neck wagon, are not always trustworthy. The latest of these polemical comes from the typewriter of one Elmer Davis, a New York reporter, playwright and novelist, who has "discovered" Boston and has written a report on the "venerable lady's" condition in the January issue of Harper's Magazine, excerpts of which were published in The Sunday Herald several weeks ago.

Davis finds little in the city to praise. He takes a few knocks at some of the old families and suggests that much of the so-called aristocracy of Boston comes from as humble an origin as the made land on which Back Bay stands. Yet thousands of visitors to Boston are desperately seeking a clue which will establish their kinship to these same "barbaric" Bostonians.

Hardly a day passes that letters are not received by the Boston Public Library officials asking them to ascertain if the writers are not the great-grandchildren of Josiah Jones, who settled in Boston in 1630, or of John Smith, who settled in Boston some 10 years later, didn't have a brother killed by the Indians in Deerfield who left a relationship with an existing Smith now living in Spearfish, S. D., or Grand Rapids, Mich., where the furniture comes from.

Up to this time only Bostonians were supposed to nurture well their family trees; but Boston is hardly represented in the long record of personal genealogical questions asked the library attendants, and does not figure at all in the stack of letters which make these same queries by mail.

These questions became so numerous at the Boston Public Library that a separate division of genealogy was created in 1925 and Miss Agnes C. Doyle, who has been connected with the library for over a quarter-century, was placed in charge. To Miss Doyle falls the privilege of looking up all this information in original documents and priceless volumes on genealogy contained in the library.

"The genealogical wave commenced during the tercentenary celebration of



the landing of the Pilgrims," explained Miss Doyle to The Herald man, "and it has been gaining in volume ever since, especially in the middle and far West. Many folks, including native sons of California, have found ancestors mighty convenient when it becomes necessary to possess a family tree in order to join the Mayflower Descendants, the Colonial Dames, or the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Lately there has also been much marked interest in coats-of-arms. The library is constantly receiving inquiries from this one and that one who wishes the family crest. Of course, in a republic such symbols of a dead-and-gone political system should not be considered of any value, but the fact remains that the American people have an insatiable desire to hang up in some part of their houses a representation of such an heraldic device, whether it belongs to them or not."

Miss Doyle tells the story of a certain lady in high social circles at Columbus, O., who came into the library several summers ago searching for her family crest. After much research several crests were discovered which bore the "Doe" name.

"Oh, dear," this woman replied. "I don't know which one I will take. You see, while I am away this summer, I am having my house done over by an interior decorator. I don't know which colors I think the prettiest—the red and gold, or the blue and silver. The blue and silver would go well with the furniture in my new parlor, but the red and gold would look so nice in my den. Perhaps I'll take them both."

It was explained to her that each coat-of-arms was designed for a different branch of the family and could not be used indiscriminately.

"Oh, well, I can't see how that matters much," the woman replied carelessly. "They're both for the same name."

A wealthy man in a certain town of Tennessee died and his widow sent the artist on to the Boston library to get his

coat-of-arms for the tombstone. The artist located the crest and returned home with it and it was cut upon the stone. The next summer the widow visited the library and asked to see the crest.

"I knew that man cheated me," she observed. "He didn't give me my money's worth. See, he left off them thingumjigs on each side of the fancy work, pointing to the heraldic designs showing the next possessor of that particular coat-of-arms belonged to the nobility."

"Not at all," returned the attendant, as tactfully as possible. "That showed that particular man was Earl Sombody."

"Humph!" snorted the dissatisfied Tennesseean. "Just because my husband's name was John instead of Earl ought not to make all that difference!"

Early in December four letters came to the library from grammar school children in Waterbury, Ct., written on ruled white paper such as is commonly used in schools.

"I was told to write to you for our family crest," writes one boy. "Our library couldn't get it. I would like the family crest of — and I would like to have the explanation and everything which goes with it. If you haven't that crest you might send me the family crest of —. We have to get the descriptions of our family crests for oral composition in English. Please send it before the 16th without any obligation."

In each instance the library officials wrote that they did not furnish coats-of-arms or crests, referred them to the state librarian of Connecticut and said they would be very glad to assist them should they care to come to Boston. Yet one cannot help wondering about American democracy when such things are discussed in schools.

From Great Falls, Mont., comes a request for the genealogy of Gen. John Hancock. A correspondent in Alexandria, Va., wants details concerning the ship Spotted Gull. A member of the

Emerson family in Spearfish, N. D., writes for information concerning Ralph Waldo Emerson. Usually these requests for family trees are to enable feminine members of the families to join patriotic societies.

"Don't Bostonians ever use these facilities?" the reporter asked. "Very seldom," Miss Doyle replied, "except to look up details which have escaped their memories. They are more or less conversant with their American ancestry and now spend the time formerly devoted to that subject in tracing their forebears down through the years in foreign countries before they came to America."

"Bostonians do not spend half as much time searching back through the past as do Americans from other parts of the United States. Although most of them are proud of their ancestry, it is something they never fault, and the great majority live on the principle that it is what they do, not what their ancestors did, which really matters."

"I had this brought home to me very vividly the other day when a young Polish girl, a very good family and well known socially, although not wealthy, asked me to help her trace her father's ancestry. After his death she had discovered that he had been a count in Poland, but changed his name when he came to America."

"Subsequent research revealed that the family owned 25 castles in Poland and had been well off. I don't guess that will help me any, this girl admitted. 'I'm afraid those castles in Poland will prove to be much like those proverbial castles in Spain. In fact, she concluded with a wry smile, 'I'll sell my rights in all the castles he had ever owned if he had left me a good American \$10,000 life insurance policy.'"

Some people, oblivious of their accent, came up to look up some coat-of-arms, and Miss Doyle was soon immersed in a huge volume of heraldry.

"But I like this one," the reporter heard the woman tell her assistant as he moved away. "It's got such pretty colors."

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1928

PHOTOGRAPHS OF 40 AUTHORS ON DISPLAY

An exhibition of 40 large photographs of distinguished writers is attracting much attention among the visitors at the Boston Public Library. The photographs, posted on stands in the entrance hall, are those of the authors of the popular "Reading with a Purpose" series, including William Lyon Phelps, Alexander Meiklejohn, Gregory Mason, William Allen White, Samuel McChord Crothers, Dallas Lore Sharp, Harlow Shapley and Arthur E. Bestwick—to mention only a few.

Since August, 1925, at the Boston Public Library alone, 14,199 copies of these 10-cent booklets have been sold; and the last annual report of the American Library Association of sales of each booklet in the series was about 7,000. One, on philosophy by Alexander Meiklejohn, sold nearly 14,000 copies in a year.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1928

MODEL AIRPLANES SHOWN AT LIBRARY

Also Photos of Boston From the Air

Harvard Sends Collection Bearing on Commercial Flying

Models of airplanes of many varieties and colors, displayed on a large model of the Boston Airport, with hangars, repair shops, gasoline stations, beacon lights and searchlights in the background, are now on exhibition in the Boston Public Library, Copley sq. The model of the airport was loaned to the library for exhibit by F. Webster Wiggins of Newton, and the airplanes were sent by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Another interesting collection of booklets, posters, lithographs and photographs illustrating the progress of commercial aviation in all parts of the world is sent by the George H. Baker Library of the School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

The library has placed on view its recently acquired collection of photographs showing Boston from the air. South Boston, East Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline and Jamaica Plain are shown from different points, together with views of the city proper. Beacon Hill, Boston Common, the Charles with the bridges, the Esplanade, the business section, are closely photographed.

Among the books exhibited by the library, a facsimile of Leonardo da Vinci's "The Flight of Birds" is the most interesting. It is a booklet of 20 pages, in the handwriting of the great Renaissance master. The pages are covered with his handwriting and there are 120 drawings on the margins. The original of the booklet was written in 1505. The facsimile, published 30 years ago, is of a limited edition.

Six or seven large folio volumes, containing Leonardo's published manuscripts, are also shown. The volumes are opened at the chapters on "The Flying of Men," "Mechanical Wings," "The Birds and Navigation." Besides the printed text, all manuscripts are published also in facsimile. The originals are in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan and in the library of the French Academy in Paris.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1928



LINDY'S FLIGHT SPURS PLANE DESIGNERS

Planes of many varieties, displayed on a large model of the Boston airport, with hangars and repair shops are on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. The models of the planes and airport shown here were loaned to exhibit by F. Webster Wiggins, of Newton and Technology.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, S. MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

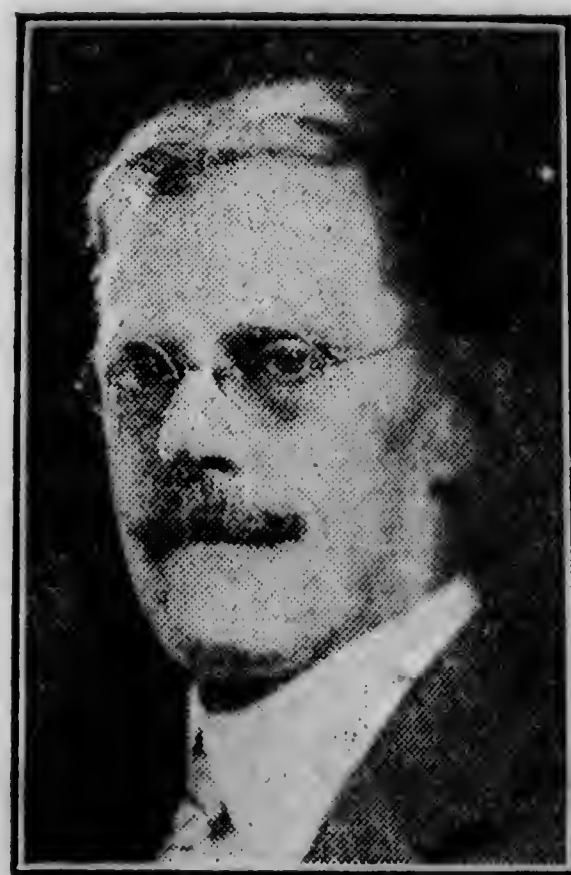
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1928

WILL TALK ON DEVOUT BOOKS

Frank W. Chase, Reference Librarian at Boston Public Library, to Give Illustrated Lecture on Rare Collections at Cathedral Monday

Rare books in the permanent collection of the Boston Public Library, known to only a small circle of Bostonians, will be described in an illustrated lecture by Frank W. Chase, reference librarian of the public library, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral Monday at 11 A. M. Mr. Chase's lecture, "Devoted Collectors of Devout Books in the Special Collection of the Boston Public Library," is one of the series arranged by the Cathedral committee on adult education.

Mr. Chase will describe three collections of books. One is the interesting library of editions of the English Book of Common Prayer, collected by Josiah H. Benton, a former president of the



(Photo by Bachrach)

Frank W. Chase

Boston Transcript, Jan. 25, 1928

British Publisher Surveys Boston and Its People

By Nelson C. Metcalf

NOT all Englishmen who come to this country see it through friendly eyes, however impartial their intent. Some of them are writers, some are lecturers. They go back to the old country and we often hear from them distorted views or see distorted word pictures of this "new" republic. They mean well but their background is different, they may have prejudiced their visit is generally too short for them to gain a proper estimate of this country, its people and its ways.

There are writers, however, who see more clearly than others and such a one is Sir James Owen of Exeter, England, who publishes several papers in Devonshire. It is probably because he is a journalist that he is a better analyst, that he writes with vigor and fairness, giving us the benefit of the doubt, when he is in doubt.

With Lady Owen, Sir James, spent several weeks last year traveling through the United States and Canada. He kept a diary and he published it in his paper, the *Exeter and Exonian*. "In Boston," writes Sir James, "we stayed at the Hotel Touaine, which is about equal to our best London hotels. We had a room seven stories up. There is much traffic in the streets. We had a trip around the city in a Blue car—a very interesting drive and our taximeter told the tale effectively. But, truth to tell, there is not much of Old Boston left. We saw the Old State House, the Old North Church, the Old South Meeting House and the home of Paul Revere, who did that notable ride to warn the Yankees of the approach of the British troops.

Amongst other places, we visited the Navy Yard and saw the Constitution, an old ship that corresponds to Nelson's Victory. She is now being restored by popular subscription."

A "Greatest Achievement"

Occasionally, however, Sir James sees something in Boston, which is startling. He writes, "On Boston Common, just behind the impressive memorial of the Civil War, is a mine—one of those huge eggs that used to float in our home waters, laid by German submarines. Upon a bronze plaque attached to this mine, one reads: 'A type of the 26,573 mines laid and swept in the mine barrier of the North Sea by the United States Navy during the World War, 1917-19. The greatest achievement of its nature recorded in all naval history.' The implication is clear. The World War extended only over the years that the United States fought and the United States Navy alone performed this 'greatest achievement'."

Sir James continues, however, in happier vein:

"There is much to admire and even to envy in Boston. State regulations forbid sky-scrapers, consequently the only really tall building is the Custom House tower. The rest of the city maintains a moderate elevation of ten or twelve stories. The buildings are well proportioned, the streets are clean, the people are well-dressed and prosperous. Of course, there are slums, and it is an irony of fate that Old Boston, rich with Revolutionary history, is now occupied by Italians. Their district is known as Little Italy, and its odors remind one of Naples, Palermo, or Genoa. The business parts of Boston are bustling, and traffic direction is as difficult as that of London almost. Paint duty officers stand on little square platforms, and at intervals, by means of colored lights, hold up all traffic to give pedestrians a chance to cross the street. There is much noise of hooters and whistles, and squeaking brakes.

"Bursting with Wealth"

"Boston is certainly a great city, modern to its finger tips, and bursting with wealth. Probably it has its high-brow, cultured quarter, it certainly has a noble street of book shops, but comparatively few of the ancient landmarks remain. We shall not forget Commonwealth avenue, a majestic broad thoroughfare, fifteen miles long, with two wide tracks, and a lawn-like expanse between. Trees and beautiful residences and blocks of flats lend it distinction.

"We strolled across the Common on Sunday and sat down to watch the citizens go by. They were all of the working class, some of them looked almost like a family by toil, and not a few were minus a finger, or had contracted joints. All were decently dressed in reach-me-down clothes of rather shabby material. But they did have a best suit, and most of them smoked cigars. Bright yellow boots and futuristic ties are evidently the fashion. People were feeding the pigeons, which are very tame.

"After a little rest at the hotel, we walked along to the Brunswick Hotel and joined the Royal Blue motor bus for a tour of picturesque Boston and Cambridge. The driver and conductor were both students. Everywhere these students are found—chauffeurs,

waiters, gardeners—doing any job that offers decent conditions and pay.

"Leaving the Brunswick Hotel we crossed Commonwealth avenue, 'commonly called "Millionaires Row," said the conductor. By way of contrast we presently turned into a comparatively dingy street. "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the home of the aristocracy of Boston." Evidently Millions and Society are not synonymous in Boston. At the Charles River crossed by a number of graceful bridges, we had our first view of the real Boston. The river curves, and the houses and buildings, of red brick, are a lovely background for the river, the green lawns and the trees. This stretch of river is the Helleny of America.

Harvard and Its Scholars

Across the bridge we were in Cambridge, a city of 120,000 people, without a daily paper. It is dominated by Harvard University, the oldest in America. We motored by many noble piles most of them in the Colonial style, all devoted to learning, and nestled behind ancient trees are the residences of the professors, the hostels of the students and administrative buildings. Harvard has an endowment of six million pounds, and pious benefactors (i. e., multi-millionaires) are constantly donating new buildings. I think Harvard and its equipment impressed me more with the wealth of the United States than anything I have yet seen. A university so equipped, so bountifully endowed ought to produce scholars. We stopped fifteen minutes to see the collection of glass models of plants and flowers in the University Museum. The forms and colors are exquisite. The plants look real, roots, leaves and flowers, and insects fertilizing them, and yet they are all made of spun glass.

"Resuming our ride, we saw the Harvard Coliseum, the sports ground, more schools, relics of the Revolution, the God's Acre immortalized by Longfellow, and circled round to Longfellow's own house, where his daughter still resides. Near the house is the site of the "Spreading Chestnut Tree." The cottage of the "Village Blacksmith" remains. About here there are many exquisite Colonial houses. These that belonged to the Tories (i. e., the British loyalists who fled before the Revolutionists) are still identified by their white chimneys with a black band on top.

"This city of Cambridge is full of memories of an age when culture was more esteemed than dollars.

"Leaving Cambridge we entered Brookline, the town of Boston's millionaires. There is one millionaire to every 150 of the population of Brookline. The entire area is reserved for residences, each in its own park-like grounds. As we returned to Boston we were shown the bridge upon which Longfellow is supposed to have stood at 'midnight when the clock was striking the hour.'

"We visited Boston's Public Library, perhaps the finest in America. It has famous fresco paintings by Sargent and Abbey. There are evidently two Boston, but it is significant that even the real Boston is prone nowadays to stress the millions of dollars that things cost, and to commend this or that because it is the biggest, or the grandest, of its kind in America—and if in America, then obviously in the whole world."

Thinking Aloud

These few extracts from Sir James's diary of his trip through the United States and Canada merely scratch the surface. He observed wherever he went and his commentaries on cities, citizens and characteristics are highly interesting. As a rule, he was undoubtedly friendly in his judgments and as a traveling companion he was delightful.

Under the heading "Thinking Aloud," Sir James sums up his comment on the United States in these words:

"It is very difficult to arrive at a reasoned conclusion about the United States, because one impression cancels another. There are so many sorts of Americans. There is the American of British stock, and the American of German, Irish and Central European stock; there is the cultured American who has read and traveled, and there is the American who knows little beyond his own home state, and whose reading is confined to the Yellow Press. There is the American who recognizes that world privileges imply world responsibility, and there is the American whose ideal is a monastic isolation from the world outside the American Continent. There is the American who has an affection for friendly faces, England. There is the American who respects the rights of other nations; there is the American who respects no rights save those of the dollar, who rams and booms and boasts, and triumphs on the sensibilities of foreigners whilst exhibiting a super-sensitiveness in regard to criticism directed against himself.

"For Americans, as individuals, I have respect and affection; we have been reared in their homes, we have enjoyed their gracious hospitality, we have a simple affection for their virtues, public and private. But collectively, the Americans appear to be difficult."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1928.

SEEK TO CLEAR UP BOSTON'S BOOK BAN

Booksellers Would Remove Veil
of Mystery Which at Present
Shrouds Censorship.

PUBLIC OPINION BACKS THEM

Legislative Committee to Hold
Hearings on Bills Designed to
Define Procedure.

By MARY LEE.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK
TIMES.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—With a list of some seventy books banned by a mysterious, almost mythical, "censor," Boston booksellers, backed by Boston public opinion, are at present mobilizing their forces for definite action to clear up the censorship situation. On Wednesday of next week they will plead their cause at a hearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the State Legislature, before which three bills are now pending which would change the present condition of affairs in the book-selling world. One of these bills, sponsored by the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants, would, by removing the matter of censorship from the municipal to the Superior Court, not only substitute an official and State-wide censorship for the present unofficial and secret one, but would throw the responsibility for the alleged obscenity of any book in question on the publisher or owner of the copyright rather than on the local bookseller or his salesman.

It is the matter of bringing censorship into the open which chiefly interests booksellers, and, incidentally, readers of books in Boston. For censorship, under the present system, has become a veritable bugaboo. No one is sure who the censor is. Nobody understands the reasons for his decisions. Nobody knows whether or not the violation of the taboo against certain books would actually mean prosecution or, if it did, whether it would be upheld in a court of law. Nevertheless, the mysterious "censor" is obeyed, and obeyed through what might almost be termed a panic of fear lest the salesman, not the owner of the shop or the publisher, might land in jail for two years. The District Attorney, it is said, has threatened to ask the court in future for jail sentences.

Mystery Surrounds Blacklist.

Go into a Boston bookshop and ask for a well-known and much-discussed book, such, let us say, as "Black April," by Julia Peterkin, or "From Man to Man," by Olive Schreiner, or Sherwood Anderson's "Dark Laughter." You will be told that they are banned.

"Banned by whom?" you ask.

"Well, by the censor. They're on the list."

"And who makes the list?"

To this question you get no answer. The names come on slips of paper, the bookshop people tell you, and they write them down. What do the slips of paper say? Nothing. Just the name of the book, written down, with no recommendation whatever. But they understand. Sometimes the names come in the form of a warning by the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants that the Watch and Ward Society have "inferred" them that such and such a book has passages in it which would be held by the courts to be in violation of the statutes.

Some of the bookshops throw these bits of paper in the waste basket. Others copy them down at the end of a long list. But most of them take the precaution of removing such books from their shelves, thereby entailing in some cases considerable financial loss. If you ask to see the list, they say they will gladly show it to you, and they proceed to hunt for it, to ask Miss So and So and Mr. Such and Such where in the world it is. But it is always lost. They are always sorry, and if you will ask the name of a particular book you want they can tell you whether or not it is on the list. But the list remains mysterious.

The Mystery Deepens.

Go to the District Attorney's office. They send you to Police Headquarters. Go to Police Headquarters Superintendent Michael H. Crowley, sitting heavily behind his desk, will assure you that if any books are being sold in Boston contrary to statute, he will proceed against them, the same as he would against any other breakers of the law. But as to the list—he doesn't want to talk about a list. He isn't an advertising agent for any publishers or booksellers.

At the Watch and Ward Society you are told that the Secretary, who handles such matters, is out of town, but that no list is ever given out.

And yet, there is "censorship." It prevails—an unknown, intangible terror to the booksellers, who are willing to sacrifice what one of them calculates has amounted to as much as \$150 a day, rather than take the chance of acquiring a criminal record, or going to jail for two years in order to find out whether somebody else's book is really corrupting to the morals of youth.

Only two books of the seventy on the unofficial list have been held to be obscene by a court: "The American Tragedy," which case is now on appeal, and "Oil." The other sixty-eight have been placed there because of somebody's private opinion. These private opinions are disseminated by the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants, somewhat mysteriously as to form because of the decision in the case of Mencken versus the Watch and Ward Society, in which the Court held it contrary to law to interfere with the legitimate rights to the sale of merchandise. How these private opinions are arrived at, is a matter of mystery. Some of them are evidently guesses on the part of the booksellers themselves that isolated passages in the books might be held to be obscene. Others are arrived at as the result of tips from the Police Department which, the officials of the Board of Trade explain, has been "exceedingly fair and kind" in the matter. Still others apparently come through the "be-

lief" of the Watch and Ward Society that the passages would be held illegal. A few Boston booksellers take the stand that the whole censorship situation is the result of a sort of moral panic which they characterize as "utterly ridiculous." The merchants, these booksellers say, have brought the situation on themselves by voluntarily withdrawing books before the police have taken action against them. The situation was precipitated, they aver, by the action last Spring of the Board of Trade when "Elmer Gantry" was declared to be obscene by the District Attorney. The following day the board sent the District Attorney a package of fifty-seven books which they declared to be just as bad. The District Attorney returned the package unopened, therewith abrogating an alleged "gentlemen's agreement" between his office, the Watch and Ward Society and the Booksellers' Committee under which censorship had been tacitly and harmlessly progressing for years.

From that time forward war was on. The booksellers voluntarily withdrew their doubtful books, and they have been withdrawing them ever since. As an official of the Boston Public Library remarked to this correspondent, Boston, as regards book censorship, "is in a perfectly nonsensical position."

Seeking a Remedy.

With a view to remedying this position, three bills are to be discussed before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the State Legislature this week. Under the first bill, introduced by Representative Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, the Governor would appoint a commission to study the censorship questions, thereby postponing the whole matter. The second, the so-called "Booksellers' Bill," is backed by the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants, the Watch and Ward Society, and has been advocated by several of the Boston newspapers. It would change the wording of the present law prohibiting the printing, publishing or selling of books "containing obscene, indecent or impure language" to "knowing it to contain" such language. This, the booksellers explain, would mean having been warned by the District Attorney's office. In other words, the old gentlemen's agreement under which no action was taken against a bookseller until he had been unofficially warned not to sell a book, would be written into the present law. This, booksellers say, would eliminate the present system of blind guessing. The Booksellers' bill would also change the method of procedure against obscene books. At present action is taken against the salesman. Under the new bill, action would be taken against the book, placing the responsibility for its obscenity with the publishers or holders of the copyright. The bill provides that the Attorney General, the District Attorney or any two adult citizens may file a complaint against a book with a Judge of the Superior Court. If the Judge upon a "summary examination of the book," finds cause, he may issue a temporary injunction against its sale and order the publisher or owner of the copyright to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. If the publisher or owner of the copyright fails to appear within sixty days, the book may be permanently barred without further procedure.

Transferring the Argument. In other words, the argument will be transferred from a matter between the Boston bookseller and the Municipal Court, to a matter between the publisher, usually a New York firm, and the Superior Court. The effect in Massachusetts will be to make the operation of the law State wide, whereas at present the decisions apply only in the county in which they are handed down. You may not buy "The American Tragedy," for instance, in Boston, nor can you find it at the Boston Public Library. But in Cambridge, ten minutes away by subway, you can not only buy it, but you will find three copies catalogued at the Widener Library, all of them in use.

The third bill to be discussed at the hearing is that introduced by Representative Henry L. Shattuck, and backed by the editor of a monthly magazine, the heads of two bookshops, and the officials of the Boston Public Library. This bill would not change the present procedure except in so far as it would provide that the entire context of a passage in question should be considered in determining the obscenity of a book. The Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants is preparing to oppose this bill, on the ground that it leaves the matter of censorship where it is at present, to the discretion of the police.

Among the books withdrawn from circulation by Boston booksellers at present under the so-called "ban of the censor," are: "The Wayward Man," by John Erskine; "Dark Laughter," by Sherwood Anderson; "High Winds," by Arthur Train; "Blue Voyage," by Conrad Aiken;

"The Irishman," by St. John Ervine; "What I Believe," by Bertrand Russell; "Circus Parade," by Jim Tully; "The American Caravan," by Move Over, by E. Pettit; "Oil," by Upton Sinclair; "From Man to Man," by Olive Schreiner; "Mosquitoes," by William Faulkner; "Pilgrims," by Edith Mannin; "Horizon," by Robert Corse; "The Sorrows of Elsie," by André Savignon; "Nigger Heaven," by Carl Van Vechten; "Power," by Feuchtwanger; "Twilight," by Keyserling; "Black April," by Julia Peterkin; "The American Tragedy," by Theodore Dreiser; "The World of William Cresswell," by H. G. Wells;

"Wine, Women and War"; "Manhattan Transfer," by John Dos Passos; "The Fruit of Eden," Gerard; "Count Bruga," Ben Hecht; "The Link," Brock; "Red Pavilion," Gunther; "Ariane," Anet; "The Captive," Bourdet; "Crazy Pavements," Nichols; "Young Men in Love," Michael Arlen; "In Such a Night," E. Deutsch; "The Starling," Doris Leslie; "Pretty Creatures," William Gerhard; "The Madonna of the Sleeping Car," Dekobra; "The End," Thorne Smith; "Tomok the Sculptor," Adelaide Eden Phillips; "The Plastic Age," Percy Marks; "The Hard Boiled Virgin," F. Newman; "The Rebel Bird," D. Patrick; "The Butcher Shop," J. Devening; "The Ancient Hunger," E. Greenberg; "Antennae," Herbert Footner; "The Marriage Bed," E. Roscoe; "The Beadle," P. Smith; "As It Was," H. T.; "Elmer Gantry," Sinclair Lewis; "Doomsday," Warwick Deering; "The Sun Also Arises," Hemingway; "Blended Kings," Kessel and Iswolsky; "Spread Circles," Ward; "Little Pitchers," I. Glenn; "Master of the Microbe," Robert W. Service; "E. J. Connelley," Hummel; "Cleopatra's Diary," Thompson, and "The Allingham," by May Sinclair. "The Revolt of Modern Youth," by Judge Ben Lindsey, was at on time on the list, but has been removed.

Etiquette Tips



Never engage in loud talking in a public library.

BOSTON TRAVELER JANUARY 28, 1928



The busiest room in the Boston Public Library, the "testing laboratory." Here all books submitted or bought for the library are read and inspected for literary and mechanical flaws. Those which pass the requirements of the library, bookbinding and printing censors, find their way to the general shelves and are circulated through the regular channels of the library. (Herbert)

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, FEB 1, 1928

BEGIN MOVEMENT FOR NEW LIBRARY IN ALLSTON

"Go Upstairs and You Find Directions Leading to a
Chinese Restaurant," Says Speaker

"It is safe to say that less than half the residents of Allston know where the branch library is located, and not more than 25 percent of the parents realize the surroundings and the handicaps under which the children and the librarian study and work." U. S. Harris told a group of men and women gathered at St. Luke's rectory, Allston, last evening to plan for a new branch library for the district.

"For eight years the library has been housed in a few rooms at Harvard and Brighton ave. There is nothing outside to show that there is a library there. Go up a flight of stairs and you find directions leading to a Chinese restaurant."

"After looking around and making some inquiries, or following a child or two, you may find yourself in the library. Books are ranged up the walls to the ceiling. For the small children it is difficult to see what the books are."

"Yet under all these handicaps the person in charge has to look after an average of perhaps 3000 persons a week. It is time certainly that Allston get a new branch library."

"Entitled to a New Library"

Mr. Harris had been planning to get a movement started to carry out this project and last night was the first meeting. He was elected chairman, after which he gave a list of all the clerical, literary, political, social and other organizations that have gone on record favoring the idea.

"Certainly it is a lamentable situation," Senator Martin Hays said. "Of course, Mayor Nichols when he realizes the conditions surrounding the library will be willing to do something to remedy them. But first get some concrete facts to present to him."

"Get some committees working to select a site. Decide upon what you think it is going to cost. Be united. Get the valuations of property when the library was first located down where it is, and then the present valuations showing what an enormous increase has been added to the city here."

"Outside of the business district where new hotels have been put up

recently I venture to state that no other section has contributed so much wealth to the city. So we are entitled to a new library."

"Councilors Dowling and Gallagher will be a great help in getting an appropriation through the City Council. This section has not got very much compared to other sections. Therefore, do not waste any time now, as the city has some money on hand that may be available."

Master Arthur E. Lincoln of the Washington Allston School, asked if it might not be possible to get a municipal building such as they have in other sections, part of which would be used for a library. In the discussion that followed it was the sentiment of most of those present that this would be too big a project, and would delay matters.

It was decided to have a committee get a list of all the branch libraries in the city, their cost, the size of each, and consider such as might be suitable to duplicate in Allston. Another committee will look over the district for a possible site that would be most convenient.

Petitions Circulated

Senator Hays suggested that if one of the new types were selected, it would be possible to use the same plans, and thereby save the cost of architects' fees, and this sum would pay for the land, or a large part of it.

A third committee will be headed by Councilors Dowling and Gallagher to call upon Mayor Nichols to stress the need of the new library. This committee will comprise the prominent residents of Allston, including pastors of all the churches and heads of all organizations.

At the suggestion of one of the men present, Chairman Harris is to make a list of all the City Councilors, and copies will be sent to each of the residents interested in the new library. The Allston people will be asked to write to the Councilors, whom they know, from other sections, requesting their aid when the matter comes up for a vote. Within the last few years, many residents of the district have moved there from about every other section.

Petitions also are being circulated through the district and many names have been secured already.

Back to Beadle's Dime Novels for Thrills

Collection at the Boston
Public Library Is
Highly Prized

By RUFUS BRUCE

At the Boston Public Library is a rare collection of priceless books, continues to exist unseen by the general public, and almost unknown.

There are certain early folios of Shakespeare's plays, printed in Latin and published soon after his death, not guarded under lock and key; a part of one of the largest and most important collections of Shakespeareana in the world.

MANY OF THEM NEVER
COULD BE REPLACED

There is a quaint set of Prymors from 1526 to 1557. There are noteworthy collections of early New England books, including the Bay Psalm Book, John Eliot's Bible, and early collections of letters and manuscripts by divines and other famous men of that period. There is the library that was once the property of President John Adams, and other special collections which could never be replaced.

Yet these collections, appreciated at their true worth only by scholars and students, cannot begin to be regarded with the same reverential respect and affection that is lavished upon a modest collection of paper-covered novels—Beadle's Dime Novels, to be exact, which were presented to the library in 1924 by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien of New York city. Here, preserved as carefully as the rarest first editions, you will encounter all of your boyhood heroes again without having to sneak out behind the woodshed or stuff the forbidden book under the sheets.

No apology is necessary for placing Deadwood Dick, Buffalo Bill, Denver Duke, Broadway Billy and other chandestine heroes upon the same shelves with those in classic lore. Dime novels as published by Beadle and Adams formed interesting by-ways in the development of American literature. Abraham Lincoln liked them. He is said to have preferred "Mammy Guinea" to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The late President Wilson said they were "excellent literature."

Years have passed, yet among you fellows old enough to be my father and my grandfather who does not thrill when he recalls some of the most exciting passages in Buffalo Bill's "The Prairie Pilot, or the Phantom Spy," as the hero interrupts a marriage being performed in a distant fort surrounded by hostile Redskins:

"Entering the door, he forced himself through the surprised crowd, and called out in a voice loud and ringing:

"Hold! This marriage is a sacrilege! That man is Captain Ralph, the young chief of the outlaws!"

"A wild cry from Ida, a bitter imprecation from Rafael Randolph and cries of surprise filled the room.

"Then, above all, we heard the clear voice of Bravo Bob—the god above."

Don't you remember how they sought to put him under arrest on a false charge? But the brave scout was equal to them.

"Back! Back! I say, or before God, some of you shall die," and, with a revolver in each hand, Prairie Pilot backed from the room, spring out of the cabin and the next moment had flung himself upon his trusty steed and was flying away like the wind, leaving behind a scene of wildest tumult."

Usually it was just at that time we were discovered. Either your mother came upon you unawares or called from downstairs that it was time for you to put out your light and go to sleep. Poor, dear, worried mothers and misguided fathers! How many old readers of The Herald were probably taken out into the barn and subjected to severe physical and mental anguish on account of these novels.

Times have changed, and public sentiment has changed with it. What few of those novels escaped the kitchen stove are now being eagerly sought by enthusiastic collectors to be saved for the coming generations. The Boston Public Library prizes this collection as it is one of the very few extant. Although small it is representative and contains many familiar titles, such as Buffalo Bill's "Secret Service Trail," "The Phantom Spy," "The Lone Hand," "The Man with Sand," "The Centipede's Lone Hand," "Kinkadee Karl, the Mountain Scourge," or "Wipin' Out the Sin."

It was with a real glow of anticipation that The Herald man slipped away from business the other afternoon, to caping several interviews, and speaking up to Barton Tucknor Hall in company with S. A. Chevalier of the Public Library, went back to those glorious vistas of romance via the dime-novel route—to those days when Redskins roamed and brave-hearted soldiers fought the western plains.

While waiting for the attendant to return with the collection, Mr. Chevalier explained how Erasmus Beadle came to do so much to perpetuate and clothe in print the deeds of the American pioneers through his dime novels. He originated more than 31 various "epic" series of these popular books, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals in all sizes, bound in blue, brown, orange, tan, yellow, red, buff, in various combinations of these colors as well as in plain black and white. Most of them had dramatic illustrations on the title-page portraying some great crisis in the story. All were written in a style which appealed to the popular fancy. The first of the original "Dime Novels" were published during the summer of 1860 in orange covers. Success was assured from the early start. The edition grew to vast proportions.

Then came the civil war. The soldiers could not get enough of these dime novels. They read them as rapidly as they came off the press and could be sent South. As soon as our man finished reading the little book he passed it on to another, and then another, until the books were literally

were read and women liked them. In dramatic form, the story of the struggles, dangers and adventures of the pioneers from the death of George Washington to the death of William G. Patton of Maine.

The attendant returned and laid the collection in front of the reporter. These were stories dealing with Boston and the American revolution, tales of the Pilgrims, others of New York. But the most fascinating are the novels dealing with life on the plains, where bullets banged, arrows whizzed, and brave men "bit the dust." He opened one of Buf-

allo Bill's "Alkali Dan, the Game Chicken of Texas, or The Smash-Up in the No-World Kingdom," as well as "Rustler Rube, the Round-Up Detective, or the Big-Horn Valley Double Disaster." Then there was Will S. Gidley of Springfield, George W. Browne of Manchester, N. H., and William G. Patton of Maine.

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Old drawing on Beadle's Dime Library, published in 1891.

allo Bill's earlier attempts, "The Prairie Pilot." It commenced with plenty of action. The Pilot had seen the phantom spy, a spectre horse and rider, fleeing on the plains, and had rushed in pursuit. Strange stories had been told of this phantom horse and rider who were certain to bring death and bloodshed to those who had seen them.

But the Pilot, brave man that he was, defied superstition, and "like the very wind the Phantom Spy and the Prairie Pilot were borne over the prairie by their fleet steeds, the pursued steadily gaining upon the pursuer."

"Come, Racer, you must mend your pace, or yonder fleet animal

will run you out of sight," cried Prairie Pilot, and encouraged by his master's voice, the noble steed bounded forward with renewed exertion and steadily began to gain upon the phantom horse and rider."

ALL THE LOVELY HEROINE!

The white horse stumbles and falls, and we are introduced to one of the heroines of this stirring tale.

"The face was lovely, bronzed by exposure, and every feature perfect, while the eyelids were fringed by the longest dark lashes. The feet were small and dressed in white canvas shoes; upon her tiny hands she wore buckskin gloves, and her head was encircled by a white veil of lightest material."

Buffalo Bill was not a bad pucker. He liked his heroines young, virtuous and beautiful. And, as for the heroes who captivated the readers of that period, Prairie Pilot was "six feet tall, as straight as a lance, and with a form denoting great strength and activity, while his every motion was graceful. He was clad in a handsome suit of dressed buckskin, skilfully worked with beads and quills; his fringed leggings were stuck in the tops of cavalry boots, the heels of which were armed with huge silver spurs of the Mexican pattern. His face was shaded by a broad sombrero, encircled by a silver cord, and a heavy, silken beard of dark brown concealed his lower features and fell down to his belt." How would such a heroister with a modern day thapper?

But Prairie Pilot was a man and detested all evil. Through chapter after chapter he defies his enemies until the final one, and the arch villain quies with the voice of his accuser ringing in his ears passed from life into death.

"DIME SONG BOOKS"

Of special interest in this collection are some of the "Dime Song Books," containing 60 or 70 of the ballads of that period. Most of them have now been forgotten. Perhaps it is better so when one reads title such as "Grease the Griddle, Birdie, Darling," "She Was Clerk in a Candy Store," "Go It While You're Young," "The Butcher's Daughter," "She Wore Her Life Away," and hundreds of others revealing more or less an artificial sentimentality, a tolerance of crime and vulgarity, a worship of alcohol, and a laxity of morals.

In direct contrast to the novels dealing with the West after the civil war is a story of early New England during the period of the revolt of 1693 against the tyranny of Gov. Andrew Bellingham against authentic historic events is the love tale of Ruth Margery and Capt. Cameron.

The story of the nation lies in these paper-bound books up in the Boston Public Library. Deadwood Dick ride forever in the hearts of those who knew him; Buffalo Bill is the eternal guardian of the plains, the rescuer of the maiden in distress; and the heroic heart will always thrill to those hazardous days not so long ago when—

"The stalwart hero, surrounded by his enemies, did not despair. He reached for his trusty six-shooter. Spats of flame punctuated the darkness, and six more Redskins bit the dust."

Inside Story of the Public Library by Reporter Who Views Labyrinths

Much More to Copley Sq.
Institution Than 30
Miles of Shelves

By LOWELL AMES NORRIS

This is the inside story of the Boston Public Library.

For some reason or another this story has remained untold, although the library in Copley square has now been open for more than a quarter century.

MILES OF PASSAGEWAYS BENEATH THAT ROOF

Just beneath the tiled roof are miles of passageways faintly lit by dimly glowing incandescent lamps, with here and there a patch of subdued daylight. These passageways wind and twist, now over the top of Bates hall and the galleries of the fine arts department, now turning across dark, yawning abysses, around corners, up ladders and over bridges suggestive of the labyrinth said to exist under the Paris Opera House.

Tucked away from the public on the top story is a perfectly equipped printing plant with a complete bindery, whose front windows overlook Copley square. Underneath the marble floor of the foyer leading up to the magnificent staircase other artisans toil. There are an electrical laboratory, a carpenter shop and a paint shop. The entire structure is honeycombed with secret stairways, while book lifts and employee elevators are almost everywhere. Least of all is it generally known that there exists a recreation room, where employees gather during odd leisure moments to enjoy a quiet smoke and perhaps a game of cards.

The whole secret is out now. Last week, at the suggestion of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, a Herald reporter was taken on a tour of the building by Frank H. Chase, reference librarian. Every nook and corner was explored from the "rabbit hole" next to the roof to the cave of the roaring winds under Copley square, adjacent to the subway. It was a new experience, full of surprises.

The two left the administration office, climbed a short flight of stairs leading to one of the low-studded book floors, turned a narrow passage, climbed some more stairs, and emerged behind the librarian's desk in the fine arts department, walked back to the exhibition room, turned again into one of the rear alcoves and climbed another flight of stairs to the narrow alcove balcony, and paused beside a small door which was set into the paneling.

"By the way," said Mr. Chase, as he fumbled in his pocket for his bunch of keys, "have you ever read 'Alice in Wonderland'?" The reporter nodded. "You remember Alice followed the rabbit down the rabbit-hole into a strange and unknown land by many and devious twists. So folks here for much the same reason call this the Rabbit-Hole."

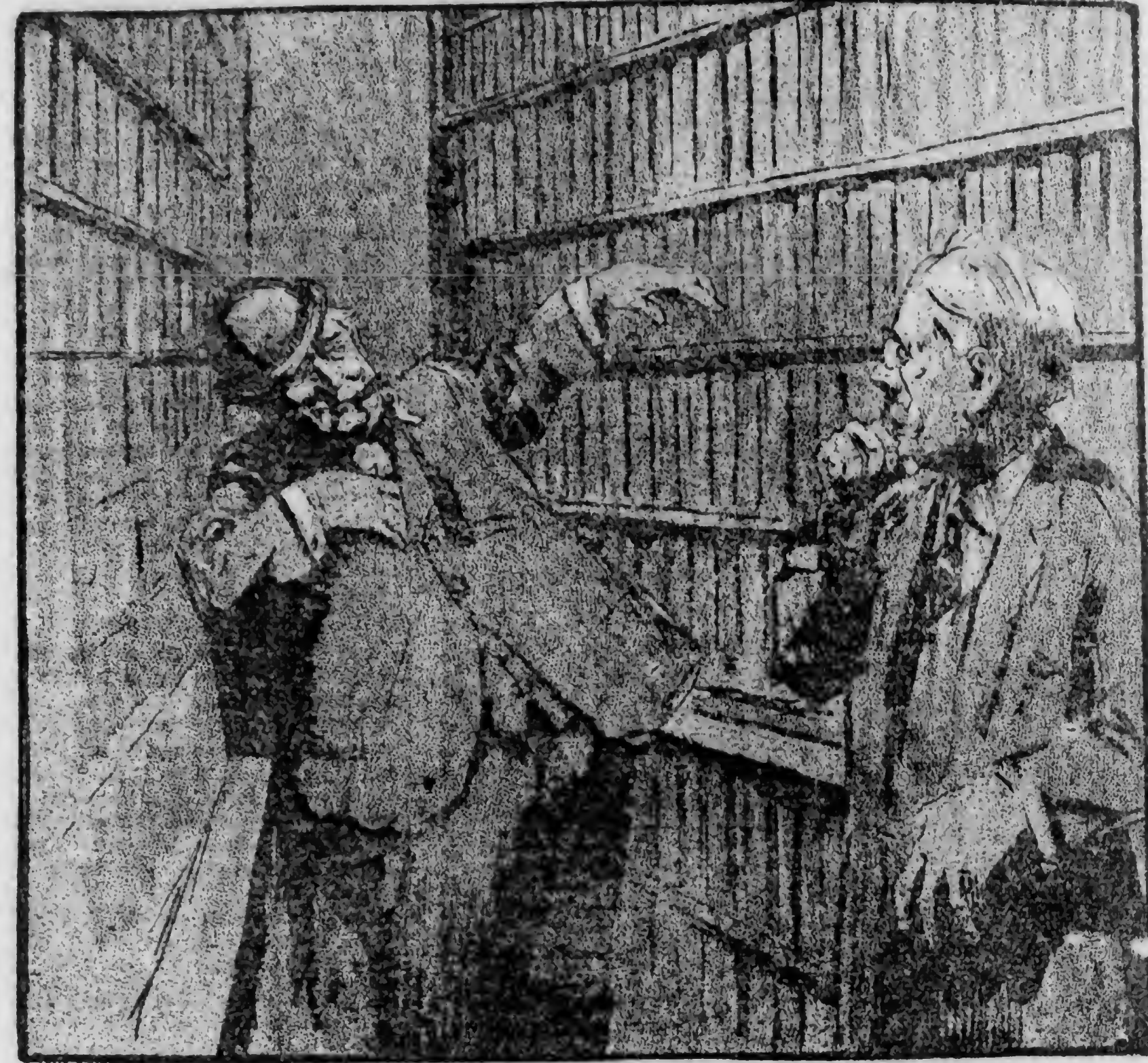
He inserted a small key into the lock and the door swung open upon a dark passage. The two entered and the door closed behind them. The reporter had left that part of the Boston Public Library he had known since boyhood and was behind the scenes in the world of books.

Up a narrow flight of stairs wedged in between two unfinished faces of stone he was guided, across an iron bridge, wooden-planked, into a space where strange, gray fantastic shapes loomed in a darkness lighted only by dimly burning lamps.

"We're over the exhibition room in the fine arts department," said Mr. Chase. "That huge iron inverted funnel over there with the long oblong opening at the top is the eye of the dome. Through it you can peer down unseen into the room."

They climbed more steps and stopped before a closed, steel-shielded door which Mr. Chase pushed open. On a dusty table under northern skylights were several old box cameras of a generation ago. "This is a photographic studio," the librarian continued. "It's got the proper lighting and has a well equipped dark room. It hasn't been used for a good many years and the public has forgotten its existence, if it ever knew it."

More stairs twisting in the semi-darkness, and the reporter found himself on a long, narrow runway with iron railings, overlooking the curved iron-barreled vault covering the top of Bates hall. Here alongside other passages leading through narrow swinging fire-doors, huge galvanized iron pipe



There, wedged between the bookcases, was a well dressed man.

sprawled into the gloom in all directions. Now and then barely outlined in the dim light could be seen inverted retorts of strange and grotesque forms. Mr. Chase explained that this was the old ventilating system installed at the time the building was constructed. Some of it has not been used for many years; now all of it is gradually being put back into condition as rapidly as funds permit and an air-washing machine is being installed over the hall, in which lectures, motion pictures and university extension courses are held.

More stairs, now a ladder with rope railing more narrow planking under the tiled roof, ducking under steel girders, through a low door, down a bridge, more circular stairs, and back into the long trustees' gallery extending the entire length of the southern end in the fine arts department. A brief pause was made beside the invaluable collection of steel engravings depicting the work of the great masters by Cardinal Tosti now stored away in dust-proof drawers in a little alcove.

Plunging again behind the scenes, down through low book floors and into long passages lined with books in the rear of Barton Ticker hall. It was in one of these passages where Mr. Chase, then in charge of the third floor, got what promised to be the shock of his life some years ago on the day when Boston was celebrating the election of a new mayor.

"These passages were dark in those days because there was no central lighting system and we only used the hand-lamps whenever they were needed. One of the boys approached me late in the afternoon and told me to come as quickly as I could to the rear of the reading room off Ticker. I followed him down these passages, all in darkness, until finally we stumbled into a part where a small electric light bulb burned feebly."

"There wedged between two shelves was the body of a well-dressed man, lying partially on the floor and against one of the book-shelves. In some way he had wandered past me and lost himself in this maze of passages. It was warm, and he was well under the influence of liquor. For a time I worked over him while the boy went to get some police officers."

"The three of us managed at last to bring him out into the air, where he recovered sufficiently to sit up. One of the officers suggested taking him to the

station house. The drunken man tried to draw himself up with dignity.

"I guess—hic—you folks don't know whom—hic—I am," he remonstrated. "You ain't going to arrest me. I voted for ———. 'N he's a r'i. Hurray for the major!" and he relapsed into unconsciousness. The two policemen grinned, and let him go."

Up in this same department is the alcove dedicated to the memory of the officers and men of the 29th Massachusetts volunteer infantry who were killed or died of wounds received in the civil war. A little further along is the simple desk where Nathaniel Bowditch, author of the "Practical Navigator," worked in his home at 8 Oldis place.

Moments were passing, and the two hurried on. There was a brief peep into the statistical department presided over by Chief Horace L. Wheeler, there was a glimpse into the periodical room, and a few pleasant words with Francis J. Hannigan, the assistant in charge. A few more moments in the old newspaper rooms occupying two floors, where William J. Bliss produced early copies of Boston papers and news letters which have been preserved from early colonial days.

Down another flight, past busy electricians and painters into the cellar, a glimpse into the carpenter shop, the electrical shop and the printers' shop, where all equipment used by the library and its 32 branches gets sent occasionally for repair and renovation.

Down into the engine room, and through into the cave of the winds, where the air used in ventilation comes roaring through before ascending into the various portions of the building. More doors, low-arched vaults, more doors—an employee baling waste paper by a single electric lamp-socket on which hangs a faded Christmas wreath; the dynamo-room where 100-horse power is generated, furnishing electric power for light, elevators and machinery in the various shops.

And then upstairs again. A brief visit with Editor Currier, supervisor of the 32 branch libraries; a peep into the traveling library where books are held for shipment to the various branches. Up another flight of stairs, through a door marked private. Still on the first floor. Here in a little room overlooking the courtyard all new books are received and rebound before they are put into circulation. Every book is ripped from its binding, strengthened, and re-

bound, making it good for 60 circulations. Instead of only five or six if it was not done. Last year over 800 new books were bound in this manner.

Back through more doors. Elevator to the third floor. The printshop and bindery. Francis White Lee, chief of the printing shop, rose from a linotype and advanced to meet the visitors. He showed his equipment with pardonable pride. There are three linotype machines, three job presses and a cylinder press. There are linotype fonts of type for the Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Russian, Armenian and Syriac languages. All of the foreign types have been donated. Here are printed bulletins, catalogues, circulars, and even books upon order.

Just beyond the printery is the bindery. Here books and other publications are bound and maps are mounted. Although the New York Public Library recently announced with considerable gusto that they had inaugurated a new experiment in rebinding books in colored cloths, this has been done with great success for some years at the Boston library. All of the more valuable books are rebound in leather. All book titles are stamped on in gold leaf, which comes in specially prepared rolls 6 1/2 feet in length.

Down some more stairs, through some more passages, and then Mr. Chase unlocked a door and threw it open. Inside was a room furnished in white and gold, paneling of the French empire period. A huge marble fireplace filled one end of the room. There was a large table in the center, and several small tables backed up against the wall.

"This is the one room which Stanford White designed for the library," Mr. Chase said. "This paneling was taken from the walls of an old French chateau and brought to America. That old fireplace came out of some other palace which is unknown, and the original coat-of-arms which decorated each side is also a mystery. Stanford White loved this room and put his best effort into it. We use it as the treasurer's room."

Mr. Chase glanced at his watch. "Well," he said, "I guess you've got all there is to know now."

And so here it all is—the inside story of the library that houses a 30-mile bookshelf.

SOCIAL UNION GIVES CONCERT AT LIBRARY

The second in the series of four concerts given under the auspices of the music committee of the Boston Social Union took place last evening in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Copley sq., when a varied program of instrumental classics was given by faculty members of the Settlement Music Schools, and music departments of settlement houses of Greater Boston.

The program opened with three movements from the Cesar Franck Quintette, played by Gertrude Marshall Witt and Ruth Collingbourne, violinists; Edith Jewell, violist; Eleanor Diemer, cellist; and Elsie S. Currier, pianist, representing the South End Music School. The Bach Suite in E was played by Irene Forte of the All Newton Music School. Loretta Laurienti of the Boston Music School Settlement was heard in arias from Massenet and Leoncavallo, Wagner's "Tristan," and two French songs by Mamey.

Cecile Forest and Alice MacDowell, representing the Beverly Farms Music School, played selections by Brahms, Sarasate and Boulanger. The program closed with three selections by MacDowell, Grainger and Mendelssohn, played by Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, representing the Elizabeth Peabody House.

In the afternoon a capacity audience enjoyed the program given by W. E. McDaniel 2d of the faculty of New York University, featuring the odes of the poet Horace, arranged to musical settings of ancient and modern composition. R. G. Appel assisted at the piano. A number of odes were set to music of the 16th Century; some to music composed by Reynaldo Hahn, Rudolf Zwiltscher, and odes 5, 30 and 36 from Book 1, of Odes of Horace, were set to McDaniel's compositions.

Boston Herald

Feb 18 - 1928

There is a "cave of winds" in the Boston Public Library, and a "rabbit hole" and many other secret labyrinthine passages which a Sunday Herald man successfully negotiated under expert guidance and learned many interesting things about.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1928

NATIONAL LEADER WILL SPEAK

Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, Will Describe the Organization's Country-Wide Work

Librarians and all interested in the public library movement are invited by the director of the Boston Public Library, Charles F. D. Belden, to attend a lecture which will be given by Carl H. Milam of Chicago, general secretary of the American Library Association, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Monday at 9 A. M. Mr. Milam will take for his topic "The Work of the American Library Association."

Mr. Chase glanced at his watch. "Well," he said, "I guess you've got all there is to know now."

And so here it all is—the inside story of the library that houses a 30-mile bookshelf.

MUSIC COURSE AT LIBRARY

Pupils to Use Cardboard Keyboards

An unusual course in music will begin next Saturday evening at 7:30 in the hall of the Boston Public Library, having as its subject "Playing the Piano." The class is open to all adults, including those who have never sounded a note on an instrument.

Margaret Anderson, associate editor of the *Post*, a teacher and lecturer of some reputation and inventor of the method to be set forth, will be the instructor of this course, which she has already given several times to large groups in New York.

While it is not possible to provide a piano for each class member, everyone enrolled will be given a cardboard reproduction of the piano keys. In this way the class members will be able to follow the instructor as she illustrates on the piano and will, in addition, be able to get manual practice of a valuable sort.

Miss Anderson says that at the end of the course every member should be able to play simple pieces and, after some individual effort, should be able to interpret any ordinary composition not too involved. No extravagant claims are advanced, however. The method, in short, consists of eliminating the practice exercises as much as possible and setting the class member almost entirely on music with a theme. This is desirable to the direct method of teaching foreign languages and the short way of learning to run a typewriter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1928

Play The Cardboard? Way to Teach Piano

Paper Takes the Place of Keys for Those Who Don't Own Instrument

New methods of instruction are continually making obsolete old terms. The latest phrase to be supplanted is, "Try this over on your piano."

In the language of the pupils enrolled in the Playing the Piano course, held every Saturday in the Boston Public Library, the slogan becomes, "Try this over on your cardboard," and one may, perhaps, be excused for wondering if, in time, the pupils will speak familiarly of chords in "F minor cardboard," or the "C major cardboard scale," while presumably a cardboard arpeggio may be expected to produce a rippling sound.

All this is by way of saying that Margaret Anderson, instructor of the University Extension course, sponsored by the Boston Public Library, has developed a system of musical instruction whereby those enrolled will be given a cardboard reproduction of the piano keys to enable them to apply, in a practical way, the lessons demonstrated on the piano.

Miss Anderson says this course should equip the students to play simple pieces in a short time, as well as to enable those who have no piano to obtain much valuable practice.

Fortunate Bangor

Consider the case of the public library which adorns the slope of one of the numerous hills of the good old city of Bangor on the Penobscot. Especially let librarians and the trustees of public libraries consider the case, and then turn green with envy. That library, which is beautifully housed and splendidly administered, has so much money coming in annually for the purchase of books that it is seriously embarrassed and will have to appeal to the courts for relief in the near future. The case lacks little of being unique in the American public library system, though the Forbes Library in Northampton, Mass., is in much the same situation.

From several funds which public-spirited people have given the Bangor library—one of them no less than \$500,000—it has an income of more than \$30,000 annually for the purchase of new books. That is at least half a dozen times the sum that public libraries in most communities the size of Bangor—about 30,000 people—have available for the same purpose. It is far more than is needed for that particular item in the library budget. On the same basis, the public library of Boston would have at least \$1,000,000 yearly to spend for books, instead of the \$150,000 now available for that purpose. A very small part of the Boston library's income for books or other purposes is derived from funds, for somehow the generous people of this city have strangely neglected their splendid public library. The situation is a striking contrast to that in New York where the library has the income of funds amounting to \$16,000,000.

The embarrassment of the Bangor institution lies in the restriction of its funds. It is possible to stretch the terms of the gifts enough to make part of the income available for the rebinding of used books and for magazine subscriptions, but hardly for purposes of administration or maintenance. Hence the likelihood that the courts will have to do for the funds what the donors themselves could have foreseen the growth of the funds or the developments that the years have brought. The situation carries its lesson to those bequeathing their fortunes to worthy institutions or causes. Rigid restrictions are certain to bring difficulties as the years pass, but there is not the slightest danger that our public libraries will ever have too much money for general purposes.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1928

WILL LECTURE ON GERMANY

John George Bucher to Speak in the Boston Public Library

"Germany's Germany" is the subject of an address to be given by John George Bucher, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C., in the Boston Public Library tomorrow evening at eight o'clock.

BUILDERS OF LIFE

I—The Age of Beauty

By JAMES H. POWERS



How the Drama Was Born— Prometheus Bound



THERE have been but four supremely great dramatists, and three of them—Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides—were Greeks of the 5th century, B. C. The fourth was Shakespeare. Even as the ever-fertile-minded people of ancient Hellas created the drama itself out of experiments born at the religious festivals of the wine god, Dionysus, so Aeschylus, the first of the Hellenic masters of the stage, gathered together all these early experiments in choric dancing, song and recitation, gave them new meanings and power, and set the lyrical drama at last on its feet as one of the superb and enduring art forms.

Had he done only this, his fame would have been considerable, but he did more. As he recreated the earlier dramatic practices of the Greeks, giving the drama definiteness of form and wider, grander possibilities, he himself poured into the creation that had grown in his hand the wine of such magnificent thought and poetry that he, more than either of his two immediate successors, has become the inspiration of poets during more than a score of centuries. It was his play, "Prometheus Bound," that inspired Shelley to write his own masterpiece of dramatic lyricism, "Prometheus Unbound."

This dramatic poet, like the typical Athenian he was, contended for the great dramatic prize at Athens before he was 25, and, failing, he pegged away, year in and year out, for 16 years, till he won. During the interval, while continuing to write glorious dramas, he served in the great Persian war which unrolled its fateful progress from Marathon to Plataea. Again, like the typical Greek of his times, he traveled widely, visiting the isles from Asia Minor to Sicily. And all the while he was devoting unending effort to the perfecting of the new art form to which he had dedicated his genius.

The theatre for which Aeschylus wrote, between the years 499 B. C. and 456 B. C., was an unusually interesting institution. Every March, at Athens, all the poets who could write plays submitted their works to the judges preparing the festival of Dionysus. From these the judges chose three authors, each of whom had to proffer a complete cycle of plays.

At daybreak, on the day of the dramatic prize competition, an audience of about 20,000 thronged the theatre, where they remained till darkness made further open air productions impossible. Each brought a



Prometheus—from the mural painting by Puvion de Chavanne, Boston Public Library—Courtesy of the Library Associates

cushion to soften the seat on the hard benches. After the three authors had presented their plays, the audience and the judges voted the prizes.

Of the seven plays of Aeschylus that have come down to us from his many works (he wrote more than 70 plays), "Prometheus Bound" is probably the noblest. The very theme is unsurpassably lofty, for it is nothing less than the defiance of Heaven by the Titan, Prometheus, and his punishment by Zeus for bringing fire to human kind. It is a story of the will's power to resist suffering and persecution for the service of the human need for knowledge; a picture of the eternal experience of those who give greatly for the liberation of life, who bravely reject compromises, that light may grow in the darkness.

Prometheus has stolen the fire from Heaven and has opened the secrets of nature and life to man, that man may rise from the bogs of hate and brutish ignorance and claim his heritage. For this, the fire bearer is shackled, by order of Zeus, to a cliff, there to hang for centuries while a vulture tears out his vitals—which ever renew themselves. Though the pain is tremendous, Prometheus never wavers. It is better, he declares, to endure all this, than to betray man and keep him from growth in wisdom and knowledge about his world and himself.

In magnificent choruses, the motive is strengthened. At last the wavering and doubting chorus itself throws compromise to the winds and takes its stand beside the sufferer as his partisan. The action is spread over centuries of time. The play ends amid the crash, roar and quake of the world, under the thunderbolts of the vengeful King of Heaven.

"Prometheus Bound" is a drama saturated with the sufferings of the human heart, dyed by hungry human doubts and curiosity. Aeschylus, by sheer force of his genius, carries the subject through fear to compassion and love on wings of a dauntless courage. He Titanize's life's struggle for emancipation from hate and denial

EDITORIALS BY THE PEOPLE

On Saturdays the Traveler opens its editorial columns to the discussion of interesting and timely topics through signed articles by representative citizens.

What Signifies the Rapid Growth of Adult Education?

Education a Life-Long Process

By JAMES A. MOYER

State Director, University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education

ADULT education has grown because our people have come to realize that education cannot stop short at graduation from school and college, but must be a life-long process. Modern life is complex and modern man is constantly facing new situations. As these situations often have technical aspects and sub-surface causes, they must be formally studied to be understood.

We cannot doubt that the attractiveness of our educational courses for adults has speeded up the natural tendency toward self-improvement. Leaders in adult education seem to realize that the aspirations of the people for education and their choices of subjects for study are wholesome and sound. It has, therefore, been possible with increasing confidence to give the people what they want. The result has been a flexibility in procedure and offering that has met with a wide response.

Undoubtedly, the urge for greater proficiency in one's daily work has been a factor in the phenomenal growth of adult education, especially for immigrants from foreign-speaking countries. Rapidly changing industrial conditions, especially in New England, have made it increasingly apparent that industrial safety lies in having considerable numbers technically and artistically educated. Employers generally have approved in material ways the tendency of their employees to study subjects that will add to their proficiency and usefulness. It should not be understood, however, that the vocational impulse has had undue weight; an impartial observer cannot help detecting a cosmic urge toward the satisfaction of intellectual and spiritual wants.

An Urge to Remove Limitations

By JOSEPH F. GOULD

Director of Evening and Summer Schools, City of Boston

THE rapid growth of adult education, cultural, vocational, trade, and Americanization, generally speaking is merely an expression of the trend of the present in meeting the needs of society with its diversified interests and relationships. Specifically it signifies the recognition by a large adult population of its limitations evidenced as a result of actual contact with the world which has revealed a vital need for definite training to eliminate existing deficiencies.

An actual voluntary enrollment of 17,389 in Boston's public evening schools and afternoon adult classes is one striking proof of the need for and appreciation of the program of adult education which is really an acknowledgement of the relation of education to progress as revealed by the growing demands of business and professional organizations for greater educational preparation as a primary requisite for promotion to better positions of greater responsibility.

The home-making program of adult education for women is an answer to the statement that too often woman's education ceases at marriage at a time when she is assuming larger responsibilities of a nature vital to the nation itself which is as strong as the individual homes of which it is composed. Thus the woman in the home, the teacher in the school, the worker in industry, the clerk in the office, the nurse in the hospital, the applicant for civil service appointment, all feel the need of additional training and assistance to cope with problems unforeseen during their early educational training. Others seek cultural courses to broaden and supplement vigorous, practical lives that have earned deserved success from years of effort.

In short, adult education is the answer of our democracy to its actual or prospective citizens who did not or could not take full advantage of the opportunities of public education in their pre-adult life by providing additional educational assistance to meet the needs of their daily adult life.

Demand Is Both Vocational and Cultural

By HARRY W. TYLER

Head of Mathematics Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Secretary, American Association of University Professors

ADULT education may aim either at vocational efficiency or at the better use of leisure time for cultural purposes. In the case of men the former aim is likely to predominate; in the case of women, the latter.

From the vocational standpoint some of the situations that frequently arise are, first, the man whose chance of promotion in an industry is limited by lack of proper training; second, the man who becomes a victim of industrial changes which may involve the seeking of a new occupation; third, the man who has never had vocational education and finds himself therefore limited in the choice of occupation. The needs of these various groups are more or less effectively met by one or more of the following agencies. Correspondence schools are essentially on a commercial basis—profitable to their managers and sometimes to their clients, but such long-range teaching requires great skill and is necessarily limited in the results. Evening courses are conducted by many of our higher institutions, and in Massachusetts by the state department of education.

For an ambitious student of robust physique, it is possible to overcome the handicap of inadequate vocational training in this way, but the physical and mental strain are apt to be rather severe. A good illustration of possibilities in this direction is afforded by the Lowell Institute School for Industrial Foremen, conducted for many years by members of the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with programs in mechanical and electrical engineering and building construction. In regard to other opportunities my personal information is more limited.

On the cultural side the opportunities offered in our metropolitan district are remarkably abundant and too numerous to mention. The increasing public interest in opportunities of both kinds is an encouraging fact.

Independent Thinking

By JAMES WALLACE LEES

Director, Lincoln Institute, Northeastern University

TO ME the movement signifies the following things. Our present industrial system offers little or nothing to the mind of the worker, and has caused dissatisfaction to those who are mentally alert. People are coming to realize permanent values, and are overcoming "jazzitis," "motoritis," and "dollaritis"; they recognize that what they formerly thought was education was the mere acquisition of facts, and that an education which pretended to prepare for life—a sort of "pedagogical purgatory"—in reality did no such thing. It indicates the spread of democratic ideas in that persons are insisting that they are individuals and that they be so treated. It means that they are throwing off the shackles of tradition, where tradition delays advancement, and are bringing to bear on religious, social, economic, and political questions a spirit of searching inquiry and intellectual sincerity that is the essence of true scholarship. It signifies independent thinking and the abolition of herd-mindness. The people are no longer willing to take their opinions or beliefs second-hand, either from the press or from public leaders, with the consequent reduction in the danger from propaganda. Lastly, if we keep this movement free from commercialism and over-organization (for its greatest merit lies in its spontaneity) its spread will result in producing adults who are able to think and decide for themselves and will have the inclination to do so, who will approach new questions or new situations open-mindedly, who will abolish ignorance by investigation, who will abandon their prejudices and play their part as socially efficient citizens, realizing their responsibilities to society.

Continued from preceding page.

The Library as an Educator

By CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

Director, Boston Public Library; Director, State Division of Public Libraries

THERE is widespread interest today in adult education. People are waking up to the idea that formal instruction is not enough. Education should be a life-long process. Millions of adults in the United States are already taking courses of one sort or another for the purpose of increasing their powers, economic, cultural or spiritual; millions more are ready for new educational opportunities.

As never before, the use of print is being emphasized for self-development and the public libraries have become laboratories of the adult education movement. They are recognized as the essential fountains of learning for the community. Their service is being reorganized to meet the charming and growing needs of each man and woman; this educational service is at once individual, flexible and continuous.

With the realization of its new responsibility the public library has discovered the need of a special official to direct the reading of the adult students who are crowding upon it. A professor, a student, and a library are all that is requisite for the most advanced university course. Similarly the trained reference assistant, now coming to be called a readers' adviser, the inquiring man or woman, and the public library, together constitute an educational reading course such as, sooner or later, a large proportion of the men and women of this country will be following. The unique feature of the education furnished by the public library is that, instead of being prescribed from without, it may be sought by each individual in response to his personal needs.

The course of the public library is clear. The measureless growth of the reading habit and the ease with which recreational reading may be obtained, make it increasingly futile for the library to attempt to cope with the demand for the various forms of lighting. To a large extent this field will be given over to the news-stand and the circulating library. The public library will devote itself in increasing measure to the mission of adult education, to which it is more and more called by the thinking men and women of the country who demand the growth that can be obtained from books.

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1928

COMING TO BOSTON LIBRARY

Louis F. Ranlett, for two years librarian of the Millicent Library at Fairhaven, has resigned, and on May 1 is to take a position in the order department of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Ranlett was born in Boston, was graduated from Newton High School and from Harvard, in the class of 1921. For a time he was an assistant in the editorial library of the Youth's Companion, was an associate editor of that publication and a contributor to it, as well as to several other magazines.

He served overseas during the war as a second lieutenant of infantry and was cited for bravery as a platoon commander in the Twenty-Third Infantry, Second Division.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

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MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1928

Purposeful Performance

In reviewing the concert of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra in the lecture hall of the public library Sunday evening, the following notation from the program sheet is pertinent:

"The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1925, affords the musically talented of Greater Boston valuable practice in ensemble playing and makes possible first-hand acquaintance with orchestral music of the highest type. Rehearsals, conducted by Mr. Wagner, are held in the hall of the Memorial High School, Decker street, Roxbury, on Wednesday evenings from 7.30 to 9.45."

This orchestra, therefore, makes no pretensions to expert professional performance, but rather assembles its members for their own pleasure and profit; offers occasional public concerts to test its mettle and give what enjoyment it can to listening friends and visitors. From the concert of last evening it appears that the profit these players receive under the conductorship of Mr. Joseph F. Wagner is considerable, and the pleasure they afford visitors at their concerts need not be insignificant. The program was indeed interesting. From Mozart to Sibelius it ran, and included as well music from Elgar, Chalkovsky and Schubert, representing, on the one hand several national styles—German, Russian, Finn, English; and on the other, several musical periods—classical, romantic, mid-Victorian, modern. The numbers themselves were Mozart's overture to "Il Seraglio," Sibelius's "Valse," Elgar's Serenade for string orchestra, a waltz from Chalkovsky's ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty," Schubert's symphony in B minor, and the overture to "Alfonso and Estrella." At least one plank in the orchestra's platform of intentions—that which provides for acquainting the players with good music—was well carried out.

The most promising virtue of this orchestra is its ready response to the care in planning, its flexibility in shading. Mr. Wagner, of course, lacks the best possible combination of instruments as well as the most appropriate concert hall and stage for an ensemble of such size. He could use several more instruments of deeper tone to strengthen the bass; and his players are of uneven technical ability. Perfect unanimity, therefore, cannot be realized. Mr. Wagner, however, is not content with mere routine drill work. He demands continued alertness from his players and attempts many more subtleties of expression than most leaders of student bands. In consequence, the players absorb something of dynamic inflections, rhythmic values, interpretative means. And when they are thus so careful of the significance and beauty of their music, it cannot but become more agreeable.

Schubert's symphony was an example of their pliable training. The melodies sang out sweetly, the phrases lead off gracefully, the accents came at the proper instant. Mr. Wagner took especial care in leading in the instruments so that they sounded in true obbligato fashion, not too loud or too soft, with just the right increase of tone when they became prominent enough to take over the main melody. He also has taught the strings to sharpen their entrances—to "bite," as the musicians say—when the music begins new and stirring matter.

The most agreeable moments of the rest of the program were similar to those of the symphony. The tone-poem of Sibelius, though it was written in his early period, nevertheless revealed something of the slow surge, the flowering melodic scheme, characteristic of the more familiar Sibelius. The larghetto from Elgar's serenade for strings was graceful music. In Chalkovsky's waltz, the orchestra had clear sailing.

N. M. J.

THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1928.

Puppets at Boston Public Library Put on Inside Scenes for Public

Miss Guerrier's Troupe Is Novel Departure in Show Business

By LOWELL AMES NORRIS

The Boston Public Library has turned dramatic producer!

By the means of little puppets it is telling the world the dramatic story of library service.

Up in Copley Square, where the various companies of this unique band of players are not "on tour" or "resting" in the green room, may be seen dainty flappers, attractive ingenues, soubrettes, villains and supernumeraries, not forgetting leading men and prima donnas. Backing this miniature dramatic venture are the producer, the stage manager, the property man, the scenic artist, the costumers and electricians. Now comes the most essential member of every well-regulated theatrical company—the press-agent.

Tony Sarg has entertained many children as well as grown-ups by the humanlike gestures of his charming little marionettes, but as far as is known the Boston public library is the first institution of its kind to adopt the principles of dramatic visual education and apply them to library service in such comprehensive, practical fashion, although their puppets are really marionettes, for they do not move. Yet they portray in miniature all there is to be seen in the inside workings of the library with a bit of humor (which actually happens) thrown in for good measure. In other words, library officials have humanized and dramatized the various integral departments of an institution whose only stock-in-trade is books, all sorts of books, and plenty of them.

The idea was first conceived by Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of the 22 branches of the Boston Public Library. She planned the creation of these little figures, and continued experimentation in their construction until they attained their present excellence. It is through her visualization that the public has become better acquainted with the world as it is seen in books, and it is through her efforts that the public have had the chance to learn some of the interesting things which go on behind the scenes in public libraries.

And the idea has succeeded! O, yes! These puppets have played to crowded houses whenever they have appeared in public. Then, too, inklings of what the Boston Public Library was doing became known among other libraries all over the United States and requests poured in for loans of these puppets. Several libraries sought to discover how they were built and how they could be made to stay in any position without strings. However, the story of their construction is being kept a close secret even from the press agent seeking columns of free newspaper space for his attraction.

Of course, this whole puppet show came about gradually. Most worthwhile things do. It had its beginning when Miss Guerrier began to notice the unattractive external appearance of some of her branch libraries. Many of them had previously been put to divers uses. Some had been butcher shops; others grocery stores and delicatessens; the Roxbury branch occupies a former saloon. The large store fronts of these branches with curtains drawn half-way over the display windows were not attractive, nor did they invite the public to venture inside to enjoy the privileges of the library. Commercial shops, she knew, considered their display windows among their most valuable trade-at-



Types of puppets used for educational purposes at the 22 Boston Public Library branches. Here we have one of the librarians giving out a book and one of the employees in the bookbinding department.

tracting assets. Why wouldn't this same business principle hold true for the library?

Miss Guerrier didn't know, but as she continued to study the problem she determined to find out. During the world war she was associated with the food administration at Washington and had charge of a department that routed exhibits showing the work of government departments among all the country fairs held during the summer preceding the armistice. Featuring these exhibits were dolls who acted as story-tellers. Through their help she had had no trouble in getting the purpose of her exhibit across to the thousands who patronized the fairs. So she planned to do the same with the disguised store windows of her branch libraries.

"At first dolls were only used to dramatize events of the day and to stimulate interest in reading," explained the supervisor of branches. "They proved a success and the exhibits grew. 'There were difficulties. That was to be expected. 'Grass,' the sort of grass suitable for exterior exhibits, was hard to find. Finally someone suggested that the kind of grass which undertakers used would solve the problem. It did."

"Covered wagons were wanted for an exhibit to supplement a display of western adventure books. None of the toy stores carried them in stock; the librarians were at their wits' end. Then somebody located a toy sale in a certain shop. Included among the toys were eight or nine ice-wagons. A few alterations, and the pioneer vehicles of our great-grandfathers rolled westward over the make-believe prairies. The day was saved."

"Gradually the number of exhibits grew until over 40 were in use, including a two-ring circus with real sawdust and a troupe of performers together with a menagerie containing lions, bears, camels, elephants, and what nots. Supplementing these exhibits are posters numbering well over a hundred all made to fit into snug artistic frames."

Then Miss Guerrier conceived her big

idea—the idea which is now receiving the serious attention of other American libraries. She began to dramatize in vivid fashion the inside stories of the public library. Each scene was a vital part of the whole exhibit. Told in terms of simple action, reminiscent of the childhood story of The House That Jack Built, the exhibits won instant popularity.

Of special interest to the public, who had never understood why a book was not on the shelves, the instant that it won favorable commendation from the book reviewers, was the exhibit "From Publisher to Branch Book Shelf." The elemental form of the scenario read something like this:

From Publisher
To Branch Bookshelf
(The tale of the newly published book in 19 scenes.)

CAST OF CHARACTERS
Publisher, Branch Librarian,
Supervisor of Branches, Chief of
Order Department, the Library Director, Bindery Clerk, Truck Drivers, Branch Assistant and Library Patrons.

Time—The present.
Place—Boston Public Library.

Scene 1
This is the Publisher who sends the first copies of the Newly Published Book to the Reviewers.

Scene 2
This is the Supervisor of Branches who approves and checks the recommendation card which the Branch Assistant has made out after reading the reviews which have been written about the Newly Published Book that the publisher sent out.

Scene 3
This is the Director of the Public Library who approves the recommendation of the Supervisor of Branches to buy the Newly Published Book after the Branch Assistant has read the reviews of the book which are sent to the Reviewers by the Publisher.

In logical sequence, the various puppets show in graphic form, steps taken by librarians to secure copies of this newly published book for the library. The orders are entered; the order cards are received at the Central Library; they are sent to the branch cataloging division. If reinforcement is necessary they are treated by a special process. They are sorted, counted, listed and placed in bags. Library trucks take them to the branches. Here they are collected, stamped, labeled, peckered, lettered, and book cards are written and inserted, finally placed upon the bookshelves in Scene 19 and the happy borrower goes home at last with the newly published book.

"When we first started to assemble the library scenes," said Miss Guerrier, "we went to every toy store in Boston looking for suitable doll types which we could use for registering emotional action. There were none to be found. So we commenced experimentation at the library. Most clay was more effective, but even that could not be depended upon, because the nose fell off at inopportune moments. Finally they were built up with shellac."

"At first our dolls could not stand by themselves so we had to adventure with bodies, too. We wanted to make them flexible, but not flabby. Finally we evolved a body which could be built up to assume any shape and retain any attitude desired. They were able to do anything which we wanted them to do. This process we are keeping secret."

"All of these puppets are made by Hilda Baker, who also paints all the necessary scenery required. The green room and the property room are situated down at the North end branch library in charge of Mary Curley, librarian, and assisted by Olympia Cella. These two librarians build and design at odd moments all necessary properties, such as furniture, book trucks, telephones, and other articles needed from time to time, although the miniature books and magazines are the work of Miss Baker."

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1928

POSTER CONTEST ANNOUNCED

The Humane Poster Contest for 1928, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will be open to pupils in high and grammar grades above the third, in all the public and parochial schools of Massachusetts, according to the monthly report of the president, Francis H. Rowley, issued today. Medals will be distributed and honorable mentions, including one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," as last year, will be awarded in every school entering at least three posters. The results will be announced on April 18, and the prize winning posters will be on exhibition at the Boston Public Library, during the Re Kind to Animals Anniversary, April 16-21.

During February, officers of the society traveled 11,716 miles; investigated 633 cases; examined 5290 animals; made twenty prosecutions, with eighteen convictions; took eighty-seven horses from work; and humanely put to sleep seventy-four horses and 829 small animals. In the stock-yards and abattoirs \$4,129 animals were inspected, and 115 cattle, swine and sheep humanely put to sleep. In the Angell Animal Hospital 533 cases were entered, with 1452 additional cases in the Free Dispensary. The total number of cases treated since the hospital opened, March 1, 1915, is 197,763, of which 126,825 were in the Free Dispensary. Membership in the Jack London Club has now reached more than 414,000.

From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of 631 new bands of mercy in February. The total number of bands of mercy organized by the Parent-American Society is 167,102.

Boston Traveler
March 10 - 1928



Monsignor Arthur T. Connolly of Boston, who left New York recently on a 29-day cruise to the West Indies, northern South America and the Panama Canal, on the Canadian Pacific Montroyal.

(Courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships)

The Saturday Review
of Literature
June 28 - 1928

A significant episode in the cultural history of America concerns two well-to-do Boston gentlemen, who gave up other occupations in order to learn all they could about Spain. One of them studied its history and wrote literature; the other studied literature and wrote history, a history that long held its place as best work on the subject. Both gathered libraries which place them in the front rank of American collectors; one gave his books to the Public Library and the other to Harvard, and the Ticknor and Prescott collections are still important factors in maintaining the prestige of the Boston and Harvard libraries.

It is not easy to understand how George Ticknor and William Hickling Prescott, the latter all but blind, living in the Boston of ninety years ago, managed to acquire a sufficiency of correct information to secure a place among the world's recognized scholars. This has been made easier by the publication, from the precious accumulations in the library of the Hispanic Society of America, of the letters written by these two Bostonians to their friend, Pascual de Gayangos, who was one of the foremost Spanish intellectuals of their day.

Gayangos was, first of all, a well-informed bibliophile, and it is evident from these letters that he must have enjoyed thoroughly the occupation which their friendship gave him, of buying books for them. Ticknor sent him the catalogue of his library, already large, and drafts on Paris of 500 francs at a time, which was then enough to cover, in advance, the outlay for a box full of sixteenth and seventeenth century literary treasures. Anyone who has looked over the Ticknor shelves at the Boston library, or studied the printed catalogue, will bear witness to the sound judgment and discriminating knowledge of books which the Spanish scholar showed in carrying out his commission. The letters which have now been made public by the Hispanic Society of New York add many details which are of importance, not only for a better knowledge of the individuals, but even more for the light they throw upon the cultural conditions in this country at that period.

March 12 - 1928

BOSTON POST

Slow Recovery for Clifton H. Dwinell

Clifton H. Dwinell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, has been seriously ill at his home, 79 Beacon street, where he has been convalescing following an operation several weeks ago at the Phillips House. It was stated yesterday. His condition has been the same for the past few days and no change has been reported by his physician. His gradual recovery is expected.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Bank Head Ill After Operation

Pres. Dwinell of First National, Sinking at Beacon St. Home

Clifton H. Dwinell, 54, of the First National Bank of Boston, and one of the prominent financiers of the East, is critically ill at his home, 79 Beacon st., following an operation last week at Phillips House, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Dwinell failed to rally as speedily as was expected after the operation, and his condition has remained serious.

The First National Bank, one of the largest in the country, with deposits totalling more than \$20,000,000, appointed Mr. Dwinell as president in January 1925. He succeeded Daniel G. Wing, now chairman of the board of directors.

A few weeks after his appointment,



CLIFTON H. DWINNELL

ment, Mr. Dwinell underwent an operation at Phillips House for an internal trouble, and was ill for several weeks.

One of the financial leaders of Boston, Mr. Dwinell joined the First National Bank in 1901. He served as first vice-president for two years preceding his appointment as president.

He is treasurer and trustee of Tufts College, trustee of Wellesley College, a member of the corporation and finance committee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. He is a director of the Hood Rubber Co., the Boston Insurance Co., the Hope Webber, and several other concerns and corporations.

With a kindly ear Mrs. Coolidge heard the chamber music of Professor David Stanley Smith. For the second time he served one of his quartets upon Boston. The designating key is E-flat; less than a year ago the piece was finished. A Prelude and Allegro both fit; to the slow movement, succeed a Cadenza and a finale. Professor Smith writes tersely; worries no motives; spins out no minor inventions. Musical thoughts occur to him; he expands them, quickens them with mood; distributes them aptly among the four voices. By this time, he has put by Debussyan influences; inclines rather to mild modernisms—the violins and the viola in their higher tones; an interest of rhythm rather than an interest of melody; the freedom of the Cadenza and the fast-strung Interlude. Professor Smith has something to say; he says it in a well-tempered idiom of the hour, having said it he is done. By all odds the impression is agreeable. Most of our American composers write string quartets as an obligation to their calling. To this gentleman from Yale they are self-expression.

H. T. P.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1928

CONCERT-CHRONICLE

Spirit and Sense

TO the Public Library last evening, for the sixth in her current series of chamber concerts, Mrs. Coolidge dispatched the New York String Quartet—four Czechs if their names upon the program bore them true witness. Regardless of the music that they played, it was pleasure to hear them, because they escape the pill of over-rehearsal. Too many string quartets in these days seek a meticulous virtuosity. The perfect euphony of the four voices, the adept balancing of the parts, the flawless clarity of this intricate passage, the impeccable graduation of crescendo or diminuendo, shall sing their praises. Their hearers shall depart content because they have listened to sonful phrases turned with superlative smoothness, to transitions spun with incomparable finesse. They have also listened to music played with a dry perfection, stripped of life and motion that each contributing measure may be polished diamond-like. As tests of virtuosity, if we are to believe these performances, composed and highly placed, wrote their string quartets. In creative ardor they put to paper no musical designs; no mood within vitalized and sped these patterns.

The New York Quartet avoids such delusions. It is not deficient in euphony or any other of the reciprocating virtues proper to the playing of chamber music. It balances the four parts, fuses or contrasts them after the manner of expert musicians. At need it can measure gradients, round phrases, point modulations, give other proofs of musical sensibility. Above them, however, it sets warm tone, vivid accents, ardent progress, a sense of music as sound in motion from pattern to pattern proceeding. If there is matter to be conveyed, there is also mood to be released. Our meticulous string quartets put chamber music under a glass case. The New Yorkers recall it to life within a concert-hall play as though it were the open air. From them the listener departs exhilarated; whereas the virtuosi quartets have suffocated him with detail.

The concert ended with Beethoven's Quartet in G major out of the youthful Opus 18. It was played with a candor and simplicity, a grace and gaiety, delightful to hear. Beethoven's melodies sang themselves freshly; his workmanship ran in deft turns to happy fancies. From Haydn, as it seemed, he had caught this readiness of hand, from Mozart this airiness of mood. Beethoven in his twenties was trying his wings and pleasing his audience. They listened to a promise; back to an established classic with over-much reflection along the course. The New Yorkers restored the earlier impression. . . . The concert began with Smetana's Quartet in E minor—the autobiographical quartet, poignant of matter and mood, a confession in tones. Against the romantic glows of the first movement, the New Yorkers set the pungent dance-rhythm of the second; from the warm peace of the slow division passed to the zest of the finale cut by the sharp thrust which was Smetana's pang when deafness stayed his hand and snuffed his life. The New Yorkers, reading out this tonal tale, conveyed the composer's intensity of sensations recollected. As from his tongue sounded the joys and woes.

With a kindly ear Mrs. Coolidge heard the chamber music of Professor David Stanley Smith. For the second time he served one of his quartets upon Boston. The designating key is E-flat; less than a year ago the piece was finished. A Prelude and Allegro both fit; to the slow movement, succeed a Cadenza and a finale. Professor Smith writes tersely; worries no motives; spins out no minor inventions. Musical thoughts occur to him; he expands them, quickens them with mood; distributes them aptly among the four voices. By this time, he has put by Debussyan influences; inclines rather to mild modernisms—the violins and the viola in their higher tones; an interest of rhythm rather than an interest of melody; the freedom of the Cadenza and the fast-strung Interlude. Professor Smith has something to say; he says it in a well-tempered idiom of the hour, having said it he is done. By all odds the impression is agreeable. Most of our American composers write string quartets as an obligation to their calling. To this gentleman from Yale they are self-expression.

H. T. P.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1928

"POETRY AS MERCHANDISE"

Charles A. A. Parker to Address Open Meeting of American Poetry Association

An open meeting of the American Poetry Association will be held on Wednesday at 8 P. M. in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Charles A. A. Parker, vice president of the Association, and editor of L'Alouette, will speak on "Poetry as an Article of Merchandise." Announcements will be made regarding the poetry contest.

The Boston Post

CLIFTON H. DWINNELL DEAD AT 55

First National Bank President for Two Years

Clifton H. Dwinell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, died at his home, 79 Beacon street, last night, where he had been convalescing following an operation several weeks ago at the Phillips House.

PRESIDENT TWO YEARS

Mr. Dwinell, who was 55 years of age, had been vice-president of the bank from 1905 until two years ago, when he succeeded Daniel H. Wing to the presidency, the latter resigning the position to head the board of directors. He was associated with the First National Bank and banking houses consolidated with it since 1898.

He was born in Worcester, in 1873, being educated in the Fitchburg public schools. He returned to Worcester to college and was graduated in 1894 from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The following year he got his first banking job with the International Trust Company. Three years out of college he joined the staff of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, and in 1901, at the age of 27, was made assistant cashier.

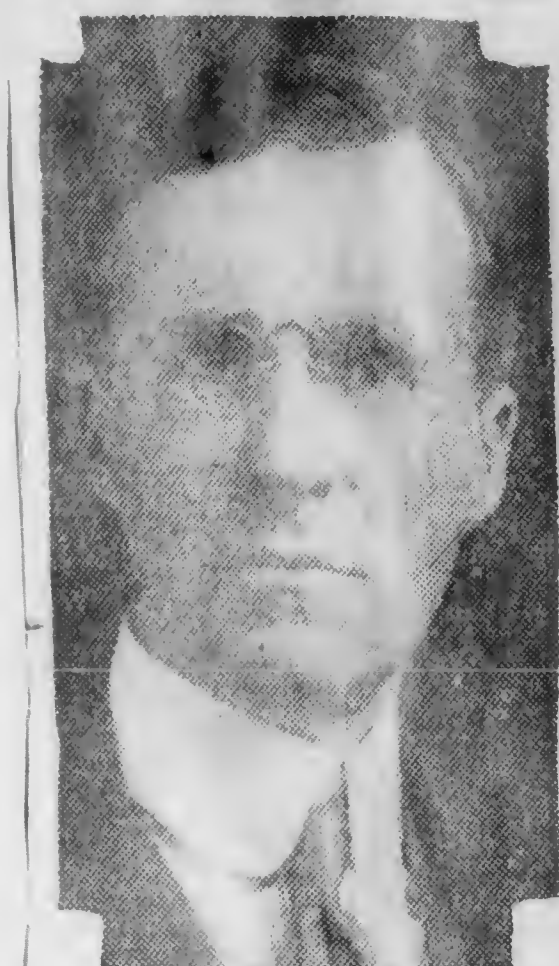
When the Shoe and Leather Bank consolidated with the National Bank of Redemption a year later he was continued in the position, and three years later his bank merged with the First National, when Mr. Dwinell became vice-president of the latter bank.

He is survived by his widow and one son and one daughter, both of whom are in college. He was treasurer and trustee of Tufts College, a trustee of Wellesley College, a member of the corporation and finance committee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and a trustee of the Boston Public Library, being appointed last year by Mayor Nichols.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 14, 1928

Late President of First National Bank



(Photo by Baerbach)

CLIFTON H. DWINNELL

C. H. DWINNELL, BANKER, DEAD

Was President of First National—Prominent Club Member

Clifton H. Dwinell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, died at his home, 79 Beacon street, early last evening, following an operation at the Phillips House, Massachusetts General Hospital, more than a week ago. He was 54 years old.

He was born in Worcester in 1873. He attended the public schools in Fitchburg and was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894. The following year he entered the banking business and began a career which led him to the presidency of the First National Bank.

In 1895 he entered the service of the International Trust Company and in 1898 he joined the staff of the Shoe and Leather National Bank. In 1900 he became assistant cashier of the latter institution and continued in this position when the National Bank of Redemption consolidated with the Shoe and Leather National Bank.

When the National Bank of Redemption merged with the First National Bank in 1904 he remained with the new institution, and in 1905 he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank. For 21 years he rendered splendid service as vice-president and Jan. 12, 1926, he was rewarded with the presidency of the bank.

He succeeded Daniel G. Wing as president of the institution, when the latter became chairman of the board of trustees at that time. Mr. Wing said of the new president, "Mr. Dwinell brings to his position as president long experience and thorough familiarity with the bank's business."

He was a former president of the University Club of Boston, a member of the Union Club and of the St. Botolph Club. He was a member of the corporation and finance committee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, treasurer and a trustee of Tufts College, a trustee of Wellesley College, a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library and a director in several industrial corporations.

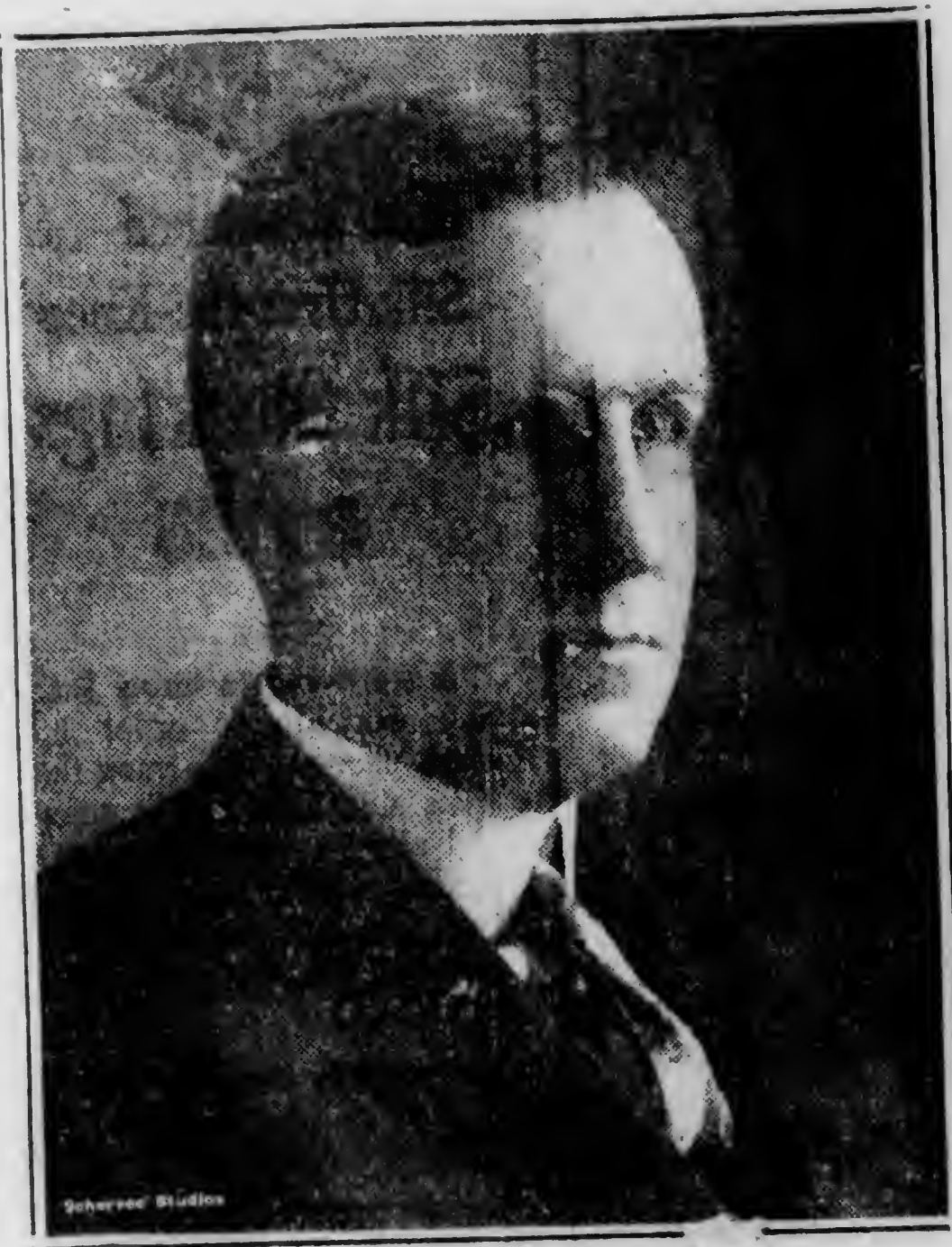
Mr. Dwinell is survived by his widow, Elizabeth Dwinell, and five children—Clifton, Jr., Marshall, Elizabeth, Mrs. Sabrina Dwinell Crosby and Nancy Dwinell.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

HEAD OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON IS DEAD

Pres Clifton H. Dwinnell Leading Financier—Trustee of Wellesley and Tufts—Member of W. P. I. Corporation



CLIFTON H. DWINNELL,
President of First National Bank of Boston

Clifton H. Dwinnell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, died at his home, 79 Beacon st., yesterday. He had been at his home for about three weeks recuperating from an illness that had kept him confined at the Phillips House of the Massachusetts General Hospital for some time.

Mr. Dwinnell was one of the leading financiers of the United States. He was a banker who rose to the presidency of one of the world's leading financial institutions by his own efforts, ability and energy, which carried him from the bottom rung to the topmost.

He was born in Worcester in 1873. After attending the public schools of Fitchburg he was graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894. The year following he was employed by the International Trust Company. After three years of service with that bank he went to the Shoe and Leather National Bank, where he became an assistant cashier in 1900 when but 27 years of age.

He continued with that bank through its consolidation with the National Bank of Redemption in 1901 and through a second consolidation in 1904

when the bank was merged with the First National Bank. The next year he was elected a vice president of the First National Bank. In 1926 he was chosen to succeed Daniel G. Wing as president of the institution. The years between were filled with financial achievements which made him one of the leading figures of New England.

He held other responsible posts in other fields. Sept. 5, 1925, Mayor Nichols made him a trustee of the Public Library, to succeed Col. William A. Gaston. He was active in educational fields, serving as a trustee of Wellesley College, a member of the corporation and finance committee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and treasurer and trustee of Tufts College.

In business he had many interests. He was a member of the committee of the Boston Clearing House Association, director of the Boston Insurance Company, director of the Hood Rubber Products Company, director of the Hope Webbing Company, trustee of the Northwestern Leather Company and director of the Old Colony Insurance Company.

Mr. Dwinnell lived in West Newton for many years. His son and daughter are attending colleges.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

Clifton H. Dwinnell

On the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birth, Clifton H. Dwinnell came to the last milestone of his way. In the banking world of New England there is no man whose passing, thus long before old age, could have been more widely, more keenly regretted. Yet to attempt formal disquisition upon his character, and upon those of his personal attributes which so won respect and affection, is unusually difficult. It risks covering over with words qualities which were in and of themselves, transparently evident to every man who knew Clifton Dwinnell, and explained, without need of words, the confidence which all reposed in him.

How shall one speak for an honesty which spoke, itself, in every act of Mr. Dwinnell's remarkable, forward-moving career from modest place in the staff of a trust company to the presidency of the largest bank in New England? How shall one show the heart of a man who himself was far from effusive, save to say that all who knew Clifton Dwinnell considered him one of the kindest, most humanly considerate men they had ever met in high place? It must be enough to make record that these things were so, and to say that we consider them the best and highest tribute which any man can earn in this world.

Mr. Dwinnell's professional competence is well-known. He was often spoken of as the foremost credit man in New England, and the reasons for his power of judgment in this field certainly were closely associated with the great integrity of his own personal character. As an executive, Mr. Dwinnell was remarkably apt in keeping responsibility upon those to whom it had been delegated, strengthening them in their capacity to act wisely within their appointed roles, and developing with unusual rapidity their ability to take up still larger and more important tasks.

In the service of the community, as treasurer and trustee of Tufts College, as a trustee of Wellesley and of his own Alma Mater, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, as president of the University Club, as a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and in a hundred and one special campaigns for philanthropy, Mr. Dwinnell labored without stint. His death is a very real loss, and a cause of heartfelt regret.

Deaths

CLIFTON H. DWINNELL DEAD

President of First National Bank Since 1926, Active in Many Organizations and Lived at 79 Beacon Street

Clifton H. Dwinnell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, died at his home, 79 Beacon street, on Tuesday, his birthday anniversary. He had been at his home into which he had lately moved, recuperating from an illness that had kept him confined at the Phillips House of the Massachusetts General Hospital for some time.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Church, West Newton, on Friday, at three o'clock. A special train will leave the South Station at 2:15 P. M. and will return after the services.

Mr. Dwinnell was one of the leading financiers of the United States. He was a banker who rose to the presidency of one of the world's leading financial institutions by his own efforts, ability and energy.

He was born in Worcester March 13, 1873, the son of Benjamin D. and Ellen A. (Shourds) Dwinnell. After attending the public schools of Fitchburg he was graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894.

The year following he was employed by the International Trust Company. After three years of service with that bank he went to the Shoe and Leather National Bank, where he became an assistant cashier in 1900 when but twenty-seven years of age.

He continued with that bank through its consolidation with the National Bank of Redemption in 1901 and through a second consolidation in 1904 when the bank was merged with the First National Bank.

The next year he was elected a vice president of the First National Bank. In 1926 he was chosen to succeed Daniel G. Wing as president of the institution. The years between were filled with financial achievements which made him one of the leading figures of New England.

He held other responsible posts in other fields. Sept. 5, 1925, Mayor Nichols made him a trustee of the Public Library, to succeed Colonel William A. Gaston. He was active in educational fields, serving as a trustee of Wellesley College, a member of the corporation and finance committee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and treasurer and trustee of Tufts College.

In business he had many interests. He was a member of the committee of the Boston Clearing House Association, director of the Boston Insurance Company, director of the Hood Rubber Products Company, director of the Hope Webbing Company, trustee of the Northwestern Leather Company and director of the Old Colony Insurance Company.

Mr. Dwinnell's wife, who survives him, was Elisabeth Marshall, daughter of John Knox Marshall. His five children are Clifton H. Dwinnell, Jr., of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. W. Edgar Crosby, Jr. (Sabina Dwinnell) of Taunton; Marshall Dwinnell, who is a student at Harvard; Miss Elisabeth Dwinnell, who is at St. Timothy's School in Baltimore, Md.; and Nancy Dwinnell.

Clubs to which Mr. Dwinnell belonged included the Neighborhood of Newton, the Union, University, The Country, Weston Golf, Duxbury Golf, Duxbury Yacht and the Trestleboard clubs. For some time Mr. Dwinnell and his family lived in West Newton, before coming into Boston.

MARCH 14, 1928

ON DAILY ADVERTISER

Clifton H. Dwinnell Hub Banker, Dead Head of First National Oper- ated Upon Last Week

Clifton H. Dwinnell, 54, president of the First National Bank of Boston, died at his home, 79 Beacon st., last night, following an operation last week at Phillips House, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Chosen president of the bank in 1926 as successor to Daniel G. Wing, Mr. Dwinnell helped build his institution to rank as one of the largest in the country. A few weeks after his appointment as president he was stricken ill and underwent an operation for an internal trouble. A recurrence of the trouble is said to have necessitated last week's operation.

Among the many offices he held were treasurer and trustee of Tufts College, trustee of Wellesley College, member of the corporation and finance committee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and member of the trustees of Boston Public Library.

32 MAR. 16, 1928

The Boston Post

I observe that something new in the relationship between library and patron has been started by the Boston Public Library.

It is called "the readers' adviser," a department under the charge of a young woman with experience in the world of books.

Its purpose is to answer questions on the kinds of books to read—a question often presented by persons who desire to read, but who are not well enough informed to be able to pick out suitable books for themselves.

Miss Gillis, the adviser, has a room on the first floor at the left of the elevator, and she tells me that she has already had a number of calls for advice.

With reference to the foregoing: "It is interesting," Miss Gillis says, "to consider the large number of persons who desire to read good books of various kinds, yet are at a loss as to what to read."

There are said to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000 books published yearly, so a person must be discriminating indeed to be able to pick from this mass six or seven of the best to read during the year. The library officials recognized this fact, and sought to come to the assistance of the reader.

The Boston Post

Established 1831
The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The beautiful gold medal presented by Congress to General Washington in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British forces on March 17, 1776, will be exhibited today at the Boston Public Library.

This Washington medal was designed in Paris by Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier. John Adams and two associates were delegated by the Continental Congress to make the arrangements with the artist. On the obverse of the medal is a profile bust of Washington and four aides, all mounted, viewing from Dorchester Heights the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels.

This medal became the property of the son of Samuel Washington, who was the General's elder brother. Later, it passed into the hands of George Lafayette Washington, and on his death became the property of his widow. It was from this widow that the medal was obtained by the city of Boston, through the generous cooperation of 20 of its citizens. It was deposited by the city in our Public Library.

This is the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington, but prior to the year 1786, by a vote of Congress, 19 more gold medals were struck at the Paris mint, commemorative of the great events and town of the War of the Revolution. The French government sent a set of these in silver to General Washington, together with one medal of gold.

These medals afterwards came into the possession of Daniel Webster and, soon after his death, passed into the hands of Mr. Webster's friend, Peter Harvey of Boston. Mr. Harvey presented them to the Massachusetts Historical Society, in whose cabinet they are now treasured. Thus all the Washington medals are now in the city of Boston.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

Interest in Serious Literature Growing, Public Libraries Report

Trend Toward Better Supply of Nonfiction Answers Public Demand, Says Boston Librarian—Renting Agencies Increasing

An almost phenomenal recent growth of public interest in the more serious, non-fiction type of literature, has been witnessed by public librarians, and it is now reasonable to suppose that fiction will be featured in smaller and smaller amounts by the libraries, according to Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and former president of the American Library Association.

"What is a library for?" Mr. Belden asked, during an interview in which he discussed the relative claims of fiction and non-fiction. "Most people regard it as a great educational institution, for adults as well as for children and students," he said. "It is supposed to contain the best that is issued in print, covering all the fields of learning. This is a large order when it is considered that, in the case of the Boston Public Library, there are some 600 periodicals subscribed to, in addition to many publications of the learned societies.

"Fiction will not and should not disappear from the libraries. But as most libraries have inadequate appropriations—only \$125,000 a year in our own case—it is quite impossible to supply sufficient fiction titles to

meet the public demand, in addition to supplying the varied and extensive non-fiction field, which must be kept strictly up to date.

"It is the opinion of many that this fiction call is better met through the circulating libraries, where one may rent a novel, and of which some 300 have grown up in Boston alone."

Commenting upon the action of certain well-known large libraries in preserving their central library for the more serious literature, with but a proportionately small amount of fiction, and of shifting the fiction supply to the branch libraries, Mr. Belden indicated that this has become a common custom, and that the central library has come to be regarded more, and more as the "treasure house" for the better literature.

Of the 98,487 volumes acquired by the Boston Public Library system in 1927, Mr. Belden stated that approximately 10,000 were books of fiction and that approximately as many more fiction books were bought to replace worn-out volumes. To have spent more for fiction would have been a mistake, he said.

The total number of books in the library and its branches is now 1,418,489.

states, and of 1,000,000 in Canada, England, Australia, South Africa and Asia; in 1921, moreover, a successful writer of fiction, visiting America, was credited by interviewers and publishers with having written 71 stories, of which more than 2,000,000 copies had been purchased in the United States. And figures like these have a direct bearing on the situation today, as Director Belden sees it, for he is no pessimist as to either the need for or the supply of good novels. Saying that "fiction will not and should not disappear from the libraries," he points out that of the 98,487 volumes acquired by the Boston Public Library system in 1927, about 10,000 were books of fiction, and that as many more were bought to replace worn-out volumes. But he also makes it clear that as most libraries have inadequate appropriations—not more than \$125,000 for the institution in Copley square—"it is quite impossible to supply sufficient fiction titles to meet the public demand in addition to supplying the varied and extensive non-fiction field, which must be kept strictly up to date."

A library, according to Mr. Belden, "is supposed to contain the best that is issued in print, covering all the fields of learning." But he regards it as "a large order" for the Boston Public Library, which in addition to books takes in "some 600 periodicals subscribed to, in addition to many publications of the learned societies." And he comments on the new custom which has been brought in by the larger institutions of "shifting the fiction supply to the branch libraries," storing a smaller supply in the central library, and thus treating the latter more and more as "a treasure house for the better literature."

With the Boston system offering its readers the splendid service of the policy outlined should do ample justice to "the more serious books" without in any way discriminating against fiction.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1928

At the B. P. L.

Director Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library, in a statement just issued, shows that institutions like that at Copley square are faced with the problem of dealing adequately with the demand for novels on the one hand, and with the growing interest in "serious literature" on the other. In the past it has been the fashion to distinguish radically and critically between fiction and non-fiction. The English furnished an example when Goldwin Smith, speaking at a celebration of the Walter Scott centenary, told how, during an examination of three railway book-stalls, he found displayed on them "heaps of nameless garbage, commended by tasteless, flaunting woodcuts, the promise of which was no doubt well kept within. Fed upon such food daily, what," he asked, "will the mind of a nation be?" Much later William Graham Sumner asserted that American literature was "almost entirely addressed to the appetite for day-dreaming, romantic longings, sentimentalism, theoretical infidelity, family tragedies, and the pleasures of emotional excitement." And later still Prof. F. H. Giddings estimated that of books published in the United States "50 per cent. aim to please and appeal to the emotions, 40 per cent. aim to convert and appeal to belief, ethical emotion or self-interest, while 8 per cent. are critical and aim to instruct—they appeal to reason."

That was held to be the situation before the world war, and ever after the armistice some remarkable statistics were issued showing the increased trend towards fiction. It was announced that an American novelist's books had been sold to the extent of 2,784,000 copies in the United

Boston Post
March 14-1928

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

There are now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library some decorated silk hangings that are worth seeing. What adds to their interest is that a number of them are the result of research in the library, where may be found a mass of material that is most helpful to all workers in the field of designing.

These hangings are the work of William Garland, who first studied in Boston, then went to Miami, Fla., where he studied the technique of water color

and oils under the German artist, Franz Bucher, a portrait and landscape artist. Now Mr. Garland has come to Boston, where he expects to have his permanent studio.

A striking illustration of how research in our library has helped him is shown in the hanging on the back wall of the exhibition room, the design being from the book on Ornament by Alexander Speltz, which has been a source of information and inspiration to a great many artists. The design for this particular hanging is from painted wood panels of the time of Louis XIII, now in the Paris Museum of Decorative Arts.

Another book in the library which Mr. Garland has used a great deal is "Ornament," by H. Th. Bossert (London, 1924). From this book he has used a design for a Chinese panel, rich in its color effects, a bit from an old Greek tombstone, a motif from early Egyptian art, and a design taken from an emboldered Chinese robe. He first makes a water color drawing from the designs he thinks he may wish to use.

A majority of the hangings, however, are from Mr. Garland's own original designs. This is true of what is per-

haps the finest of the hangings, "The shield of the Disinherited Knight," suggested by "Ivanhoe."

The cases in the exhibition room are filled with ornamental designs which suggest the collections of historical research in the library, called by Mr. Garland "a marvelous help to any artist in whatever department he is working."

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928

12,000 BOOK THEFTS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Trustees Considering Plan to "Frisk" All Patrons

Trustees of the Boston public library alarmed because more than 12,000 volumes were stolen last year, are considering having each patron leaving the library "frisked" by uniformed policemen for stolen books, according to Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library.

Director Belden, who spoke last night at the Young People's meeting in Emmanuel Church, said that such a procedure has already been adopted by the New York public library. He intimated that if ever attempted in Boston it will be used only in the case of minors.

"I am sorry I am forced to believe this, but, in my opinion, most of the 12,000 books stolen last year were taken by school children, high school pupils, or college students," he explained. "These books were stolen deliberately from the shelves of the main library and its 32 branches. Fortunately most of the volumes stolen were easy to replace."

In the New York Public Library there are two or three police officers in uniform at the door. When you enter the front door of the library you are compelled not only to check all your clothing but also all packages you have in your hand. When you leave the building you are compelled to hand over all books you have with you, so that they may be checked."

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928

MAY "FRISK" LIBRARY USERS

Trustees Consider Call on Uniformed Police

Director Belden Says 12,000 Books Were Stolen Last Year

Thefts and Mutilations Blamed to Students

Admission was made last night by Director Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library, that the trustees of the library, where last year more than 12,000 volumes were stolen, are considering advisability of having each patron leaving the library "frisked" by uniformed policemen, for stolen books. No immediate action is expected.

Director Belden said in a talk at the Young People's meeting in Emmanuel Church, Newbury st., that such an unpleasant procedure had already been adopted by the New York Public Library. He intimated that, if ever attempted in Boston, it would be used only against minors.

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Police at New York Library

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"I shall be very sad if the time comes when the trustees of the Boston Public Library take this step. I personally would prefer to lose many thousands of books rather than to have such unpleasant supervision installed. I am glad to say that the theft of books has decreased somewhat since the World War. During the wartime period our losses were as high as 15,000 to 16,000, instead of last year's 12,000."

Later, Mr. Belden, who had described the library's collection of art books as one of the most beautiful in the world, had another fault to find with students.

Art Works Mutilated

"Our losses from mutilation are great," he said. "The worse mutilated books are those on art, where scores of pictures are cut out of the pages by students and children. Then we have trouble with students who are assigned some speech to memorize. They will take down the volume containing the speech from one of the shelves and cut out 10 or 12 pages on which the speech is printed."

"This is a dastardly thing to do and so unfair to the classmates of the students. Such mutilation spoils the volume and sometimes the set. In order to replace the volume it is often necessary to purchase a whole set of books. This is the situation that we have been unable to remedy. We haven't enough money to hire special clerks to walk around and prevent such practices."

Many interesting statistics were given by Mr. Belden. He remarked on the comparative newness of the public library in this country. He said the first public library in the country was started in Peterboro, N. H., in 1853. The first library in this State, he said, was in Orange in 1846. The Boston Public Library was opened in 1854.

First Large Library Here

"Boston had the first large city library erected in America. The present building in Copley sq. is the third it has occupied. While judged one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the world, it is, from my point of view as an administrator, one of the most abominable buildings that could be conceived. The courtyard in the center interferes with the proper centralization of books."

"We are the only library system I know of where readers can take out a book at a branch and return it at the main library or vice versa. There are 15 miles of shelving in our library and 1,000,000 volumes are on our shelves. The home circulation of our books last year was 3,700,000 volumes. Figuratively, every book in our library was used 3 1/2 times."

"If all our books were put end to end they would reach from Boston to Plymouth. The number of books taken out last year, if placed end to end, would extend from Boston to Hartford. If every book used in the reading and reference rooms was placed end to end, they would extend from Boston to New York."

70,000 Volumes Worn Out

"Last year 70,000 volumes were worn out. These of this number which are popular fiction are too dirty to give away. They are sold as waste paper. Popular fiction books have to be rebound at our own bindery, after they have been circulated six or eight times."

"Our yearly budget, \$150,000, is so small that we really cannot afford to buy enough copies of popular fiction to supply even half of our branches. That's why you find it hard sometimes to get a copy of a 'best seller.' We are trying to supply books that the 40,000 students in this city need, instead of trying to keep pace with popular fiction. We can't do both, and I think the students' demands are the most important."

As a parting sally, Mr. Belden said that although the average time of waiting at the main library for a book is only 10 minutes, he did not think a wait of 20 to 25 minutes should be called excessive. "Why, last Summer in Paris I had to wait from one to three days for a book," he remarked.

Boston Herald
March 26-1928

12,000 BOOKS STOLEN LAST YEAR FROM BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUNIOR READERS MAY BE 'FRISKED'

Matter Before Trustees—Thefts Laid to Students

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the main library or vice versa. There are 35 miles of shelving in our library and 1,400,000 volumes are on our shelves. The home circulation of our books last year was 3,700,000 volumes. Figuratively, every book in our library was used 3½ times.

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AMERICAN-ETTES

Who Takes the Books

By Masterson



THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1928

Stolen Books

The word "frisk" is not the proper one in connection with Mr. C. F. D. Belden's recent remarks on the theft of 12,000 books at the Boston Public Library. Policemen "frisk" persons whom they suspect of carrying firearms. Mr. Belden, as we understand him, simply proposes some system of inspection of persons leaving the library. The loss is certainly stupendous, and no doubt there is some scheme by which it could be reduced greatly.

The New York situation is not exactly the same as that of Boston, but there are probably some lessons in the metropolis for us. The New York Public Library includes two parallel systems under one head. There is the reference department, having about 2,000,000 volumes, which is confined to the central library at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. There is also the circulation department, with more than 1,000,000 volumes, which has headquarters in that building, but also operates through branches. The circulation activities in the central library building are entirely distinct from those in the other, or reference department. According to an agreement between the library trustees and the city of New York, no volume belonging to the reference department is allowed to leave the central library building except on court subpoena.

At the same time many books are circulated in that building from the circulating branch there.

The New York folks have found it necessary to station somebody at every exit to examine the books and parcels of persons leaving the building. Thus there is assurance that the only library books leaving the building are those properly borrowed from the circulating department. Nor does any policeman "frisk" persons who are leaving. Library attendants, who may be compared to uniformed employees in an art museum, are constituted special officers. They are usually tactful and courteous. New Yorkers take the examination by these officers as a matter of course, and there is no appreciable resentment. This door vigilance probably reduces the loss of books to a minimum. Incidentally, the library has a special investigator, or house detective, who works in co-operation with not only the library trustees but secondhand book sellers and the police. He has the backing of a state law regarding the sale of secondhand books.

The great difference between the New York and Boston situations is that our main building is essentially a circulating library. Offhand, however, it would seem just as easy to have supervision performed at the door in Boston as in New York. Whether a plan could be administered in a manner which would not arouse resentment on the part of library users is a question on which, perhaps, many of our readers have decided views.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928

BOSTON LOSES BENTON FUND FOR TWO YEARS

Supreme Court Rules Library Cannot Receive It, Because City Did Not Fill Conditions

The city of Boston having failed in the years 1923 and 1924 to appropriate at least 3 percent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income for the purchase of books, etc., for the use of the Boston Public Library, as required by the will of Josiah H. Benton, who left a trust fund of \$100,000, the full bench of the Supreme Court has decided that the income of the Benton fund for the years 1923 and 1924 must be paid to the rector of Trinity Church to be dispensed by him relieving the necessities of the poor.

Mr. Benton was a leading member of the bar, and for some years before and up to the time of his death was president of the board of trustees of the Public Library of Boston. He died on Feb. 6, 1917.

Mr. Benton, in his will, gave to the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston \$100,000 to be held as the children's fund, and one-half of the income was to be applied to the purchase of books for the use of the young, and the other half for maps and other library material.

All the rest and residue of Mr. Benton's estate was given to Arthur F. Clarke of Brookline and Horace G. Wadlin of Reading, in trust.

From the fund the sum of \$20,000 a year was to be paid to his wife, Mary A. Benton, during her life, and upon the death of Mrs. Benton the fund was to be turned over to the trustees of the Public Library of Boston to be invested in obligations of any of the New England States, or the States of New York, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa or Minnesota.

Ruling of Court

One-half of the income of that fund was to be applied to the purchase of books, etc., for the library and the other half was to accumulate until the total amount should be \$200,000, which was to be used for the enlargement of the present Central Library building, or to the construction of another Central Library building in such

part of the city as may then be most desirable for the accommodation of the people of Boston.

A single justice of the Supreme Court ruled that the words "department expenses" in Mr. Benton's will included the schools, Police Department, Finance Commission and the Licensing Board, and also ruled that the income for 1923 and 1924 should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church. The full bench has sustained the rulings of the single justice.

Judge Crosby, who wrote the opinion, says: "The words 'department expenses,' without doubt include expenses of schools, Police Department, Licensing Board and Finance Commission, and were so used by the testator. I reaching this conclusion it is of some significance that at the time of his death the testator had among the books in his office library a copy of the official report of the city auditor of Boston for the financial year 1915, in which appropriations for the Library Department, for schools, the Police Department, the Finance Commission and the Licensing Board were all simply listed under the uniform heading, 'Regular Department Appropriations.' It cannot be assumed that the testator did not know what appropriations had been made for these departments. But he may have believed the appropriations for the library previously made to be wholly inadequate, and may have hoped to influence the city materially to increase the appropriation even to the extent of 50 percent or more by offering this inducement. He may also have believed that the city would increase the appropriation not only because of the provision relating to the gift of income from the \$100,000, but because of other provisions of his will by which he had left a large amount to be used for the benefit of the library. It was his intention that the amount appropriated should be a sum equal to three percent of all the money raised by levy to department expenses, regardless of the manner in which the amount so to be appropriated was determined in particular instances."

TRINITY CHURCH BENEFITS BY WILL OF J. H. BENTON

Full Supreme Court Ruling Turns Over Interest on \$100,000 Fund for 1923-24

OUTCOME HINGED ON A WORD

The Money Is to Be Applied by Church Rector for Charitable Purposes

The full bench of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down today through Judge Crosby, says that the income, for 1923 and 1924, of the \$100,000 fund created by Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library at the time of his death, and held by the library trustees as trustee,

shall be paid to the rector of Trinity Church, to be dispensed by him as provided in the will. The library trustees are instructed to pay the money over to him.

The decision is made on a bill in equity brought by the trustees of the Public Library in their capacity as trustees, and they asked instructions as to the proper disposition of the income from this fund for the years 1923 and 1924.

The testator was a leading member of the bar. He died Feb. 6, 1917, leaving a will dated Nov. 15, 1916, which was allowed by the Probate Court on March 18, 1917.

The question of instructions was heard by a single justice of the Supreme Court upon the amended petition, amended answers and a statement of agreed facts, which the judge found to be true. The issues involved the construction of certain portions of the eleventh and twelfth clauses of the will, which are as follows:

"I give to the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston \$100,000, to be held as 'The Children's Fund,' and the income applied to the purchase of books for the use of the young."

"All the rest and residue of my property and estate, I give and devise to Arthur F. Clarke of Brookline and Horace G. Wadlin of Reading, in trust to hold, manage, invest, and reinvest and to apply as follows: To pay from the income of said residue and remainder, and if necessary from the principal thereof, the sum of \$20,000 each year in equal quarterly payments, to my wife, Mary A. Benton, during her natural life, and upon her death to pay all of the residue then remaining and all interest and ac-

cumulations to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, to be held, managed, invested and reinvested in obligations of any of the New England States or the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa or Minnesota; and I direct that the sum be held and used in the following manner: (1) One-half of the net income to be applied to the library trustees for the purchase of books, maps and other library material of permanent value and interest; (2) to hold the other one-half as an accumulating fund, the income and interest to be added to the principal and reinvested as principal, until the total shall be \$20,000." He directed that the total then be applied to the enlargement of the present central library building in such part of the city as may be then most desirable for the accommodation of the people of the city, such new building to be constructed under the advice of the librarian.

It was Mr. Benton's desire also that the income of the \$100,000 fund in litigation and twelfth clause providing for the purchase of books, maps and other library material should be in addition to the sums appropriated by the city for the maintenance of the library, and that the same should not be taken into account in any appropriation by the city for that purpose.

He therefore provided that the \$100,000 and the income of the twelfth clause should be applied for those purposes only

in years when the city appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the city.

"In any year," the will recited, "when the city does not thus appropriate at least 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the city, the income given in the will for the purchase of books shall be paid to the rector of Trinity Church in the city of Boston to be by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor."

Judge Crosby says that the decision of this case depends upon the meaning to be given to the word "department" as used by the testator in his will with reference to the city's appropriation . . . and "to ascertain the intention of the testator it is necessary to consider the language of the will and the general purpose in the light of circumstances known to him. It follows that the word (department) is to be construed according to its natural, usual, and popular meaning. In the absence of evidence that it is used in a different sense."

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1928

BENTON LIBRARY FUND FORFEITED TWO YEARS

Because the City of Boston failed to appropriate at least 3 percent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income for the purchase of books for the Boston Public Library, as required by the will of Josiah H. Benton, the city loses the income of a trust fund of \$100,000 left by Benton, for the years 1923 and 1924.

The full bench of the Supreme Court has decided that the income from the fund for these years must be paid to the rector of Trinity Church, to be dispensed by him in relieving the troubles of the poor.

Mr. Benton was a leading member of the bar, and for some years before his death was president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library. He died Feb. 6, 1917. The \$100,000 trust fund was to be held for the library, according to his will, half the income to be spent for the purchase of books for the young, and the other half for maps and other library material.

A single justice of the Supreme Court ruled that the words "department expenses" in Mr. Benton's will included the schools, Police Department, Finance Commission and the Licensing Board, and also ruled that the income for 1923 and 1924 should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church. The full bench has sustained the ruling of the single justice.

Byers Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe



Boston Public Library

Byers Lives Up to Its Reputation

In Famous Boston Public Library—Failure of Steel Pipe in Same Service

AS SOMETIMES a secretary, a sergeant at arms, or even a butler may borrow distinction from having been in the service of the great, so may an honest material from having gone into some notable building and proved its worth. Such a material is Byers Pipe, and such a building, beyond possibility of dispute, is the Boston Public Library.

Byers Pipe was used in the original heating system of the Library, which dates from 1895. No fault or flaw has ever developed in any length of the good wrought iron, these thirty years and more. In 1910, however, new heating coils were set in a large room not previously so equipped, and while most of the pipe used was Byers, plainly so marked, there were a few lengths used, for some reason, which did not bear the Byers mark. These "maverick" pieces have for years given increasing signs of

failure and been reinforced with pipe clamps and other devices. In 1926, they were condemned entirely and ordered removed.

Two specimen five-foot lengths of the Byers Pipe and also two shorter ones of the pipe of unknown make, were procured by the Byers representative in Boston, through Lynch & Woodward, Boston heating contractors. These were all of inch-and-a-half dimension, all coated with aluminum paint. Each length of Byers Pipe had the Byers name clearly marked. The others revealed no mark, even after the closest laboratory examination. The Byers specimens were in almost perfect condition, the others showing pin holes completely through the walls and a pipe clamp over one larger hole.

The unmarked pipe, on analysis, proved to be steel, one having a manganese content of .270% and the other of .400%.

Failure of Steel Heating Pipes in Boston Library. Note Clamps in Position



Photographs were taken which show the condition of the Byers Pipe, to all intents and purposes unimpaired, and the condition of the steel pipe, utterly incapable of further use. Also, a view of the installation before the replacement was made, with some of the clamps on the steel pipes visible. Ten lengths, in all, of this rusted-out material had to be replaced.

In this distinguished building, as under varying conditions elsewhere, Byers thus proves once more the superior rust resistance of genuine wrought iron.

Adult Education and the Library

Vol. III

FEBRUARY, 1928

No. 1

Miss Laura Gibbs, of the Boston Public Library, has been appointed head of the readers' advisory service in Boston, and her office has been established in the main library building. An announcement from Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, says: "The experience of other libraries in the movement to emphasize adult education shows that there exists in every community a need for sympathetic assistance to those who would like to enlarge their knowledge by carefully planned reading. The opening of this office . . . is an attempt to meet such a need in Boston."

Boston Globe - March 23/28

BRIGHTON DISTRICT

At a meeting of the Washington Allston Home and School Association, U. S. Harris, general chairman of the Allston Library Committee, read a copy of the report which he has sent to Mayor Nichols. According to Mr. Harris, the Mayor has not communicated with him for some time concerning the matter, and he read the report to show what conditions in the library are. He pointed out that Allston needs a library; that the library is used to a great extent; and that the present one is inadequate. He also showed what the cost would be.

Transcript - March 24/28

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, will address the Young People's meeting in Emmanuel Church, Boston, tomorrow, at 7:30 P. M., on "The Boston Public Library—Its Significance." A discussion will follow. Supper will be served at 6:30.

Globe - March 24/28

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, will also be a speaker tomorrow evening, before the young people of Emmanuel Church on Newbury st., at their weekly meeting at 8:15. Mr. Belden will speak on "The Boston Public Library and Its Significance."

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 15 Newbury St.
(between Arlington and Berkley Sts.,) Boston

Young People's Meeting for Students and Young
People Living in or Around Boston

SUNDAY EVENING, March 25th. SUPPER at 6:30, 25 cents, of Escaloped Oysters, Potato Chips, Hot Rolls, Coffee, Ice Cream & Cake.

SPEAKER at 7:30: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

SUBJECT: "The Boston Public Library—Its Significance." Mr. Belden has been in library work since his graduation from Harvard in 1898 and has received gold medals and other honors from foreign countries for his work in the library field. The work of the public library is varied and diversified. Such a talk enters into many spheres of life's experiences. You will enjoy this.

COME AND BRING A FRIEND!

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1928

KENNEDY PRESIDENT OF
LIBRARY EMPLOYEES' ASS'N

James S. Kennedy was elected president of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association at the 26th annual meeting held this morning in the lecture hall at the library. The reports of the officers indicated that



JAMES S. KENNEDY

the association is in an excellent condition. Only one death was reported for the year and the members stood in silence for a minute in memory of the departed employee.

The members discussed the lack of postal facilities in Copley sq. and urged that a subpostal station, principally for the sale of stamps, be established in the vicinity of the library.

Other officers elected were Frank H. Chase, vice president; James P. J. Gannon, secretary; Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer; Morris J. Rosenbrg, financial secretary; James J. Kelley, director; Beatrice Coleman, Elizabeth A. Cosgrove, Jeremiah J. Danter, John J. Griffin and Benjamin W. Rudd, relief committee.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1928

TO TALK AT LIBRARY
ABOUT ROBERT BURNS

Charles S. Olcott of Boston will speak on Robert Burns in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening of this week. He will show photographs of the scenes of the poet's life and in addition 60 of his photographs of the Burns country will be exhibited in the fine arts exhibition room from April 9 to April 15.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1928

TO SPEAK ON ROBERT BURNS

On Thursday evening, April 12, at eight o'clock, Charles S. Olcott of Houghton Mifflin Company will give an illustrated lecture on "Robert Burns" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. During a recent visit to Scotland Mr. Olcott gathered much new information on the poet. He also photographed many of the beautiful private estates where Burns was a welcome visitor, but which the modern tourist to the Burns country seldom sees.

There will be an exhibit of about sixty of Mr. Olcott's photographs in the fine arts exhibition room of the library April 9-15, inclusive.

"WHAT IS AMERICA READING?"

John Clair Minot to Give Book Talk Before Jewish Children's Aid

John Clair Minot, literary editor of the Boston Herald, is to speak on "What Is America Reading?" at a meeting of the Jewish Children's Aid Society in the Public Library hall on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Mr. Minot, in costume, will sing Armenian folk songs.

The Boston City Hospital Nurses' Alumni Association
Season 1928-1929

The regular meeting of the Association will be held at the
New-Haven Hotel, Boston, April 23rd at 8 P. M.
Mr. Charles E. F. had been designated the Public Library, City
of Boston, will address the members and guests.
Admission Free. Open to all. The Boston Public Library.

Remember the Semi-Centennial Celebration
1878 - October 2, 3, 4, at Boston, Mass. 1928

EDWARD L. LAMBERT, President
1751 DARTMOUTH AVENUE
DORCHESTER, MASS.
MISS ALICE M. JORDAN, Secretary
1000 CENTRE STREET
DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Boston Association of Ministers will meet at the
Bulfinch Place Church, with the Rev. Robert W. Jones
and the Rev. A. M. Ribbany, D. D., as hosts, at 3:30 P. M.,
Monday, April 9, 1928.

Council at 4:00 P. M. Address at 4:30 by Mr. Chas.
S. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Kindly state on the attached card your intention of being
present. R. S. V. P.

CARLYLE SUMMERBELL, Scribe.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928

School Teachers Hear Miss Jordan on Books

Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of
work with children, Boston Public Li-
brary, gave a talk on "New and Unusual
Books for the Intermediate Grades," at
School Committee Building, 15 Beacon
street. Many teachers attended.

To illustrate the lecture, there was an
exhibit of children's books at the Admin-
istration Library. The arrangements for
the talk and exhibit were in charge of
Miss Elizabeth Burrage, librarian of the
Administration Library.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1928

DENIES "BOBBY" BURNS DIED OF DRUNKENNESS

Charles S. Oleott of the Houghton
Mifflin Company, delivering a lecture
last night at the Boston public library,
denied to Robert Burns, the great
Scottish poet, had died a drunkard's
death. Mr. Oleott said that this state-
ment was originated by Dr. Carlyle, the
poet's first biographer, and taken up by
succeeding biographers.

Rather, the speaker said, "Bobby"
Burns died as a result of weakness
developed when he worked long hours
assisting his learned father, William
Burns, in the maintenance of a farm.
Burns's education was given him by his
father, a poor peasant who was con-
versant with the best in literature of
that time, Mr. Oleott said.

He related his trip to the "Burns
country" of Scotland, made two years
ago with Mrs. Oleott, in which he made
a complete series of photographs of the
country and Burns's various dwellings.
During his address, Mr. Oleott recited
several of the poet's poems and
love songs.

SORRELL AND SON

"Father and son
Must in all things be one—
Partners in trouble
And comrades in joy."
Edgar A. Guest.

Some Father and Son Books
Suggested by

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

GOOD FATHERS IN FICTION:

DEEPING Sorrell and Son.
BROWN The Boy Grew Older.
IRWIN Gideon.
STUART Sonny.
TCHEKHOV At Home, in His Stories
of Russian Life.

SOME REAL FATHERS & SONS

BOWMAN The World that Was.
BRADFORD Darwin.
BRADFORD D. L. Moody.
GOSSE Father and Son.
GRANT In the Days of My Father,
General Grant.
ROOSEVELT Letters to His Children.

THE JOB OF BEING A DAD

BERGENGREN This Is a Father, in
His Seven Ages of Man.
BRIGGS Fathers, Mothers and Fresh-
man, in His School, College, and
Character.
CHELEY The Job of Being a Dad.
CRAWLEY Reveries of a Father.
DRURY Fathers and Sons.
GUEST My Job as a Father.

Printed by the courtesy of
LOEW'S STATE THEATRE
Presenting
**"SORRELL
AND SON"**
ENTIRE WEEK OF JAN. 16

The Circus

If you make children happy now,
you will make them happy twenty
years hence by the memory of it.
Kate Douglas Wiggin.

CIRCUS BOOKS
Suggested By

The Boston Public Library

ALCOTT Under the Lilacs.
BRADFORD Phineas Taylor Barnum.
CONKLIN Ways of the Circus.
COOPER Under the Big Top.
COOPER Lions 'n' Tigers 'n' Every-
thing.
DE LA MARE Memoirs of a Midget.
LOCKE The Mountebank.
LOFTING Dr. Dolittle's Circus.
MAY Cuddy of the White Tops.
NORWOOD The Adventures of Dig-
gelly Dan.
NORWOOD The Other Side of the
Circus.
OTIS Mr. Stubbs's Brother.
OTIS Toby Tyler.
ROBINSON Old Wagon Show Days.
TURNOUR Autobiography of a Clown.
WERNER Barnum.

Printed by the courtesy of
LOEW'S STATE THEATRE
Presenting

Charlie Chaplin

in
"THE CIRCUS"

WEEK OF MARCH 26th



PHOTOGRAPH BY BACHBRACH

SOME AVIATION BOOKS suggested by

The Boston Public Library

LINDBERGH
LINDBERGH We.
LINDBERGH Lindbergh's Own Story.
BEAMISH Boy's Story of Lindbergh.
VAN EVERY & TRACY Charles Lindbergh.
OTHER AVIATORS
AMUNDSEN Our Polar Flight.
BYRD Skyward.
BRIGGS Heroes of Aviation.
FEASER Heroes of the Air.
JACOBS Knights of the Wing.
RICKENBACKER Fighting the Flying Circus.
THOMAS European Skyways.
WELLS Round the World in 28 Days.
AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION
ARNOLD Airmen and Aircraft.

Printed by the courtesy of
LOEW'S STATE THEATRE
Presenting
**40,000 Miles with
LINDBERGH**
WEEK OF APRIL 2nd

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1928

WEEK-END CONCERTS: TWO OCCASIONS FOR IMPIOUS REFLECTION

MR. CONVERSE'S "MUSIC OF THE LAND"

Possibly the Better Musical Plays Make More of It Than Does He—Novel Numbers at the Public Library—Tentative Schubert Versus Well-Ripened Eichheim—The Baffling Janacek—Mr. Hill's Symphony to New York

Saints and Sinners

For Schubert the orchestral repertory now consists of the Symphony in C major, the Unfinished Symphony, the Overture and Ballet Music for that short-lived play, "Rosamond, Queen of Cyprus," with rarer and rarer excursions to the operatic overture, "Alphonse and Estrella." With time and repetition, the frequency of concerts gradually persuades himself that other symphonic pieces by Schubert may be worth the hearing. Yet when Dr. Muck and Mr. Montoux each disinterred one of the earlier symphonies, interest and pleasure were meager. Too audibly Schubert was

learning the composing trade or following current Viennese fashions. Likewise with his chamberpieces. The Quartet with the variations on "Death and the Maiden," the posthumous Quartet, the Quintet with the variations on "Die Forelle" come and go; occasionally the Octet for Strings gains a hearing. Schubert wrote quantities of chamber music, says that habitual concert-goer to himself. He must have left other quartets still playable. Last evening at the Public Library came enlightenment—and disillusion.

From New York the inexhaustible Mrs. Coolidge had dispatched the Lenox Quartet. From Schubert it proffered the Quartet in A minor, Opus 29, accounted one of the four survivors after eleven tentative exercises in the genre. As the first movement proceeded, back went the listener's memory to those two resurrected Symphonies. Again Schubert was ripening his hand to form, progress, manipulation. With the minor and trio he was following once more the best Viennese models of those nineteenth-twentieths—not so far removed from Haydn and Mozart as we moderns, acutely aware of the overshadowing Beethoven, like to believe. Perhaps the finale, with lively Hungarian rhythms and sharp Hungarian modulations, helped to save the piece; but nowadays Schubert's "Hungarian" seems Schubert against his nature. In the slow movement goes more redeeming grace. He is working the variation-form in which, through the quartets, he excels in the fertile, pleasurable inventions. The basic tune comes out of an entracte in the music to "Rosamond." It quickens Schubert's imagination and spurs his hand. Variation succeeds variation—melifluous, fanciful, aptly distributed among the singing instruments. For a dozen minutes Schubert is his abounding and exhilarating self—lyric to the last fingertip. Yet next time the Quartet in D minor or the "Parallels" Quintet recurs, this and that hearer may listen more contentedly.

Now by the chronology of Mr. Appel's informing program-notes, Schubert was seven-and-twenty when he wrote this Quartet in A minor; whereas Mr. Henry Eichheim was two years younger when in 1855 he put to music-paper his Quartet in A minor at the end of yesterday's concert. Mr. Eichheim was and is no Schubert, but behind him ran nearly a century more of the writing, playing and hearing of chamber-music. Schubert, narrowly localized, had only the leaves of his Viennese masters to turn. Mr. Eichheim could range the length and breadth of Europe and, even in those days, had not too unfruitfully in Boston and New York.

The American, besides, had been thoroughly schooled. Nowhere does he falter in the manipulation of form. Readily, skilfully, he makes play with the four voices. As he works out his themes, he neither gropes nor calculates—overtly. At every turn his music sounds. With substance and with speech he is ingenious, fanciful, felicitous. Page after page

of his Quartet teems with rhythmic life, young ardor, warm, candid, unsentimentalized mood—traits that do not lack American favor. Daintily the gentlemen from New York played Schubert; with gusto they now played Mr. Eichheim. Out with the blasphemy and take the consequences, viz.: that Mr. Eichheim quartet-spinning in A minor is much more interesting than Schubert doing likewise with a hand still tentative. Only in the Andante with variations—a specialty, thus early, of the Maison Schubert—does he excel the uncanonized American.

The middle item of the concert gave the listener to think. It was a Quartet in E minor by the elderly Moravian, Janacek. Possibly it was the first piece of his music to be played in Boston. In America, he was not even a name until the Metropolitan produced, for Marie Jeritza's sweet sake, his peasant-opera, "Jenufa." Neither she nor Mme. Matzenauer, who ably shared the adventure, could make it sister in the repertory to "The Bartered Bride." Western Europe knew as little of Janacek until "Jenufa" came along, but subsequently it has heard more of him in concerts; while for a composer in his seventies he continues curiously productive. The indispensable Appel dates this Quartet in E minor, 1925; gathers from Mrs. Newmarch (who knows everything about Czech music) that it is a reflection of moods engendered by Tolstol's novel "The Kreutzer Sonata." Quartets have proceeded from literary suggestion afoot—the Berlioz Russian, Juon, could not resist Selma Lagerlof—but seldom has one stood more in need of an enlightening note upon the fly-leaf. Nobody need exact a "program" of Janacek; very likely he had none; but to consider the length, breadth and thickness of "The Kreutzer Sonata" is to crave a few brief, plain words about the impressions by the composer received.

Without such clew, the Quartet has no reason for being. As "absolute" music it is footless—these short motives of little character in themselves, these choked phrases and twisted periods from them proceeding: these abrupt transitions, stinging modulations, cutting rhythms; harmonies, now furtive, now startling; exacting thought labors to no outcome. The interest of form, substance, procedure, timbre, is slight and fitful. Younger modernists have done this sort of thing more impressively than the elder and so-called Janacek. There remains the interest of suggestion; but what is the suggestion beyond that of restlessness not to be soothed, of incessant and vain "kicking against the pricks" (as Scripture has it) of perpetual self-dagitation. Maybe, Janacek, having perused "The Kreutzer Sonata," felt that way. By so much it is his own affair, but when he asks an audience, which has not lately read the Tolstol pages, to share, musically, these reactions, he owes it a leading string or two. He owes as much to the Lenox—or any other quartet—achieving a music that not for an instant relaxes the strain

of performance. . . . By all odds Mrs. Coolidge fosters chamber-music. Boston these many years has not known a series of such concerts comparable in interest to hers.

[APRIL 5 1928]

The Christian Register

Boston Association Meeting

Charles F. D. Eelden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Boston Association of Ministers, to be held Monday, April 9, at 3:30 o'clock in the Bulfinch Place Church, Boston, Mass. Rev. Robert W. Jones, minister of the church, and Dr. Abraham M. Ribban, minister of the church of the Disciples, will be the hosts.

Boston Transcript

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"People I Meet" at Library

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FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1928

LIGHT ON LIBRARY PAINTINGS

To the Editor of the Transcript.

This is a suggestion, offered as an open letter to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, that the paintings, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," may no longer remain in darkness.

For years visitors have marveled their inability to see these wonderful pictures in a light in which they deserve to be seen, hoping that such successive visit might be rewarded with a clear vision. But disappointment follows visit upon visit.

Will the trustees of the Library, who have done so much for the education and enjoyment of the people, listen to the voice of a long-disappointed public and grant its request, respectfully asked by a representative citizen?

MARY CRAWFORD HALL

Lowell, April 9.

Undoubtedly our correspondent voices a desire long widespread among citizens of Boston and among visitors to Boston. Equally does her request look to an accomplished which has been long a subject of earnest thought and careful investigative work on the part of the trustees and the director of the Public Library. In this endeavor one consideration has at all times been held in mind. Edwin A. Abbey, artist of the Grail series, was always firmly resolved that his paintings should not be thought of, and therefore lighted, as though they were museum pictures, suitable for individual framing. Mr. Abbey intended and expressly desired that they should be considered only as a decorative mural frieze, and he objected very firmly to any lighting of them which, in his opinion, would traverse this concept. Since the death of the artist, Mrs. Abbey has held to this desire no less firmly.

Even in the presence of great deference for the painter's wishes, attempts have been made, however, to light the paintings more brightly. At one time, indeed, they were strongly illuminated by fixtures concealed in the ceiling, and ceiling light directly down upon the wall-wisdom of the most enthusiastic well-wishers of the plan were forced to admit that this illumination resulted in spotty and uneven light upon the paintings, plainly distasteful to competent critics. Nevertheless, serious endeavors have continued by a section of the trustees in search for a plan of lighting which, without ruthless disregard of Abbey's wishes, would be adequate and free from such a solution can be found, there will be reason for large satisfaction.—Ed. Transcript.

BOSTON POST, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1928

COLLEGE COURSE FOR THE ASKING

Readers' Adviser at Public Library
Maps Out Studies and Keeps
Tabs on Progress Free

If you would like help in getting the equivalent of a college education without ever attending a class or taking a single examination or spending a penny on the whole course, see Miss Laura K. Gibbs at the Boston Public Library.

She is the newly installed "readers' adviser" and her services, including the loan of all necessary textbooks, are absolutely free. She will map out whatever course you may prefer, be it a B. S. or a B. A. programme. The only thing she cannot do is to present you with a degree when the prescribed work is completed, but this is not such a bad bargain considering that there are no examinations and nothing in the way of lectures except friendly little talks as to how much progress you are making.

"I have one person enrolled on my college equivalent course so far," related Miss Gibbs. "The office was opened Feb. 20 and soon afterwards a young woman came to me for help in educating herself along cultural lines. She told me that she went around with a crowd that had all been educated at college and she felt that she could not keep up with them unless she did some studying of her own."

"I was given this position because so many people want to do serious reading, but don't know how to go about it. This applies particularly to those whose education has been limited, but there are many of the educated group also who need help in choosing their books."

"Women would seem to be the most ambitious about doing a little extra studying because fully two-thirds of those who come to me are women. And English would seem to be the favorite subject because easily one-third of all the books I give out are on some phase of English."

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"Another patron was attending a professional school and thought he would like to do a little academic reading on the side. A woman came to me who wanted to study history and, as she wanted to start at the beginning, I found something on Egypt. She hadn't got far when she became so excited about Crete and its history that she insisted on reading everything the library holds on that ancient place and it will be a long while before she covers the history of the world at the rate she is going."

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—and disillusion.

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Now by the chronology of Mr. Appel's informing program-notes, Schubert was seven-and-twenty when he wrote this Quartet in A major, whereas Mr. Henry Elshheim was but a few years younger when in 1848 he put to music-paper his Quartet in A minor at the end of yesterday's concert. Mr. Elshheim was and is no Schubert, but behind him ran nearly a century more of the writing, playing and hearing of chamber-music. Schubert, narrowly localized, died and left the leaves of his Viennese masters to turn. Mr. Elshheim could range the length and breadth of Europe and, even in those days, halt not too unfruitfully in Boston and New York.

The American, besides, had been thoroughly schooled. Nowhere does he falter in the manipulation of form. Readily, skillfully, he makes play with the four voices. As he works out his themes, he neither gropes nor calculates—overtly. At every turn his music sounds. With substance and with speech he is ingenious, fanciful, felicitous. Page after page

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The middle item of the concert gave the music time to think. It was a Quartet in E minor by the elderly Moravian, Janáček. Possibly it was the first piece of his music to be played in Boston. In America, he was not even a name. But the Metropolitan produced, for Mrs. Jeritz's sweet sake, a pleasant-opera, "Jenufa." Still, even her Mr. Matzke, who ably shared the adventure, could make it sister in the repertory to "The Bartered Bride." Western Europe knew as little of Janáček until "Jenufa" came along; but subsequently it has heard more of him in concert, while for a composer of his age and country he continues so productive. The indispensable Appel dates this Quartet in E minor, 1925; gathers from Mrs. Newmarch (who knows everything about Czech music) that it is a reflection of mood, inspired by Tolstoy's novel, and by Kreutzer Sonata. A quarrel preceded from him, a Russian suggestion aforesaid—the Berliozian Russian, Juon, could not resist Selma Lagerlöf—but seldom has one stood more in need of an enlightening note upon the fly-leaf. Nobody need exact a "program" of Janáček; very rarely he had none; but to consider, in length, breadth and thickness, "The Kreutzer Sonata" as a grave a few brief, plain words about the impressions by the composer received.

Without such clew, the Quartet has no reason for being. As the "absolute" music is, it is, nevertheless—these short motifs of little character in themselves, these choiced phrases and twisted periods from them proceeding; these abrupt, unrelating rhythms; these harmonies, now furtive, now snarling; these four voices whipped by endless exaction though laborers to no outward end. The interest of form is to no outward procedure. The interest is in the right and fitful. Younger modernists have done this sort of thing more impressively than the elder and so, concluded Janáček. There remains the interest of suggestion, but that is not to be suggested beyond that of restlessness not to be soothed, of incessant and vain "clucking against the pricks" (as Scripture has it) of perpetual self-flagellation. This is Janáček, having paid his debt to the Kreuzer. He has felt that way. By so much it is his own affair, but when he asks an audience, which has not lately read the Tolstolain pages, to share, much to their reactions, he expects, as he is, something or two. He owes as much to the Lenox—or any other quartet—achieving a music that not for an instant relaxes the strain

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Lowell, April 9.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM PRAISED

Dr Roland-Marcel Tells of French Collections

Although the fundamental principles of library organization are the same in Europe as in the United States, libraries here are newer, and hence have been enabled to maintain a thoroughly business-like system since their foundation, with the advantage of having access to greater wealth, which facilitates, in turn, an intricate perfection of organization, according to Dr Pierre Roland-Marcel, director of the French National Library, the world's largest repository of books, who has been visiting Harvard for the past few days.

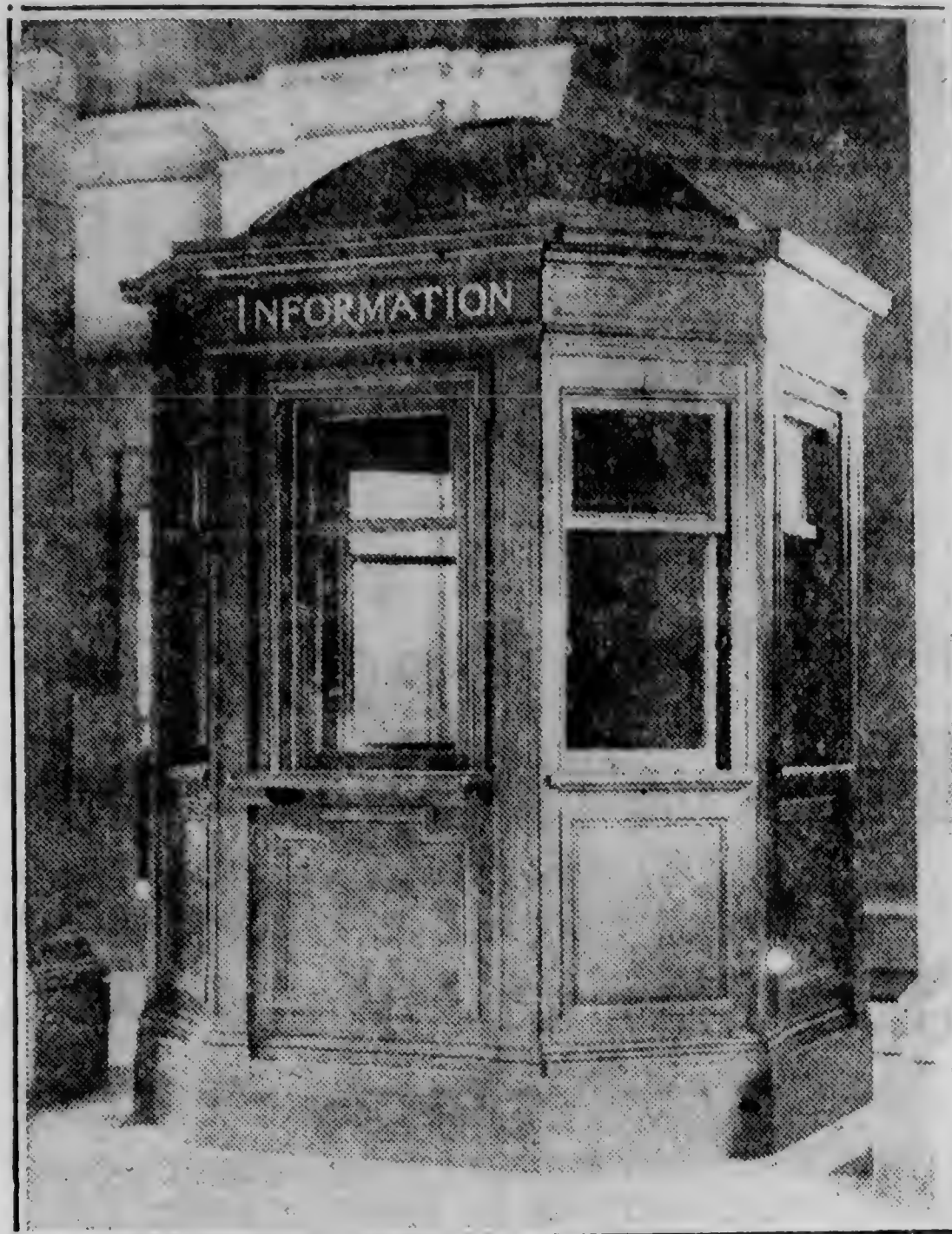
"European libraries have been gradually increasing in size for centuries," said Dr Roland-Marcel, "and for a long time the number of books proved rather cumbersome for the antiquated method of cataloging. Many of the books in the library were not known to be there, or could not be readily found. An entire reorganization of the whole system was necessary to bring the libraries of France up-to-date. This was started by the National Library in 1880, when the compilation of an alphabetical slip catalogue of the more than 3,000,000 volumes began.

"In the United States, however, a complete system of cataloging was begun when the number of volumes collected was still comparatively small, so that you did not have to 'catch up on yourself.' Hence efficiency was affected earlier and your progress has been simplified."

"European libraries," the Frenchman continued in his chat with newspapermen, "rather partake of the nature of museums. The old manuscripts, centuries old, are put on exhibition and the illustrations on some of these works are really pieces of art, more interesting perhaps from that point of view than as books. We, too, for instance, have a collection of some 200,000 medals, many of them famous because of the men who wore them or awarded them. We also give a good deal more space to periodicals, especially to newspaper reading rooms, where large numbers read the daily papers free."

Dr Roland-Marcel was high in his praise of the Harvard Widener Library and of the Boston Public Library. The French authority spent a good part of his time while in this city in these two collections, and averred that the two together were probably not to be excelled.

NEW INFORMATION BOOTH AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



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A quick-service information booth, to be operated in conjunction with the general information bureau, has been built in the main corridor of the Boston Public Library on the street floor and will be placed in commission early next week.

The primary purpose of this new booth is to provide strangers and others the means of procuring information without wandering around the building in search of it.

The booth will become the library department's outpost of hospitality and only trained employees, capable of answering questions quickly and intelligently and possessing pleasant dispositions and a feeling of good will toward everybody, will work behind its windows.

The booth is located between the two main pillars on the right-hand side of the main corridor, as one enters the swinging doors. It is a round structure with domed top and is finished in colors that harmonize with the general tone of the surroundings.

The general reference bureau, which has been developed into a large and important department of the library is on the lower floor, but part way down the further corridor on the right.

Even though a signboard points it out, strangers often find themselves aimlessly around the building in search of information. The new booth is near the door where none can miss it. The booth will be operated in relays, working on short shifts. By this method the endless round of questions that flow into an information booth will not wear down disposition or patience.

Some of the older-trained workers will be employed in the booth at first

and gradually the younger employees will be worked in.

The general information bureau, which includes a government document room, an open-shelf room for ready reference books and a vocational guidance and general directory room, containing directories, time tables, etc., will function as before.

The new booth will relieve the general bureau of a considerable load, because it will take care of the questions who simply wish to know where to go for this and that. Questions that can be answered on the spot without reference to books, etc., will be handled at the new booth.

Other quests for information will be referred to the general bureau as now, but the staff there will have more time to devote to the work of the bureau.

Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

April, 1928

Libraries

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One Solution of a Massachusetts Library Problem¹

On the basis of another library
Charles F. D. Belden, director, Public Library, Boston

In an inconspicuous brick building on a side street in Bloomsbury, London, scarcely more than a good stone's throw from the entrance to the British Museum, may be found the Central Library for Students. Its existence is mainly owing to the zeal and devotion of Dr Albert Mansbridge, the pioneer in Great Britain of the Adult Education movement. This Central library for Students grew out of the suggestion that "a central lending library common to the Workers' Educational association, the adult school movement, and all other organizations of working men and women which are carrying on a systematic study work would be an institution of great public utility." The scope of the present library, however, extends beyond this, and its aim today is not only to ensure that all bona fide students coming under its notice shall be helped in their studies if they are unable to obtain the use of the necessary books elsewhere, but also to stimulate and develop higher study on the part of those isolated students who, largely owing to the lack of book facilities and book guidance, have been content with a lower level of knowledge than they are capable of acquiring. The Central library supplements the book collections of local libraries by meeting the demand for the larger and more expensive books which are beyond the means of most public libraries, and for books of a more specialized character than local libraries are justified in adding to their own collections.

Mr Wheeler's immediate family is his widow and four brothers, one of whom is Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

The *Muskegon Chronicle*, the leading newspaper of the city, devoted its first editorial column, March 5, to an appraisal of Mr Wheeler and his work, in which it was said:

The vital soul element that Mr Wheeler brought to his work in Muskegon is a gift of the gods, for there is no school where it may be learned, no source where one may go to find it.

There is no standard by which a measuring rod may be applied to the service he performed here, in making the library the vital community factor it has become. Such development of an institution in our midst cannot be over-appreciated.

It was Mr Wheeler's great privilege to have enriched Muskegon by his coming. It has been impoverished by his passing.

Next to our churches and schools, our public library, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the state, is doing the most wonderful work for the community. It serves all classes of people, and sometimes I believe we don't realize or appreciate the great service it is rendering. There is no finer thing in our city.—N. G. Remmel, Mayor, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

¹ Delivered before the Massachusetts library club, midwinter meeting, Boston, February 10.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1928

AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM PRAISED

Dr Roland-Marcel Tells of French Collections

Although the fundamental principles of library organization are the same in Europe as in the United States, libraries here are newer, and hence have been enabled to maintain a thoroughly business-like system since their foundation, with the advantage of having access to greater wealth, which facilitates, in turn, an intricate perfection of organization, according to Dr Pierre Roland-Marcel, director of the French National Library, the world's largest repository of books, who has been visiting Harvard for the past few days.

"European libraries have been gradually increasing in size for centuries," said Dr Roland-Marcel, "and for a long time the number of books proved rather cumbersome for the antiquated method of cataloguing. Many of the books in the library were not known to be there, or could not be readily found. An entire reorganization of the whole system was necessary to bring the libraries of France up-to-date. This was started by the National Library in 1882, when the compilation of an alphabetical slip catalogue of the more than 5,000,000 volumes began.

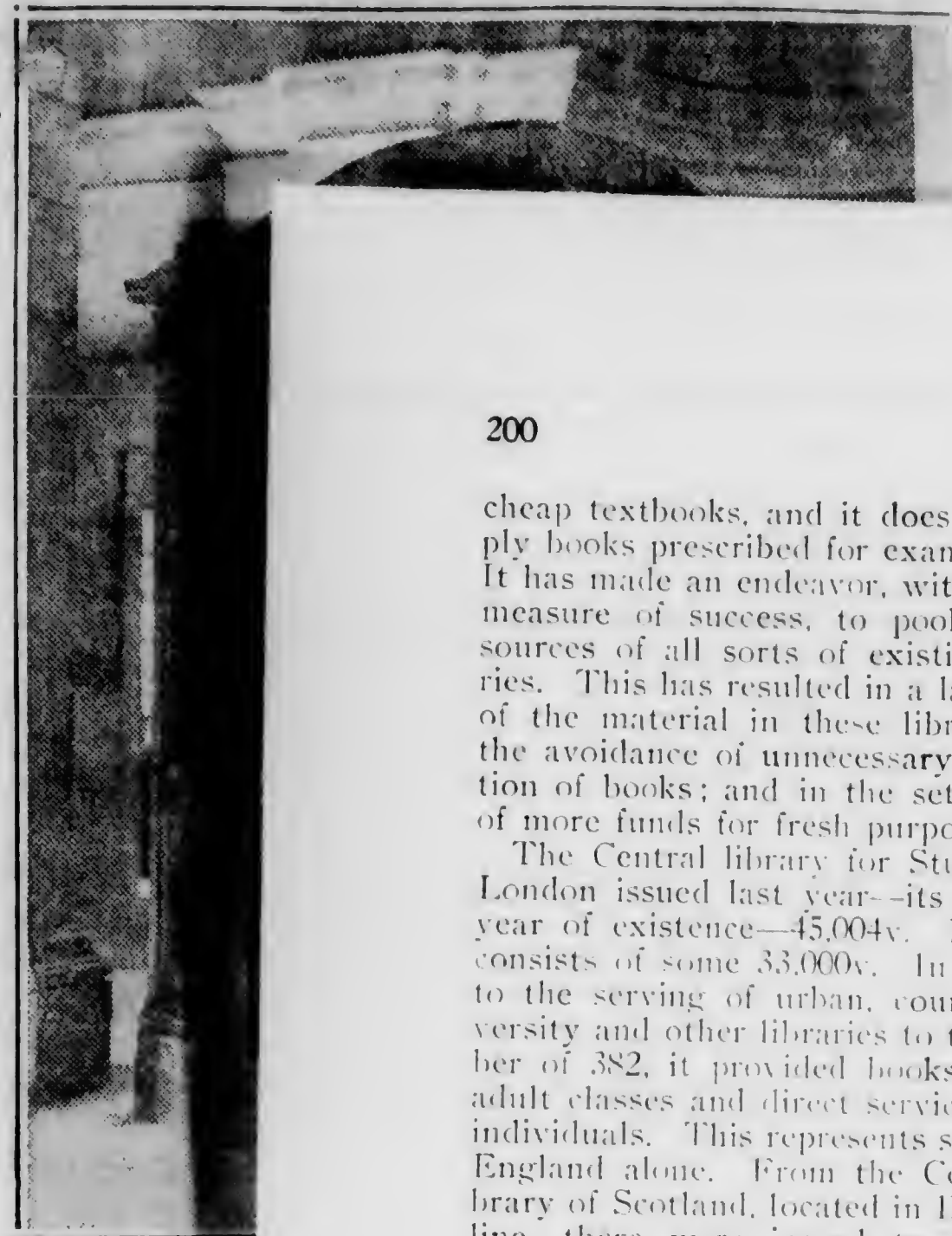
"In the United States, however, a complete system of cataloguing was begun when the number of volumes collected was still comparatively small, so that you did not have to 'catch up on yourself.' Hence efficiency was affected earlier and your progress has been simplified."

"European libraries," the Frenchman continued in his chat with newspapermen, "rather partake of the nature of museums. The old manuscripts, centuries old, are put on exhibition and the illustrations on some of these works are really pieces of art, more interesting perhaps from that point of view than as books. We, too, for instance, have a collection of some 200,000 medals, many of them famous because of the men who wore them or awarded them. We also give a good deal more space to periodicals, especially to newspaper reading rooms, where large numbers read the daily papers free."

Dr Roland-Marcel was high in his praise of the Harvard Widener Library and of the Boston Public Library. The French authority spent a good part of his time while in this city in these two collections, and averred that the two together were probably not to be excelled.

-APRIL 22, 1928-

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The booth will be department's outpost, only trained clerk answering questions intelligently and posing questions and a fee toward everybody, windows.

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Libraries

cheap textbooks, and it does not supply books prescribed for examinations. It has made an endeavor, with a large measure of success, to pool the resources of all sorts of existing libraries. This has resulted in a larger use of the material in these libraries; in the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of books; and in the setting free of more funds for fresh purposes.

The Central library for Students in London issued last year—its eleventh year of existence—45,004v. Its stock consists of some 33,000v. In addition to the serving of urban, county, university and other libraries to the number of 382, it provided books for 345 adult classes and direct service to 201 individuals. This represents service to England alone. From the Central library of Scotland, located in Dunfermline, there were issued to libraries, classes and individuals nearly 10,000v., and from the Central library in Ireland, located in Dublin, over 4,000v., a total in the three countries of a trifling over 59,000v. It is needless to state that the three central libraries cooperate and are able to help one another in various ways. The total book stock of the three libraries numbers some 45,000v.

As has been intimated, the function of the Central library is to supply those books which the local library is unable to buy, either because it cannot afford them, or because the probable demand would not justify the expense. Whenever possible, the Central library issues books thru a local library to which the borrowing individual has access. The Central library, in short, steps in when the local library fails. Direct service to the individual is given only when there is no intermediary library. This avoids wasteful duplication of books and acquaints the local librarian with the needs of readers within his reach of service.

There are, of necessity, certain restrictions relating to the type of book issued by the Central library. It will not supply any modern book costing less than six shillings. Ordinary modern fiction is not included in its field.

Reference books such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and the obvious annuals are not ordinarily supplied; nor are modern biographies of a personal or popular character, although biographies containing matters of historical or other value may be secured. For illustration, a copy of the Dictionary of National Biography is available for loan to those libraries which cannot afford to buy their own copy. Books, especially modern books of local interest, including books on local industries, which should be in the possession of the town libraries, are not supplied; but are issued in certain cases to libraries outside the locality concerned. Nor are books issued which the local library, bearing in mind its size and income, could reasonably be expected to buy for its own use. The local library, in short, is expected to hold its own in its community, and to carry its reasonable share of book-stock to meet the community call.

The Central library endeavors to supply copies of out-of-print books or pamphlets, irrespective of their price. While there is no fixed maximum, the purchase of very expensive books must be kept within reasonable limits. With the exceptions mentioned, the Central library will do its best to supply any book, either thru its own collections or thru the process of borrowing from cooperating libraries. No book is bought for the Central library until actually asked for, with the result that the Central library's stock is live and not over large.

In 1923 the "outlier" library scheme was introduced. The outlier libraries (in Massachusetts we would recognize such libraries as special, association, institutional, or private), lend their books to any responsible reader in Great Britain or Ireland. At first these libraries, cooperating with the Central library for Students, received grants from the Carnegie trustees in return for the services they were able to render. But it is significant to find that many of these libraries, with their specialized collections, now make voluntary offer of their contents. They

Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

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have come to realize that they not only "give" but that they "receive" and also that the larger the number of libraries cooperating, the greater will be the benefit derived from each.

While the British Museum must be excluded from any scheme involving the loan of books, there is the likelihood that a number of valuable collections in Government department libraries will soon be made available for the adult student. The Science library, one of the most important of the national libraries, is already cooperating, as is the National library of Wales.

You have doubtless wondered how the Central library for Students has been financed during the past 11 years. The major part of its income has come from the Carnegie trustees, but their annual grant of £3,000 will cease two years hence. In addition, there have been grants from the Sir Ernest Cassel Educational Trust, the United Services Fund, the Thomas Wall Trust, and the Goldsmiths' Company. Contributions have also been received, last year for instance, from 205 municipal libraries and 38 county libraries, as well as from individuals and institutions. The total income last year was £5,571. One hundred and nine municipal and county libraries have thus far failed to contribute, but are expected soon to fall in line. The service of the Central library for Students, however, has been extended to these libraries with the same freedom as to those which have made contributions. The income from contributing libraries, it is anticipated, will soon amount to at least £2,000 annually.

So gratifying have been the benefits of the Central library for Students that in July last the president of the Board of Education stated in the House of Commons that "grants for the Central library and the Science library," (already, as has been stated, a national library), "will be considered with the estimates for next year, and when the time comes, we will give the most favorable consideration that the finances of the moment may make possible." Here, then, is the probability, within

a short time, of a government grant, placing the work of the Central library for Students on an assured financial basis. It has even been suggested that the Central library for Students should be reconstituted as a department of the British Museum with separate functions and a separate constitution.

Local application

In Massachusetts, a central library for students by any other name would be of the greatest benefit in meeting the immediate needs of the adult population thru its network of public libraries. No greater service could be rendered our adult citizen, the individual student or other readers, than the ability to furnish on request thru the library—public, private or institutional, the desired volume of non-fiction.

In addition to the volumes lent to meet the specific need of the individual serious reader or study group, there should be made available in the commonwealth for adults and children collections of both fiction and non-fiction to supplement the meagre resources of the small public library. There are, within our borders, 170 public libraries, each with an annual income of less than \$1,000. Some of these libraries are in very small towns; others are in towns with a population of greater size but with large areas, low valuation and little wealth. None of these libraries can be expected to acquire adequate book collections. Are we not in agreement that they should be supplied with the necessary service? Doubtless this service of "collections of books" to the small town libraries must depend on the growth of the work of the Division of public libraries; but until there is a concerted and persistent demand on the part of the citizens of the small towns, it is doubtful, at least for the present, whether adequate appropriations for the Division can be secured. In 1914, under an act of the legislature, \$10,000 was authorized for "direct aid" annually to the small public libraries of the commonwealth. In spite of recommendations made each year

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1928

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"European libraries have been gradually increasing in size for centuries," said Dr Roland-Marcel, "and for a long time the number of books proved rather cumbersome for the antiquated method of cataloguing. Many of the books in the library were not known to be there, or could not be readily found. An entire reorganization of the whole system was necessary to bring the libraries of France up-to-date. This was started by the National Library in 1882, when the compilation of an alphabetical slip catalogue of the more than 3,000,000 volumes began.

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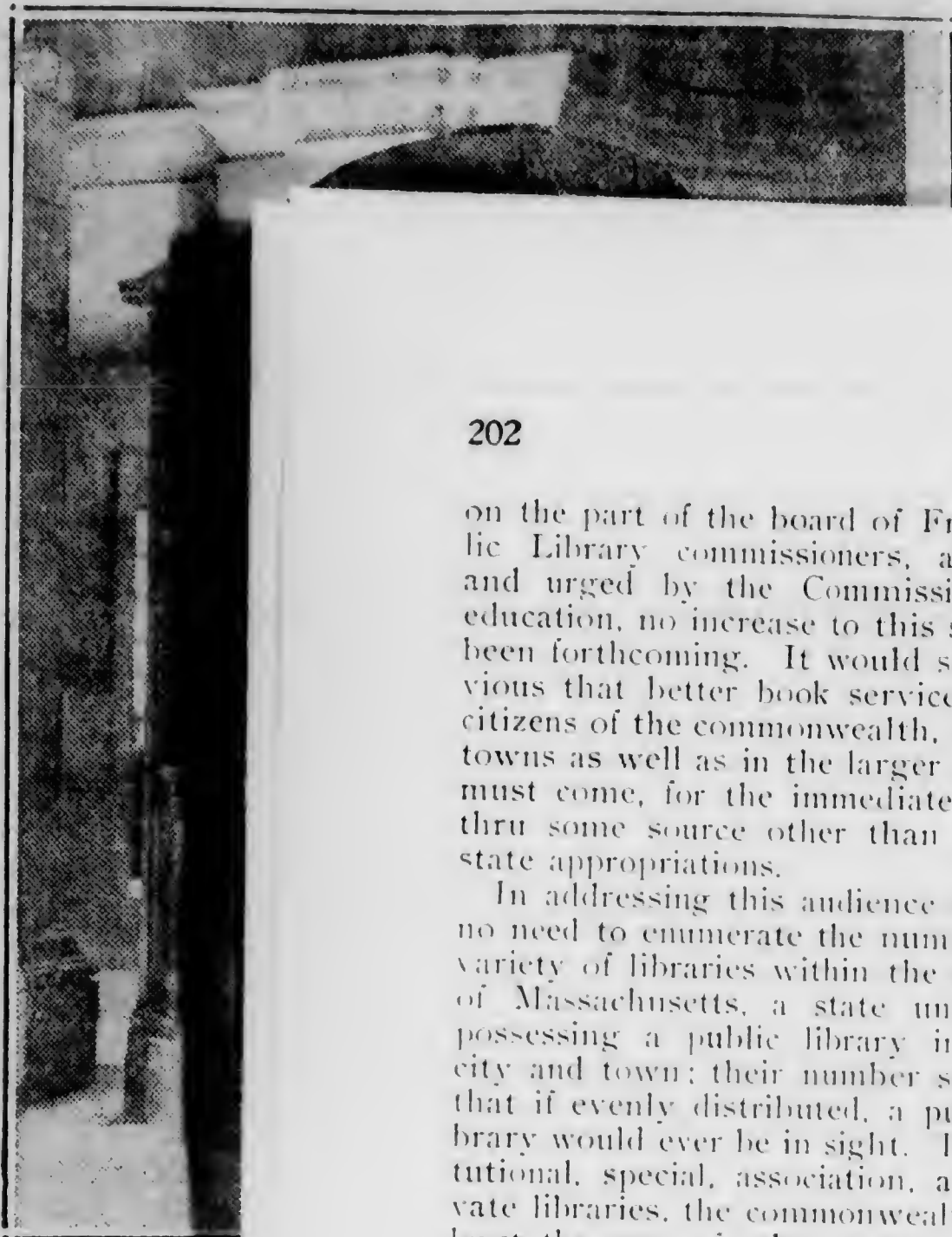
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BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE

-APRIL 22, 1928-

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Libraries

on the part of the board of Free Public Library commissioners, approved and urged by the Commissioner of education, no increase to this sum has been forthcoming. It would seem obvious that better book service to the citizens of the commonwealth, in small towns as well as in the larger centers, must come, for the immediate future, thru some source other than that of state appropriations.

In addressing this audience there is no need to enumerate the number and variety of libraries within the borders of Massachusetts, a state unique in possessing a public library in every city and town; their number so great that if evenly distributed, a public library would ever be in sight. In institutional, special, association, and private libraries, the commonwealth is at least the peer of other states. Cooperation and interloan service already exist between many libraries; good will is general among all libraries. The time has come, with the need of book aid for the adult student, to seek still further liberalization and coordination. It is betraying no secret to speak of the desire of the large universities to give the fullest support to such a movement. The special and private libraries of the commonwealth can do no less than similar institutions have done and are doing in Great Britain.

For service such as is represented by a central library for students, there must of necessity be a center. Whether that center or organization for carrying forward the work be established with the Division of public libraries, the State library, the Boston public library, or elsewhere, is immaterial. Logically it belongs with the Division of public libraries, but certainly there will be no excuse for creating a new entity to meet the reasonable needs of the serious adult reader.

As for the necessary funds, the amount required will be found to be quite modest. No such number of books will be needed for Massachusetts as is necessary for England. I would remind you that there is in America a Carnegie Corporation, not to mention other funds, trusts, and or-

ganizations, the officers of which may well be interested in forwarding a sane educational movement for which there is an ever-growing call. Individuals, quite as willingly as cooperating libraries of various sorts, will desire to add their practical support. Is it not worth working for: has the time not come when persistent efforts should be made on the part of librarians and trustees of libraries and other interested persons to find the ways and means whereby adequate book service may be given to our public?

A suggestion and I have done. I would submit to the president and executive committee of the Massachusetts library club that there be appointed a committee of trustees, librarians, and "outsiders," if you please, to study, report, and act on the practicability of creating for Massachusetts, under what name you will, a central library for students. Fail not to give a place on such committee to members of the Massachusetts federation of Women's clubs. The General Federation, you will recall, has definitely committed itself to the promotion of library extension. The commonwealth of Massachusetts was long in the forefront in all matters relating to the library. The opportunity now presents itself for the renewal of that leadership.

A New Plan for Storing Fiction

John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark public library, and his Board of trustees are considering a plan for making the Main library's resources more convenient and accessible to students and serious readers. This will be done thru gradually reducing the fiction at Main library and increasing the supply of fiction in the branches. The plan has been under consideration for some time because the librarian and the trustees feel that the more serious and scholarly use made of the Main library has increased so rapidly in the last few years that in spite of several improvements and extensions in the Main library, the space for book readers and students is insufficient.

Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

April, 1928

TRAVEL CLUB OF PORTSMOUTH, N.H., AND MENTORS HERE



Merry children and, at extreme right of group, right to left: Mrs. Katherine E. Curtis, Portsmouth; Frank A. Black, publicity director at Filene's, and J. A. Barker, also of Filene's.

Pupils in Portsmouth Junior High School Have Happy Day in Boston

Fifty-three boys and girls from the Whipple junior high school of Portsmouth, N. H., visited Boston yesterday on the annual trip of the Travel Club. The club, which is composed of students ranging from 12 to 16, came in a special Boston & Maine coach under the direction of Miss Ruth Shipley, a teacher of the club, and Mrs. Katherine E. Curtis, familiarly known as "The Travel Lady," as their guide.

Buses met the party at the North station and conveyed them to Cambridge, where the club toured Harvard University. The youthful travelers were particularly interested in the glass flowers at the Agassiz Museum. Then back to Boston, where they were the guests of Edward A. Filene at the Filene store. Floor Manager J. A. Barker escorted the visiting contingent from the basement to the roof of the huge Filene building and explained the various steps

in modern merchandising. Mr. Filene was the host at a luncheon given in the Filene restaurant. Last year Mr. Filene gave a luncheon in honor of the club and the club has a warm spot in its heart for the host whose hospitality and good cheer have made the annual trip a thing to be remembered.

Bidding Mr. Filene goodbye, the children went to the State House. Gov. Fuller had a guide waiting at the Bulfinch entrance who showed them the historic charm of the Massachusetts capitol and where the laws were made. Everything from the Sacred Cod to the Legislature was inspected by the club. The Hall of Flags proved especially interesting to the visitors, who made their longest stop before the glass enclosed battle standards of famous regiments in the high-domed chamber whose painted walls carry on the glorious deeds of Massachusetts heroes.

AT THEATRE AND LIBRARY

The visit to the State House was followed by a trip to the Metropolitan Theatre, where Manager McCurdy had his share in making it a red letter day. Many of the pupils had never been inside a real theatre and enjoyed a thrill that comes once in a life time. The public library also came in for its share of joy giving by providing especially courteous and kindly guides to explain the Abbey paintings and the beauty of the library.

After boarding the 6 P. M. train for Portsmouth, the club enjoyed a box supper, out of 53 individual boxes presented to the visitors by the S. S. Pease Company. Amid much singing and merriment, the club arrived in Portsmouth at 7:42 P. M.

Better Homes WEEK

APRIL 23-28, 1928

Faneuil Branch Library

BROOKS ST., BRIGHTON

Chairman

MRS. THOMAS F. McMAHON

Vice-Chairmen

MISS GERTRUDE CONNELL, MRS. LESLIE A. UNDERWOOD

Secretary

MISS HARRIET BALDWIN

Reception Committee

MRS. BERNARD SHUTTE, Chairman
 Mrs. P. H. Cannon Mrs. Dudley R. Biggs
 Mrs. Fred Robinson Mrs. William Cowling
 Mrs. James H. Devlin Mrs. John Leary
 Mrs. Samuel Goldman Mrs. L. Sigismund
 Mrs. Lewis L. Martinson Mrs. Maurice Kiley
 Mrs. John H. Brodie Mrs. John J. Carty
 Mrs. Alfred Hutson

Press Representative

MISS NORA SHAW

AFTERNOON EXERCISES, 3 P. M. DAILY

TEA SERVED AT 4:30

EVENING EXERCISES, 8 P. M.

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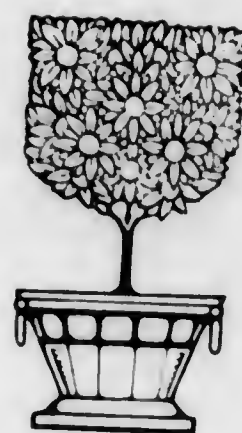
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928

AFTERNOON

Children's Day
Chairman, Mrs. William L. Ripley
Story Hour, Miss Dorothy Quinn
Reader, Miss Marjorie Brogie
Refreshments served by James A. Garfield Home and School Association

EVENING

Community Supper at 6.30
Chairman, Mrs. Thomas E. McMahon
Speakers:
Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman Boston Better Homes Committee
Mr. Walter E. Downey, Headmaster English High School
Miss Gertrude Connell, Fenelon Librarian
Mr. James H. Stone
Mrs. Charles Andrews
Music by the Abena Quartet

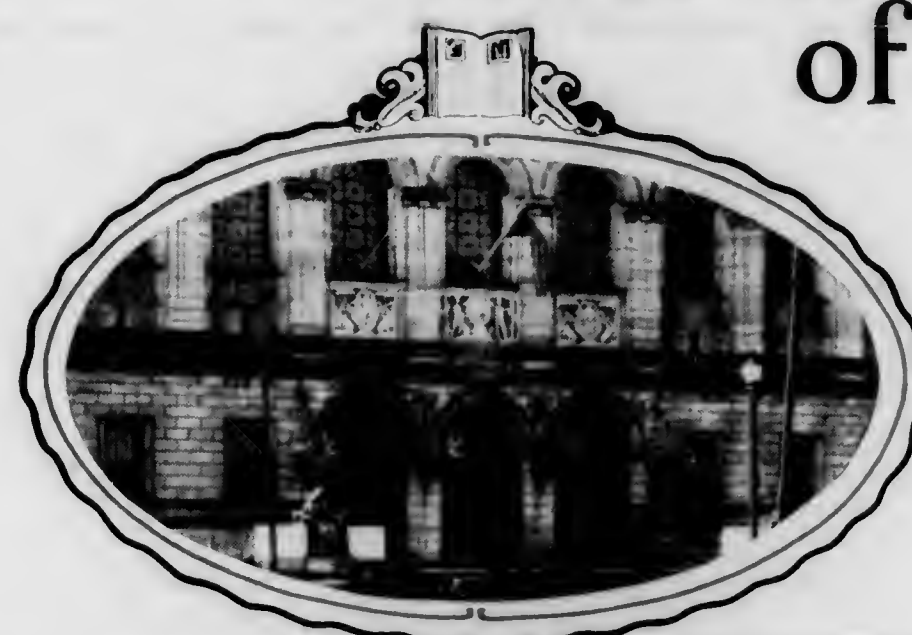


April 1928

A Book Shelf

famous the world over
— more than 75 years
old — containing 1,388,
439 volumes — patron-
ized by the people of a
famous cosmopolitan
city and by the students
of several of the world's
most prominent educa-
tional institutions.

The entrance to a 35 mile shelf of books



The Boston Public Library and Holliston Buckram

The Boston Public Library which held its 75th Anniversary last year, renders a great service to the general public as well as to the thousands attending the many schools and universities which make Boston one of the leading educational centers of the world.

In 1926 the number of books in the main library and its 32 branches was 1,388,439. If arranged in one continuous length they would require a shelf 35 miles long. 135,499 borrowers' cards were in use and 3,499,137 books were loaned for outside reading.

On an average, every reader borrowed 26 books during the year — one every other week. 70,000 books are rebound yearly and Holliston Buckram is used on all books bound in cloth.

Bookbinding material is an item of considerable importance in so large a library and the preference for Holliston Buckram over a period of many years is splendid tribute to its quality.

The HOLLISTON MILLS Inc.

Norwood Massachusetts

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS

PACIFIC COAST AGENT — THE NORMAN F. HALL COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CANADIAN AGENT — THE WILSON-MONROE COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

Boston Daily Globe

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1928

Heads Library Order Branch

After more than two years' service at the Millicent Library in Fairhaven, Louis F. Ranlett today took up his duties as chief of the order department of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Ranlett will have charge of the purchasing of books and periodicals for the library and its branches.

Born in Boston, Mr. Ranlett was graduated from the Newton High School, and from Harvard in the class of 1921. Prior to his work at Fairhaven he was an associate editor and contributor to the Youth's Companion as well as a contributor to other magazines and periodicals. He is the author of a book of war experiences, "Let's Go," lately published by Houghton Mifflin Company. The results of his service in France as second lieutenant in the Twenty-Third Infantry, Second Division. While serving as platoon commander with this regiment he was cited for bravery.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1928

Concert-Chronicle

Viennese Masters

TO Mrs. Coolidge and to her "Foundation" at the Congressional Library Boston owes whatever European string-quartets it may hear. No manager could afford to send one hither unless it were engaged for private performances. No public concert, in the current state of chamber music in this town, could conceivably yield sufficient return. Fortunately, the Coolidge Foundation need consider no box-office sheet; gives its concerts, indeed, without money and without price. For such, the world around, an audience is assured, though it is not always prudent to depend upon its quality. Guests at the recent festival in the Library of Congress, the Rosé Quartet of Vienna, at last persuaded overseas, is now making a round of a few American cities and university towns. New York and New Haven lately heard it; Chicago has yet to hear; while last evening it played at the Public Library in Boston to as many as the little Lecture-Hall might contain.

Unfortunately the Viennese four could not repeat their impressive entrance into the Auditorium of the Library of Congress. There players or singers enter through a door midway in the back wall of the stage, facing all beholders. At the Public Library they merely slide "round a screen on the audience's left. Leading his companions, Mr. Rosé made the turn; but there was too doorway in which, alert, expectant, for the instant pausing, he might pose his tall, erect, broad-shouldered figure. Then and there

at Washington, in the short jacket and lighter trousers of morning dress, he looked a field-marshal of the concert-hall. With or without a doorway, the garb of matinee d'hotel—otherwise known as evening clothes—wrecked such illusion. None the less the welcoming applause was immediate and hearty; while it was interesting to observe how slightly time has marked the four. Through forty-odd years, the Professor himself (as they call Mr. Rosé in Vienna), Mr. Fischer, the second violin, Mr. Rustika, the viola, have played together. (The present violoncellist, Mr. Walter, joined them later—in 1921.) Evidently the public performance of music is preservative to the performers; while a middle-aged European, leading a more wisely ordered life, is often younger than an American of equal or fewer years.

In the sixties the virtuoso-playing of chamber music is still possible, even though, last evening, there were occasionally lapses from true intonation and now and then an over-sharpened, not to say accented, tone. Amends, however, were plentiful, in the suavities of phrase, the lightness of accent, the delicacy of shading with which the Viennese four played the Andante in Schubert's Quartet in D minor—the Variations on his song of "Death and The Maiden"; or again in the depth of singing tone, the molded beauty of line, bestowed upon Alfano's broadened and intensified measures near the end of his Quartet in D major. Another quality, however, distinguishes the Rosé four to American audiences, unless recollection stretch back to the prime of "The Kneisels." In their best days, the characteristic merit of "The Fonzareys" was suppleness of wrist and finger, a flawless ear, the utmost smoothness, transparency and euphony of tone, a version of the music in hand essentially lyric. The Pro-Arte Quartet of Brussels, to cite its only rival that has crossed the seas, excelled in the richness and diversity of harmony and timbres peculiar to modern chamber-music; in the music, in the complementary grow of orchestral suggestion.

These Viennese take a way of their own. Oftenest they play with a large, full, highly resonant, intensive tone. They cultivate ample phrases firmly set; spacious periods; incisive accents and modulation; graphic transition, energized and cumulative advance. They are not deaf to the lyric voice of chamber-music—witness those Variations of Schubert. Yet they prefer it emphatic and dramatic, spreading a wide canvas, upon it lavishing broad or sharp-edged strokes. They will not have it little and intimate, subtle

and suggestive. They would have it speak out, thrill and stir. For them it has heights, depths, warmth and passion. As the three quartets of Sunday went, they succeeded least with Mr. Carpenter's which invites a lighter and softer manner, gave Alfano's a weight of substance and vigor of movement beyond "stays"; from Schubert's instrumental and propelled by musical emotion.

By these signs the Rosé four repeated also in Washington—Alfano's Quartet in D major written before he turned to the theater to be initiator and continuator of Puccini; Mr. Carpenter's produced at the festival in the Congressional Library, "amusing" music; Schubert's masterly piece, the Quartet in D minor, lifted into ampleness and fervor, daring as often as it was bright. Like Martini and Spangoli before him, but unlike Rosé and Mallipero of the next generation, Alfano, essaying absolute music in an orthodox form, would hide the merits of his Italian higher than the merits of his line rather than color, of counterpoint rather than melody, striving for dramatic turns, gave sonorous slips soon and if into eddies of contrapuntal restlessness, with the Viennese ready at every turn to lend him the desired intensity. . . . Mr. Carpenter prizes a more gradual modulation and play of timbre; space, in overt dissonance, would give his instrumental song a French elegance and an American highness, hours rather more than echoes of this spangled hour. A serious musician Alfano would have us say to his Quartet. Such a piece may be agreeable diversion and a bit more, robots Mr. Carpenter, leading in his scanty child. . . . As for a masterly instrumental song, a French elegance and a piece—in this instance a masterpiece by performance—emphatic—that was Schubert's affair. H.T.P.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1928

There are to be six concerts of chamber music at the Public Library next season instead of eight as in the weeks ended last Sunday. Not Mrs. Coolidge but her "Foundation" administered to the Library of Congress, as noted in the giver.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1928

Designs by Cleland

Library Exhibition Sponsored by Society of Printers

The Society of Printers is sponsoring an exhibition of the work of Mr. T. M. Cleland, which will be on view at the Boston Public Library through May 20. This exhibition includes alphabets, borders, posters, designs in water color and in black and white, and four large water color paintings. All the items are originals; but a few of them are also shown in line reproductions.

The exhibition is one of the most interesting displays of designing that have recently come to Boston, reports Thacher Nelson, secretary of the society. A visit will well repay any designer, printer, advertising manager or art student.

It is open to the public daily, including Sunday, from nine in the morning until ten at night, in the Fine Arts Room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library.

The BOSTONIAN

Private Libraries Open to the Public

A PUBLIC LIBRARY CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

Patricia, my wife, is wild with amazement, amusement, admiration, that the public libraries, root and branch, of a city the size of Boston are closed on holidays—the one day when the people who most need a public library can avail themselves of its services. Lack of funds, she argues, is a reflection on the city, and this she is told is not the case here. The appropriations are far greater, per person, than in many other cities where the libraries are kept open on the days that one most needs them. Funds being found, what is the answer from the management?

That is her amazement—to find the vaunted cultural center of civilization with the very source of such civilization closed to those it wants most to civilize, or Americanize, a word she much dislikes, as do I.

Her amusement is at the bold lettering above the portals of that same public library, announcing that it was built with the funds of the people for the people's use.

What people contributed, and what people are to use it?

She went a long way last Friday, rather Good Friday, to get some data that she needed, and in the only hour she had for such research.

The Public Library of the City of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, founded, we believe, for freedom in religious thought, was closed for five hours on Good Friday. That is a holy day, of course, to a certain percentage of the population. But neither Roman Catholic nor Episcopalian observes it as a holiday—all their places of business are open, why should the library be closed?

And now comes Patricia's admiration. Just across the square from the closed doors of the public library, closed for five hours for private purposes, is Trinity Church. Here, my wife found a private library open to the public, about which she has much to say, and hopes to say it soon, in high praise of the sanctuary where she found, in the church, the usual Good Friday services, and in the library, the privilege of using books, and taking them home, for needed study.

"Do you wonder," she asks, "that I am amazed, amused, and admiring? Ain't Boston odd?" she quoted our Swedish maid.

Pat Pending

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1928

BARRED FROM LIBRARY STEPS

No "Reviewing Stand," Says Belden

Persons who have selected the steps of the Boston Public Library as a private reviewing stand from which to witness the municipal military parade in honor of the flyers Saturday afternoon, are to be disappointed. Charles F. E. Belden, librarian, has asked the police to keep all persons from these steps as a matter of safety and precaution.

He states that while the steps are strong enough for the usual daily visitors to the library, he does not believe the underpinning is strong enough to hold a large number.

Arthur E. Kennelly, George H. Parker and George L. Kitchin, all of Cambridge, Mass., were chosen vice presidents. Robert P. Bishop of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was again selected corresponding secretary, and Charles B. Gulick of Harvard University records and secretary. The treasurer is Ingersoll Bowditch, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The following committees were designated: Finance—Thomas Barbour, Boston; Paul J. Sachs, Cambridge; Frederick P. Fish, Brookline. Publication—Edwin C. Kemble and George F. Moore, Cambridge; Herbert V. Noel, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; William S. Franklin, Cambridge; Raymond C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; William C. Lane, Cambridge; Thomas Barbour, Harry M. Goodwin, House-S, Bart Wolcott and William H. Lawrence, Boston; Robert P. Bielew. Meetings—George H. Parker, Gregory T. Baxter and William C. Greene, Cambridge. Library—Raymond C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; Bridgman and Frederick A. Saunders, Cambridge; Charles L. Norton, Boston; Harry M. Goodwin, Brookline; James H. Swann, Scott, Mass.; Arthur E. Kennelly. Auditing—George B. Agassiz, Boston; John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. C. M. Warren Committee—Walter L. Jew of the Worcester Herald, Boston; Gregory T. Baxter and Frederick G. Kew, Cambridge; Arthur D. Little, Brookline; James H. Swann, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles A. Kraus.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928

Miss Eva LeGallienne to Speak at Public Library

Miss Eva LeGallienne, who is to open her Boston engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre on Monday, will speak at the Boston Public Library on Thursday at 4 P. M. Miss LeGallienne is the founder of the New York Civic Repertory Theatre and will tell what it has accomplished in two years and of its plans for the future. The lecture is under the auspices of Community Service of Boston and the Public Library officials. An invitation is extended to everyone interested in the drama and theater movements.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1928

Bostonians High in Arts and Sciences

American Academy Elects Many Fellows and Associates—Wilson Again President

New York, May 21—Re-election of Edwin B. Wilson of the Harvard School of Public Health as president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the groups comprising the American Council of Learned Societies, is announced.

Arthur E. Kennelly, George H. Parker and George L. Kitchin, all of Cambridge, Mass., were chosen vice presidents. Robert P. Bishop of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was again selected corresponding secretary, and Charles B. Gulick of Harvard University records and secretary. The treasurer is Ingersoll Bowditch, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The following committees were designated: Finance—Thomas Barbour, Boston; Paul J. Sachs, Cambridge; Frederick P. Fish, Brookline. Publication—Edwin C. Kemble and George F. Moore, Cambridge; Herbert V. Noel, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; William S. Franklin, Cambridge; Raymond C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; William C. Lane, Cambridge; Thomas Barbour, Harry M. Goodwin, House-S, Bart Wolcott and William H. Lawrence, Boston; Robert P. Bielew. Meetings—George H. Parker, Gregory T. Baxter and William C. Greene, Cambridge. Library—Raymond C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; Bridgman and Frederick A. Saunders, Cambridge; Charles L. Norton, Boston; Harry M. Goodwin, Brookline; James H. Swann, Scott, Mass.; Arthur E. Kennelly. Auditing—George B. Agassiz, Boston; John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. C. M. Warren Committee—Walter L. Jew of the Worcester Herald, Boston; Gregory T. Baxter and Frederick G. Kew, Cambridge; Arthur D. Little, Brookline; James H. Swann, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles A. Kraus.

Thirty-three fellows and twenty-one associates were elected to the academy as follows:

Fellows—John F. Stevens, Thomas Hunt Morgan, and John Dewey, New York; Jacob David Tamm, Providence, R. I.; Adelbert Ames, Jr., Hanover, N. H.; Arthur Holly Compton, Langdon House and William Albert Nijbo, Chicago; Samuel Sanborn Vassar and Roy Graham Hoskins, Brookline, Mass.; Louis John Gillette, George Washington, Charles Tamm, Walter Penn Johnson, Albert Cornelius Knicker, Ralph Barton Perry, Henry Bradford Washburn, Joshua Whitcomb, James Holmes, Laszlo, Jr., Arthur Harrison Cole, William Van Fleet, Elliott, Clarence Henry Haring, Warren Milton Parsons and Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Cambridge, Mass.; John H. Muller, Boston; Willis Lind, Boston; R. B. Giff, John Raymond Miller, Boston; Belmont, Mass.; Ward Theobald Longenecker, Baltimore, Md.; Blake Sheffield, Brookline, New York; John H. Curtis, Hidden Falls, New York; S. H. Associates—Franklin, George, Balch and Charles Francis Felt, Boston, James H. Hays, Mass.; Charles Knowles Bolton, Frederick Pickering Cabot, George Alexander Phillips Haddam, Duncan, Earl of Camperdown, Thomas Goddard Frothingham, Edward Jackson Holmes, George Small Mendenhall, John Rogers and Eliza Wausworth, Boston; Roland William Boyden, Beverly, Mass.; John Chandler Cobb, Howard Conoley, William Lusk Webster Field and Arthur Stanwood Pier, Milton, Mass.; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, William, Mass.; Thomas Nelson Perkins, Westwood, Mass.; Alfred Lawrence Hubley, Andover, Mass.; Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Edmund Allen Whitman, Cambridge, Mass.; Payson Smith, Brookline, Mass.

Foreign Honorary Members

The Academy's new foreign honorary members represent Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Denmark and the British Isles. They include:

Friedrich Paschen and Wolfgang Kohler, Berlin; John Peter Zenz, Copenhagen; Carl Hansen, Copenhagen; Guglielmo Marconi, Bologna; Francis Arthur Butler, Alfred Barton Reiche, Charles Tate Roman, Karl Pearson, and Richard Burdon Haldane, Viscount Haldane, of Haldon, London; Louis Dally, Brussels; J. J. Van Wazer, Montevideo, St. Andrews; M. Katsura Miyajima, Tokyo; Hendrik A. Lorentz, Leiden; Benvenuto Crespi Napolet, Edmund Hassel, Freiburg; Hans Oertel, Munich; Arthur Cecil Pigou, Cambridge.

AMONG THE PROMINENT LIBRARIANS ATTENDING THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT WEST BADEN ARE THE FOUR SHOWN ABOVE. THEY ARE, LEFT TO RIGHT, JUDSON T. JENNINGS, LIBRARIAN OF THE SEATTLE (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY; FRANK P. HILL, CHIEF LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; MRS. ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL EARLE OF NUNCIE, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT, AND CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, DIRECTOR OF THE BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

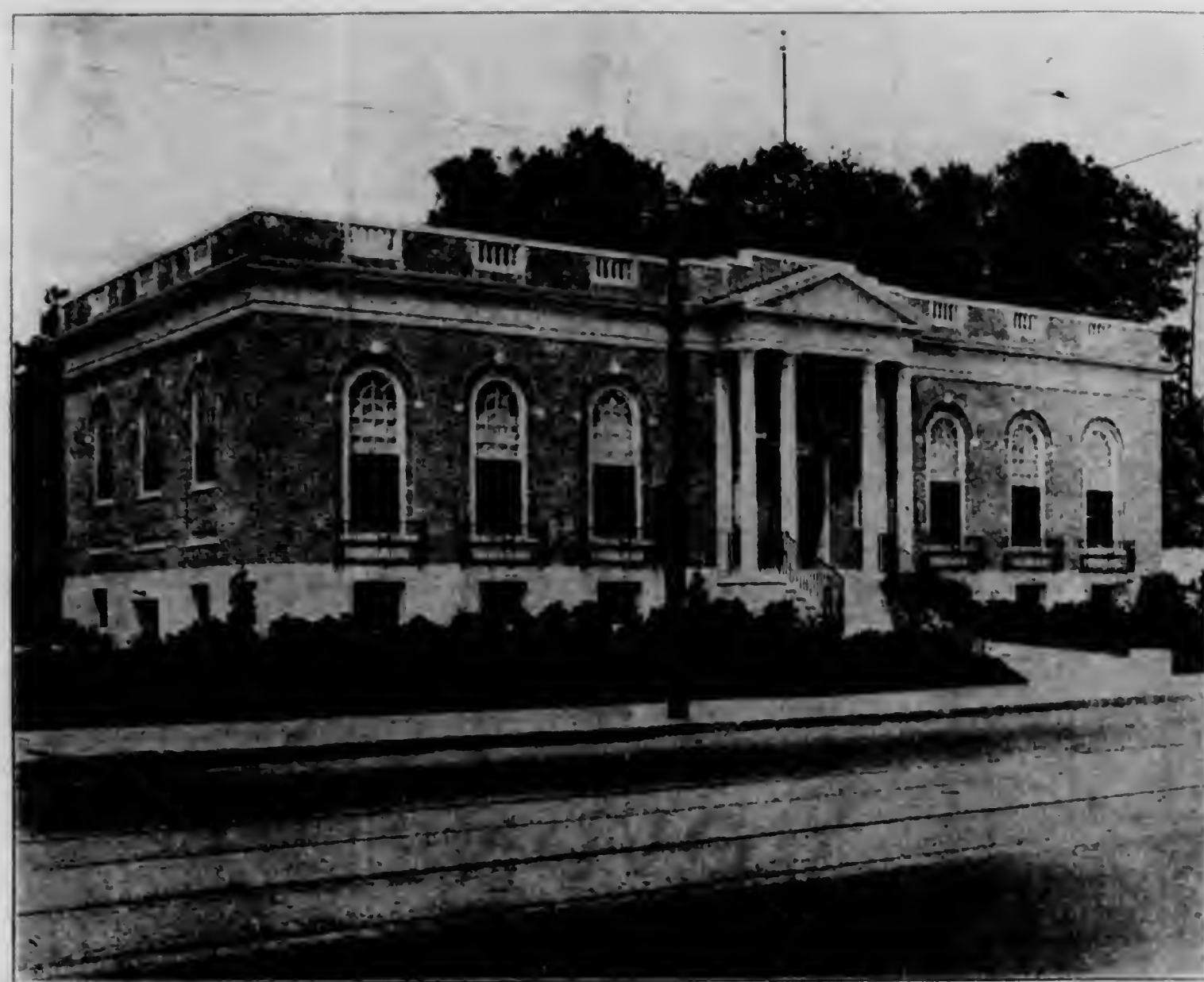
7-10-1928
ITEM, BRIGHTON, MASS.

WHY ALLSTON DESERVES NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

(Mr. U. S. Harris has requested the editor to give a little more publicity to the library situation at Allston. A perusal of his sugges-

sent quarters are unsatisfactory and cannot possibly render to the district the library service which it deserves or has a right to expect.

circulation of 81,984 in one year, certainly the district deserves and uses the library. In the writer's opinion it would be safe to say that with



WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY
Style of Building Suggested for Allston

tions for such publicity brings us to the conclusion that his own letter presents the case about as forcibly as any rewrite could, and it is therefore given to our readers in full.—Editor.)

"I would like very much, if it is possible for you to do so, to have a little more publicity during the coming week on the library situation in Allston. I am therefore giving you some facts around which we hope you will find it possible to write a story. The writer also has a picture of the West Roxbury Branch Library and is wondering whether or not you can use it in the write-up so that the readers may better visualize the general type of building which Allston might well enjoy.

"Of course, it does not necessarily follow that we will obtain the identical same type of library, but if possible to obtain it we feel quite sure that it would be a very satisfactory building for Allston to have.

"We have been in the present branch library quarters for about eight years. During that time Allston has grown tremendously and the demand for the library service has grown proportionately. The pre-

"The figures which I am using are from the 1927 Annual Report of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. According to that report the Allston Branch had 6675 volumes. This is, of course, a very small amount for this district, and the only reason that they have not more volumes is because there is no room for them. You can readily appreciate, therefore, that immediately the local branch library is handicapped and that proper library service cannot be rendered to the community. During the year of 1927 the circulation of the Allston Branch Library was 81,984 volumes, and this does not include periodicals or service other than volumes given to the public to use.

"We believe you will agree that with 6675 volumes as a basis and a

new and proper quarters the use of the library would be materially greater.

"While such records are not generally kept, at the request of the writer, a record was kept for one week of those people who, our branch library together with the number of volumes issued during the week. The result of this survey was most interesting and shows as follows:—

"2003 volumes issued during the week.

"1608 adult attendants during the week.

"1492 juvenile attendants during the week.

"3100 total attendance.

"The existing condition enforced by these few statistics certainly seems to justify the Allston people in demanding and obtaining a new modern branch library building, equipped to give the library service which the district should receive and has a right to expect.

"Sincerely yours,

"U. S. HARRIS"

A view of the interior of the West Roxbury Branch Library will be printed next week.

UNITY ON LIBRARIES IN AMERICAS URGED

West Baden Convention Hears
Cooperation Plea by
Boston Delegate.

FARM LIBRARIES DISCUSSED

Miss Fay of Columbia University
Tells How This Phase of the
Work is Taught.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST BADEN, Ind., May 30.—Pan American cooperation in library extension was urged by Charles F. D. Belden of Boston, speaking today at the annual convention here of the American Library Association. Mr. Belden is director of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Belden referred to the report of a committee headed by John T. Vance, who recently attended the Mexican Library Congress, and continued:

"The time has come when we should work together in all sincerity and to mutual advantage. This applies, of course, not only to Mexico, but to all the countries of the American continent. It is natural, however, that our interest should be keenest at this time in our next neighbor to the south. We have heard, therefore, with pleasure that the Mexican Library Congress has decided to form a society of librarians and friends of Mexican libraries to cooperate with the American Library Association.

"We agree with the committee as to the usefulness of establishing agencies in the capitals of Latin America to handle the exchange of publications of all the American countries, and to produce, eventually, national bibliographies. The translation of books on library practice for use in Latin-American countries is an unostentatious but a very effective means of cooperation. It is also anticipated that the time will come when a library in Buenos Aires, similar to the American Library in Paris, will be not merely a fancy, but a reality."

Delegates Hear Indiana Jurist.

The National Association of State Librarians and the American Association of Law Librarians met today. The principal address was made by Chief Justice Travis of the Supreme Court of Indiana. A discussion followed. The associations gave a joint dinner this evening at the French Lick Springs Hotel.

How to circulate books through the counties was discussed at the County Libraries Section this afternoon. One of the book wagons of Vanderburg County, Indiana, was on display. Its activities were explained by Ethel McCullough of Evansville.

Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis, editor of the science department of the Literary Digest, spoke on nature study. "Some of the things that it has been our duty and pleasure to discuss," said Mr. Bostwick, "are the discovery of hertzian or electro-

magnetic waves, the X-ray or Röntgen ray, with its remarkable application, the Becquerel ray, leading to the wonderful facts of radio activity, the moving picture and television. "They justify the conclusion that we have just passed through the most interesting and valuable quarter century in the world's history, and the best part of it is the abundant indication that there are greater, more valuable, more beneficial things to come."

Rise of Reference Libraries.

At an afternoon meeting of the College and Reference Libraries Section, D. B. Gilchrist of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., spoke on the value of published annual reports, and Edward C. Williams of Howard University Library, Washington, D. C., discussed the "library needs of negro institutions." Before the School Libraries Section, Mabel Williams of the New York Public Library talked on the help of children's departments to the librarian.

An evening meeting was held by the Agricultural Libraries Section, at which the chief speaker was Lucy E. Fay of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, discussing instruction in agricultural library work.

Dhan Gopal Mukerji, New York, a native of India, received last night the Newbery Medal for his book, "Gayneek." This award is made every year through the association for the best children's book of the year written by a resident of the United States. The Newbery Medal is given by Frederick G. Melcher of New York City.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1928

Hungarian Girls' Work on Eggs Shown at Library

As an example of the unusual decorative work done in Hungarian schools, the children's room at Boston Public Library is displaying a collection of Easter eggs ornamented with gay geometric patterns. Bright garlands, gay dancing figures and fine tracery show the designers' skill in the characteristic decoration of their country.

The extreme fragility of an egg that has been blown bears witness to the delicacy of touch required for this kind of artwork. These charming examples of artistic talent were sent, with other articles on display with them, to the Junior Red Cross on Newbury street, by girls of the Secondary School at Balnagar, as "Small tokens of our gratitude and affection." The exhibit will be continued for several weeks.

Boston Transcript
June 13 1928

The Boston Public Library has just issued an excellent set of six short booklets under the general title of "Vacation Reading for Boys and Girls." The class divisions are as follows: Journeys and Adventures; Things to Do; Fanciful Tales; Books to Read at the Seaside; Other Good Stories; Animal Stories and Outdoor Books; Ballads and Songs.

"Great breadth and depth, not necessarily increased efficiency, are today the fundamental needs of American librarianship," Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, affirmed at the close of one of the ablest and most thoughtful papers read at the recent national convention of the American Library Association.

"It was some fifty years ago," Mr. Belden reminded his audience, "that Justin Winsor said: 'The American librarian is a crusader and not a bookworm.' The saying contains praise and administrative blame. It has both its domestic and its foreign application."

"From being a crusader the American librarian has settled down to a quiet busy efficiency. He has enough of the old inspiring, reforming spirit, but he attacks his problems with a mature patience. And as to the scholarship of the bookworm, this has never been absent from American librarianship. We have had a number of distinguished scholars, Justin Winsor himself being one of the most memorable among them. And yet after we have made all the reservations, the underlying truth of that saying cannot be contested."

"We have many things to be proud of, but let us acknowledge squarely that there is much room yet for scholarship in our profession. Let us acknowledge that American librarianship in this respect has not kept pace with other phases of its development. We have covered immediate, practical results to the less obvious advantages of higher education. The outcome is that we have individual scholars among us, but scholarship on the whole does not flourish in our public libraries."

"All this, of course, has its economic explanation. Americans of the younger generation, even more than their elders, have gravitated, if they had the use for scholarship, toward the teaching profession. Teaching is not among the most remunerative occupations in this country or anywhere else, yet other things being equal—it is still far better paid than library work. We have not made sufficient provision for attracting to our ranks men and women who have not only bookish knowledge, but also energy for active research in library work. It is natural, therefore, that promising young scholars should aim at a college faculty career, where they will at least have a chance."

"Now, I maintain, that we have here made a mistake. There are a few dozen libraries in this great country which could and should provide positions for such persons of scholarship and initiative and there are a few hundred other libraries which could and should give employment to persons of decided scholarly sympathies. I am not advocating, of course, the setting-off of easy jobs. It is a long-established difficulty in our large libraries to find suitable persons for the care of special collections, persons who are able to cooperate with the research worker. And without such assistants there is little use in buying new treasures and little chance of attracting them by way of donations. But scholarly instinct, which can find expression in a practical way is of incalculable benefit in the smaller libraries also. The buying of facsimiles and of books illustrating the development of the arts and crafts, is within the means of even the smaller American libraries. The educational value of such collections, intelligently used, is obvious not only in contact with the schools, but also with the members of the various trades and professions in the community."

"I am not unmindful of the excellent work which several of our library schools have accomplished and which our graduate library schools will accomplish in this direction. I hope that their good service will find encouragement by the successful placing of their graduates. What I wish to emphasize is that we should bend our energies—through trust-

tees and other authorities—to bring more scholarship to our libraries and then to secure for it nourishing soil."

"I quoted Justin Winsor's saying not in order to discourse on higher education, but to indicate what we should seek primarily in our international relations, in our contact with the libraries of other countries. We have much to give, but we have also much to gain. Library methods we do not need to learn abroad—these we can teach—but we can cultivate there our opportunities for scholarship. It was with this in mind last I stressed also the importance of finding new avenues for a broader education through the exchange of students and professors. Greater breadth and depth, not necessarily increased efficiency, are today the fundamental needs of American librarianship; welcome to every agency that helps us in this direction!"

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1928

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The current issue of the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library has for its main article an address delivered by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, at the recent annual conference of the American Library Association. The theme of his address was the revival of internationalism in the library world. In his historical summary he refers especially to the beginning of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

James Smithson, an English scholar, died on June 17, 1829, leaving more than a million of dollars "to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Smithsonian has established an important system of international exchange of books and pamphlets. A tribute is also paid to Alexandre Vattemare, the initiative spirit in the founding of the Public Library, who did so much to establish direct exchanges among libraries and scientific institutions of the world.

The Conference of the American Library Association in 1926, was the moving cause of the organizing at Edinburgh last year of the International Library and Bibliographical committee, with which 13 national library associations are now connected. The American Library Association has warmly sympathized with the recent rapid progress of library extension in Mexico. There are now 106 libraries in Mexico, instead of the 22 that existed there 11 years ago. The Paris Library School, now completing its fourth year, is a child of America.

The A. L. A. has issued urgent appeals for funds to secure its continuance, and the third year of its existence was made possible by the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Post, June 22, 1928.

MUD ON THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Our Boston Public Library looks wonderful inside, but from outside its walls and roof are so black, and covered with mud and rust, that it looks more like a prison of 15th century than an institution of education. Also the statues are broken in places and covered with mud. If the city is too poor to clean the building, then donations could be easily collected through your paper for the above purpose.
B. G.

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT:

The Official Journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians.

Edited by F. SEYMOUR SMITH, M.L.A., Bethnal Green Public Libraries, E.2.

No. 351.

MAY, 1928.

Published Monthly.

Boston Public Library. More Books: A Bulletin. February, 1928.

A very sumptuous production, fully worthy of the great library from whence it comes. In addition to a list of additions a long article is given on "Glozel," the site of marvellous discoveries of anthropological and archaeological remains. These have now been declared by scientists to be forgeries. With this bulletin, by the courtesy of the Principal Librarian, we have also received copies of pamphlets on the library—"A Condensed Guide," "How to find and procure a book," and "Opportunities of Adult Education in Greater Boston." This last extends to over one hundred pages and must be invaluable to Bostonians. Librarians on the look-out for ideas worthy of imitation and extension may have these on application to the Hon. Editor.

LIBRARIANS MEET AT WORTHINGTON

Western Massachusetts Club
Hears Address by Librarian Belden of Boston

Worthington, June 14—The summer meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library club was held at the Frederick Sargent Huntington library here today, the speakers being Rev. James H. Bruckes, director of the Library corporation of Worthington; Charles F. D. Belden, director, Boston Public Library, and Miss Louise Seaman of the children's book department, Macmillan company. An organ recital was given by Mrs. N. C. Tuttle, and luncheon was served by Worthington Grange.

There were 30 people present, representing 22 libraries. Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Harold Dougherty of Westfield Athenaeum; first vice-president, Mrs. Florence Shaw, children's librarian, Springfield; second vice-president, Mrs. Ellen S. Billings of South Deerfield; secretary, Miss Anne Davies, public library, Holyoke; treasurer, Miss Mildred L. White, Memorial Square library, Springfield.

"If there is a demand for books, Massachusetts should be able to supply them," said Mr. Belden, speaking

on "Adequate Book Service for Small Libraries." Mr. Belden advocated a central library for this state or an extension of the present facilities offered by the board of library commissioners, which would supply books to serious readers when the local library is unable to supply them, either because it cannot afford them or because the probable demand would not justify their purchase. No greater service could be rendered our adult citizen, the individual student or other reader than the ability to furnish on request through the library, public, private or institutional—the desired volume of nonfiction.

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Summer Meeting

OF THE

Western
Massachusetts
Library
Club



HELD AT THE

Frederick Sargent Huntington Library

Worthington, Massachusetts

Thursday, June 14

1928

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1928

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

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Post, June 22, 1928.

MUD ON THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Our Boston Public Library looks wonderful inside, but from outside its walls and roof are so black, and covered with mud and rust, that it looks more like a prison of 15th century than an institution of education. Also the statues are broken in places and covered with mud. If the city is too poor to clean the building, then donations could be easily collected through your paper for the above purpose.

B. G.

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT:

The Official Journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians.

Edited by F. SKYMOOR SMITH, M.L.A., Bethnal Green Public Libraries, E.2.

No. 351.

MAY, 1928.

Published Monthly.

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Hears Address by Librarian Belden of Boston

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There were 90 people present, representing 22 libraries. Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Harold Dougherty of Westfield Athenaeum; first vice-president, Mrs. Florence Shaw, children's librarian, Springfield; second vice-president, Mrs. Ellen S. Billings of South Deerfield; secretary, Miss Anne Davies, public library, Holyoke; treasurer, Miss Mildred L. White, Memorial Square library, Springfield.

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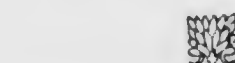
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PROGRAM



MORNING SESSION

At the Library

10:30 a.m. Welcome:

By Rev. James H. Bruckes
Director Library Corporation

10:45 a.m. Business Meeting:

Election of Officers, etc.

11:00 a.m. Address:

Charles F. D. Belden, Director Boston Public Library, City of Boston.

Subject: Adequate Book Service for Small Libraries.

12:30 p.m. Luncheon:

Served by the Worthington Grange.

Kindly notify Mr. Arthur Capen,
Librarian, Worthington, Mass.
Number reservations desired.

PROGRAM



AFTERNOON SESSION

At the Congregational Church

2:00 p.m. Organ Recital:
Mrs. N. C. Tuttle

2:30 p.m. Address:

Miss Louise Seaman of the Children's Book Department, Macmillan Company.

Subject: Planning and Making of Children's Books.

After her address Miss Seaman will be glad to answer any questions.

NOTE: TRANSPORTATION

There will be a bus leaving from Springfield, starting at 8:00 o'clock.

All wishing a seat, please advise Mr. H. R. Hunting, 29 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.

Route: The Automobile Club reports that probably the best route is via Northampton - Williamsburg, Goshen, and Cummington. There is a gravel road from Williamsburg to Chesterfield instead of the state road to Goshen.

The Boston Post

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BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

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Post, June 23, 1928.

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Present Officers of the Club

Elected for One Year



President: Mr. H. R. Huntington, Springfield

1st Vice-President: Miss Edith Little, City Library, Springfield

Secretary: Miss Ruth Abbott, Wilbraham

Treasurer: Miss Mildred White, Memorial Square Branch, Springfield

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT JUNE 20, 1928

Helped Design the Boston Library

William Rutherford Mead,
New York Architect,
Dies in Paris

New York, June 20 (A.P.)—William Rutherford Mead, New York architect and president of the American Academy in Rome, died in Paris today in his eighty-fourth year. He had sailed to Europe six weeks ago with his wife and had been in Paris about two weeks. As a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, he had contributed to the designing of such buildings as the Boston Public Library, the College of the City of New York, Madison Square Garden, the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York, the home of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Rhode Island Capitol and the War College at Washington.

Mr. Mead was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on Aug. 20, 1844. He was graduated from Amherst in 1867, and received the degree of LL. D. in 1902. He studied architecture first with the late Russell Sturgis, and then abroad for two years. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a National Academician. He was awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1912 and had been made knight commander of the crown of Italy in 1922.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1928

Helen M. Murdoch, Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society has opened her exhibition, "Advancing Aviation," with some two hundred photographs and many model airplanes in the Boston Public Library. Included are the Earhart views which will be published tomorrow in post card form. The exhibition is free to the public. It will be open until July 15.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

IT is something more than a pleasure—it is a source of deep satisfaction—to note Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's election as president of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston. From the first year of his service, Mr. Kirstein has shown himself one of the strongest, most effectively useful Bostonians who ever served in the library board. To a remarkable degree, he has that capacity first for quiet, determined, open-minded delving into all the facts of any given situation, and secondly for marking out a vigorous policy of action based on the facts, underpinned by petty fears or trifling drawbacks, which will always be found characteristic of the best executive leadership. Mr. Kirstein has brought to his trusteeship of the library a broad spirit of public service, as chairman of the board he will unquestionably guide the library through a year of unusual progress.

Substantially all of the trust funds of the Boston Public Library are invested in city of Boston bonds, which bear, of course, a low rate of interest. The Librarian has never had the temerity to question this policy, or even to ask whether some plan of investment, a little less extremely conservative, might not be adopted which would enlarge the library's income without taking any undue risk. Even now this department has no disposition to start a debate over this deep-running problem of prudent investment. The fact is merely referred to, with the

remark that it would be interesting to know what the trustees' section of the American Library Association would have to say of the wisdom of investing library funds exclusively in the bonds of the city where a library is located. At a recent meeting of the trustees' section, the following recommendations regarding trust funds were adopted:

- 1.—Make sure of the legal authority on the part of the library board or the city to hold and to administer trust funds. The city should have the same powers in the control of trust funds as a university or college.
- 2.—Safety should be the first consideration in investing funds.
- 3.—Investments should be diversified. Not over 5 or 10 per cent of funds should be invested in any one security.
- 4.—Invest in few securities exempt from Federal income tax.
- 5.—No investments should be made in the securities of any corporation in which any member of the board is actively interested.
- 6.—Have one investment account and divide the income semi-annually according to the principal of each fund. Avoid baby bonds.

7.—So far as possible persuade benefactors of the library not to tie up the funds in such a way as to defeat the purpose of service to the public.

8.—The custodian of all library securities and other funds should be adequately covered with surety bonds, the expense of such to be charged against the library.

9.—Provide an annual audit of the securities and funds of the board either by the city comptroller or by a certified public accountant.

10.—Publish in the library's annual report a list of securities held, income from each, descriptions, etc.

The annual report of the Seattle Public Library, just issued, brings out the fact that this great library has recently established a special "Department of Education."

This new venture, says the report, is endeavoring to do three things: First—To provide up-to-date and reliable information regarding classes and schools and other local educational opportunities for adult students.

Second—To furnish books and other library assistance to the teachers and students in these adult schools and classes, and

Third—To render an individual library service to those adults who wish to study alone, but who need advice and help in selecting their reading. For those who wish to abandon desultory, or hit-and-miss reading, and take up the consecutive study of some interesting hobby or some practical or cultural subject, the library is now prepared to compile individual reading courses.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1928

A Great Publisher "Reforms"

A strange publishing firm has long existed in the United States. It issues many books and scores of pamphlets—more of them, in fact, than any other publication house in the country. But, unlike all other publishers, who usually make haste to let bookstores, libraries and the reading public know when they have issued a new book, this firm has maintained silence, not to say secrecy about its new publications, sometimes for more than a month after issue. Hundreds of thousands—even millions—of dollars this great house has spent in printing timely information on numerous topics, often of vital current interest, and then let weeks roll on before "telling the world" that the material was available.

This has been modest, if you please; but it has also been inefficient. And we are glad to say that from now on this reticent firm of printers has decided to mend its ways, and cry its wares promptly.

The publishing house to which we refer is the United States Government Printing Office. Hitherto, a list or index published once a month—and that usually late—has been the only handy guide available to the many reports, documents, surveys and instructive articles which are constantly being issued by the various departments and bureaus of the Federal Government, through the Printing Office. The tardiness of this index has proved a serious handicap, especially at public libraries throughout the country, which are among the most important "distributors" of information concerning public documents. It has even been true that much material which might have been very useful if made immediately accessible, has gone unknown and unnoticed until too late to be of any service.

Now, after long campaigning, an agreement has been secured from the Public Printer that he shall issue a weekly list. This will be highly valuable not only for its timeliness, but also for the clarity of its arrangement. The documents coming from Washington will be listed by subject and title, with quick and effective annotation of their contents. That is of much more use to the average reader or research-student than a listing sub-divided according to the Government bureau or department which sponsored each individual document. Who remembers off-hand, when seeking information concerning the dye industry, that the Tariff Commission has provided, and continues to provide, some of the best available data on this score? Many surveys and reports on matters of chemistry in the industries come from the Department of Commerce. The Department of Labor, as some persons of course will recall, issues carefully compiled information on retail prices. Obviously it is important to have such material as this made promptly available, while still fresh and current; and obviously it is important to have it well indexed according to subject-matter and title.

In the improved service now brought to pass, Boston in particular may feel satisfaction and pride. As librarians the nation over have lately recognized with cordial expressions of gratitude, the "prime mover" in this good work has been Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches in the Boston Public Library. Beginning in the days of her war-work in the National Food Administration,

Miss Guerrier came to see with unusual clearness the need for better indexing of public documents; and Mr. Hoover, upon receiving her first reports on the subject, at once became a warm indorseer of her efforts. In recent years, several endeavors to secure legislation covering the whole field of need have met opposition in Congress; but a short while ago, thanks to the efforts of Senator Moses at Washington, and to the "apocryphal weekly list" edited and printed at the Boston Public Library by order of the director, Charles F. D. Belden, showing in a concrete way the value of the proposed handy guide, Miss Guerrier has at last won a well-deserved victory. The plan approved by the Public Printer is, in some ways, a compromise; but it is excellent, nevertheless. It is by no means a makeshift. It is an intelligent and useful reform of the first order of value.

nan 'Sells' Uncle Sam 'Ad' Plan

Into Summ

many people wanting statisti-
on the dye industry would
the tariff commission is the
nt bureau issuing such mate-
re fact is, however, that the

study of problems relating to the main-
tenance of interior marble contains
such everyday information of use to the
housekeeper as the description of vari-
ous cleaning solutions and their ef-
fects. As another example, the annotations
disclose that the supposedly dry
tone of the annual report of the regents
of the Smithsonian Institution, in addi-
tion to showing the operation, expendi-
tures, and condition of the institution
for the current year, contains a large
number of illustrated articles on popular
science such as "Excursions on the Plan-
ets" and "How Beavers Build Their
Homes."

The sample weekly list is of the same

Woman's City Club, she encountered
the difficulty of obtaining readily the
government documents needed. To
find out what could be done to remedy
the situation, she went to Washington,
and purely by chance at a social gather-
ing there made a speech touching on
the matter. The upshot was that one
week later Miss Guerrier received a
wire asking her to come to Washington
to straighten out the accumulated docu-
ments in the food administration. With
the intention of staying as works in the
government employ, she remained two
years, obtaining for this purpose a leave
of absence from the Boston Public Li-
brary. During this time she was dire-

matter, as the library functions as the
connecting link between the people and
the publications of their government."

Because of the interest in the matter
evoked by Miss Guerrier, a bill, in-
gised by thousands of librarians, "to
provide for a library information ser-
vice in the board of education" was
introduced in both House and Senate.
Although the measure was three times
favorably reported, because of the ad-
ditional appropriation necessary, it
failed to pass.

Last winter at a consultation with
Senator George H. Moses of New Hamp-
shire, chairman of the joint committee
on printing, Miss Guerrier decided for
the present to abandon the attempt for
a complete library information service
and, as a substitute measure, to work
for the adoption of the proper type of
advertising for government publications.
This plan crystallized in the prepara-
tion of the weekly list and submitting it
to the joint committee on printing.

News that the weekly list had been
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documents.

United States Government Publications

Placed on Sale at the Prices Noted

by the

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

December 10, 1927.

A Selected Weekly List for the Assistance of Librarians

Agriculture

"OBSERVATIONS ON SOME ALFALFA ROOT TROUBLES," by J. L. Weimer. (Agriculture Circular 425.) Covers collar rot, heart rot, hollow crown, and other troubles. 10 pp. Illus. 5c

Chemistry

"SOME VULCANIZATION TESTS OF GUAYULE RUBBERS," by D. Spence and C. E. Boone. (Standards Technologic Papers 353.) Test for Mexican wild guayule on pure-gum formula, Mexican wild guayule on zinc oxide formula, cultivated California guayule rubber on zinc oxide formula, etc. 8 pp. 5c

"A STUDY OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERIOR MARBLE," by D. W. Kessler. (Standards Technologic Papers 350.) Covers cleaning preparations and their efficiency, physical effect of alkaline salts in cleaning preparations, rinsing, etc. 110 pp. Illus. 35c

While this is a highly technical study the description of various cleaning solutions and their effects should be useful to any housekeeper.

Dyes

"CENSUS OF DYES AND OTHER SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1926." (Tariff Commission). Summary of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals, 1926, production of dyes and coal-tar chemicals, dyes imported for consumption in United States, etc. 30c

These reports have appeared annually since 1917. In addition to production and sales figures for the domestic industry the report contains a detailed tabulation of coal-tar dyes imported into the United States and a directory of manufacturers of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals.

Many valuable facts regarding coal-tar products are given. For example:

Finished coal-tar products may be divided into eight classes:
(1) Dyes, (2) color lakes, (3) photographic chemicals (developers), (4) medicinal, (5) flavors, (6) perfume materials, (7) synthetic phenolic resins, (8) synthetic tanning materials. In previous reports the Tariff Commission



at public documents.

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Prepared and printed
by
The Boston Public Library
as a suggestion for the
Public Printer.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT JUNE 20, 1928

Helped Design the Boston Library

William Rutherford Mead,
New York Architect,
Dies in Paris

New York, June 20 (A.P.)—William Rutherford Mead, New York architect and president of the American Academy in Rome, died in Paris today in his eighty-fourth year. He had sailed to Europe six weeks ago with his wife and had been in Paris about two weeks. As a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, he had contributed to the designing of such buildings as the Boston Public Library, the College of the City of New York, Madison Square Garden, the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York, the home of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Rhode Island Capitol and the War College at Washington.

Mr. Mead was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on Aug. 26, 1848. He was graduated from Amherst in 1867, and received the degree of LL. D. in 1902. He studied architecture first with the late Russell Sturges, and then abroad for two years. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a National Academician. He was awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1912 and had been made knight commander of the crown of Italy in 1922.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1928

Helen M. Murdoch, Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society has opened her exhibition, "Advancing Aviation," with some two hundred photographs and many model airplanes in the Boston Public Library. Included are the Earhart views which will be published tomorrow in post card form. The exhibition is free to the public. It will be open until July 15.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at 11 as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1928

IT is something more than a pleasure—it is a source of deep satisfaction—to note Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's election as president of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston. From the first year of his service, Mr. Kirstein has shown himself one of the strongest, most effectively useful Bostonians who ever served in the library board. To a remarkable degree, he has that capacity first for quiet, determined, open-minded delving into all the facts of any given situation, and secondly for marking out a vigorous policy of action based on the facts, undeterred by petty fears or trifling drawbacks, which will always be found characteristic of the best executive leadership. Mr. Kirstein has brought to his trusteeship of the library a broad spirit of public service; as chairman of the board he will unquestionably guide the library through a year of unusual progress.

Substantially all of the trust funds of the Boston Public Library are invested in city of Boston bonds, which bear, of course, a low rate of interest. The Librarian has never had the temerity to question this policy, or even to ask whether some plan of investment, a little less extremely conservative, might not be adopted which would enlarge the library's income without taking any undue risk. Even now this department has no disposition to start a debate over this deep-running problem of prudent investment. The fact is merely referred to, with the

remark that it would be interesting to know what the trustees' section of the American Library Association would have to say of the wisdom of investing library funds exclusively in the bonds of the city where a library is located. At a recent meeting of the trustees' section, the following recommendations regarding trust funds were adopted:

- 1.—Make sure of the legal authority on the part of the library board or the city to hold and to administer trust funds. The city should have the same powers in the control of trust funds as a university or college.
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- 3.—Investments should be diversified. Not over 5 or 10 per cent of funds should be invested in any one security.
- 4.—Invest in few securities exempt from Federal income tax.
- 5.—No investments should be made in the securities of any corporation in which any member of the board is actively interested.
- 6.—Have one investment account and divide the income semi-annually according to the principal of each fund. Avoid baby bonds.
- 7.—So far as possible persuade benefactors of the library not to tie up the funds in such a way as to defeat the purpose of good investments.
- 8.—The titles and other covered with or such to be
- 9.—Provide securities at by the city public account
- 10.—Publish a list of each, describe

The annual library fact this year published a fact sheet. The report is ended. The library has been informed schools and communities for a Second—The library assistants in their and

Third—To service to the alone, but w selecting the wish to abate miss reading, study of some practical or is now prep reading cour

Fourth—To service to the alone, but w selecting the wish to abate miss reading, study of some practical or is now prep reading cour

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The publishing house to which we refer is the United States Government Printing Office. Hitherto, a list or index published once a month—and that usually late—has been the only handy guide available to the many reports, documents, surveys and instructive articles which are constantly being issued by the various departments and bureaus of the Federal Government, through the Printing Office. The tardiness of this index has proved a serious handicap, especially at public libraries throughout the country, which are among the most important "distributors" of information concerning public documents. It has even been true that much material which might have been very useful if made immediately accessible, has gone unknown and unnoticed until too late to be of any service.

Now, after long campaigning, an agreement has been secured from the Public Printer that he shall issue a weekly list. This will be highly valuable not only for the libraries, but also for the public.

has emphasized the close relationship in manufacture between explosives, poisonous gases, and dyes. The dye industry is now considered a key industry by the industrial nations of the world.

Education

"PLAYGROUNDS OF THE NATION;" by Florence C. Fox. (Education Bulletin 1927, no. 20.) Lessons in civics, State parks and forests as sanctuaries, conservation of forests, etc. 99 pp. Illus. 35c

Dr. Tiger writes in his introduction to this report: "Many attractive areas in the United States are not adapted to agriculture and just in proportion as they are difficult of cultivation they become ideal locations for State parks and forest reservations. The States are rapidly setting aside as memorials and to our children's children as long as the country shall last. Through a survey of these State parks and forests by the boys and girls of the elementary schools a pride in State and National Citizenship may be aroused which shall lead to a higher appreciation of this beautiful land which they inherit."

The text is followed by a list of pictures of outdoor life with names and addresses of publishers from whom material may be obtained. "INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN 1924-1926;" by Maris M. Podg. (Educational Bulletin 1927, no. 29.) Covers the field of industrial education, manual arts in the senior high school, manual arts in junior high school, etc. 29 pp. 5c

Finance

"ITALY'S MONETARY POLICY;" by H. C. MacLean. (Trade Information Bulletin 512.) 13 pp. 10c

Mr. MacLean, Commercial attaché at Rome, gives a clear, coherent explanation of Italy's adverse monetary condition and the measures adopted to obviate it. He concludes with the following paragraph:

"While almost everyone admits the urgent necessity that existed in the summer of 1926, not only for defending the lira but also for bringing it up to a level higher than that to which it had fallen, it is equally true that more authorities consider the improvement that has taken place to have been too rapid and too pronounced. The final solution of the problem is extremely hard to predict. Meanwhile the situation is decidedly unpleasant for business men. In addition to their present difficulties, they are faced with the possibility that as soon as a relative equilibrium between prices and exchange rates has been restored the upward movement of the lira will be resumed and new difficulties created."

Labor

"DECISIONS OF COURTS AND OPINIONS AFFECTING LABOR, 1912-1926." (Labor Bulletin 444.) Introduction, opinions of the Attorney General, and decisions of courts affecting labor. 211 pp. Cumulative index. 45c

As the title indicates, the subject matter consists of decisions which by the State and Federal courts are adjudged to be of definite interest to students of the relations of employer and employee and the conditions of industry. It includes opinions of the Attorney General of the United States construing and applying the Federal labor laws. It would be neither practicable nor desirable, from any standpoint, to reproduce all the decisions, or to present them selected in all their details. Abridged statements of the facts, attention particularly to bring out such items as are of special interest from the points indicated, are followed by the conclusions reached by the courts, expressed either in the language of the courts or in that of the editors.

nan 'Sells' Uncle Sam 'Ad' Plan

Into Summ

It removes countless difficulties from the path of the searcher for information, is that the case in the monthly catalog of the bureau of office issuing. As an example of just what the present arrangement is, the average person, Miss Guerrier, instances which came to her in the preparation of the

study of problems relating to the maintenance of interior marble contains such everyday information of use to the housekeeper as the description of various cleaning solutions and their effects. As another example, the annotations disclose that the supposedly dry tone of the annual report of the regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in addition to showing the operation, expenditures, and condition of the institution for the current year, contains a large number of illustrated articles on popular science such as "Excursions on the Plains" and "How Beavers Build Their Homes."

The sample weekly list is of the same

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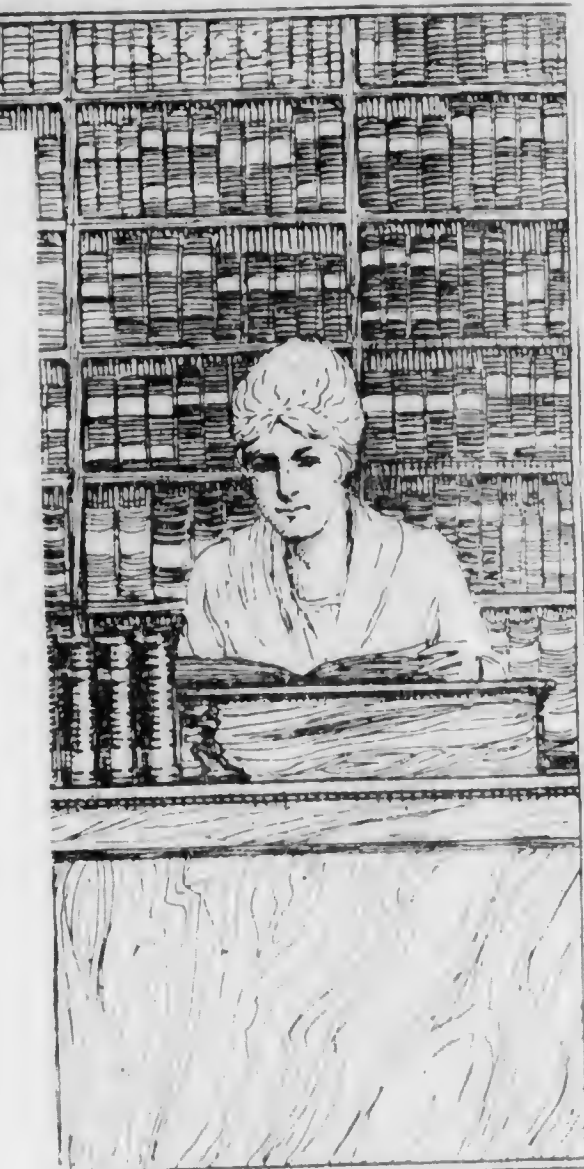
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Milk

"SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MARKETING OF MILK AND CREAM IN NEW ENGLAND;" by W. A. Schoenfeld. (Agriculture Circular 16.) 74 pp. Maps. Graphs. 20c

The purpose of this study was to obtain and analyze the economic facts surrounding the production and marketing of milk and cream in the New England States as an aid in the development of a plan for co-operative marketing and a better program of production.

In the Summary the following amazing facts are given: "Metropolitan Boston is New England's major milk and cream market. In 1900 Boston's milk and cream supply came largely from New Hampshire and southern Massachusetts, but in 1926 most of it came from Vermont. In the winter and spring months some cream is brought from points as far west as Kansas and as far north as Quebec."

At the end of the book is a bibliography on the marketing of milk.

Pensions

"PENSION SYSTEMS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS;" by Nida Pearl Falmén. (Education Bulletin 1927, no. 23.) Classification and administration of public school teachers' pension systems, the financing of teachers' pension systems, teachers' contribution policies and tendencies. 1894-1924, etc. 84 pp. 15c

The student who is making a study of the pension problem in connection with any large body of employees should procure a copy of this publication. It is carefully documented and contains an excellent bibliography.

Prices

"RETAIL PRICES, 1890 to 1926." (Labor Bulletin 445.) Covers food, coal, gas, electricity, etc. 221 pp. Graphs. 35c

Reports on retail prices have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1904. In that year a report was issued covering all years from 1890 to 1903.

Science

"ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Institution for the year ending, June 30, 1926." 551 pp. Illus. \$1.75

In addition to the report of the Smithsonian activities for the year, the volume contains a large number of illustrated articles on popular science. Among those of special interest are:

- Excursions on the planets, by Lucien Rudaux.
- How beavers build their houses, by Vernon Bailey.
- Our heritage from the American Indians, by W. E. Safford.
- Samuel Slater and the oldest cotton machinery in America, by Frederick L. Lewton.

This Bulletin will be sent free to Librarians, on application to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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First—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Second—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Third—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Fourth—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Fifth—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Sixth—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Seventh—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Eighth—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Ninth—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public. Tenth—To make the library a more effective instrument of service to the public.

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The publishing house to which we refer is the United States Government Printing Office. Hitherto, a list or index published once a month—and that usually late—has been the only handy guide available to the many reports, documents, surveys and instructive articles which are constantly being issued by the various departments and bureaus of the Federal Government, through the Printing Office. The tardiness of this index has proved a serious handicap, especially at public libraries throughout the country, which are among the most important "distributors" of information concerning public documents. It has even been true that much material which might have been very useful if made immediately accessible, has gone unknown and unnoticed until too late to be of any service.

Now, after long campaigning, an agreement has been secured from the Public Printer that he shall issue a weekly list. This will be highly valuable not only for its timeliness but also for its accuracy.

Miss Guerrier Weekly List Will Popularize "Dry" Documents

By SARAH A. MAXWELL

A plan for advertising its wares in much the same way that publishers list do for books has been adopted by the government printing office as a means of making more accessible the valuable information contained in federal documents. This measure, which has recently become effective after the approval of the public printer and the joint committee on printing, provides for a weekly selected and annotated list of government publications to be issued for the assistance of librarians and was formulated by Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, assisted by librarians all over the United States. As a sample of the type of publication necessary to give effective publicity to the federal documents, a leaflet prepared and printed at the Boston Public Library was submitted with the recommendation to the joint committee on printing.

WEEKLY LIST WILL BE
STRICTLY UP TO DATE
One of the advantages of the weekly list as a supplement to the monthly catalog of public documents now being issued is that it will be timely, supplying to libraries the list of documents published the week previous. Another

advantage, which removes countless difficulties from the path of the searcher for government information, is that the documents are listed by subject instead of, as is the case in the monthly catalog, under the bureau or office issuing the publication. As an example of just how puzzling is the present arrangement to the average person, Miss Guerrier cited instances which came to her attention in the preparation of the sample list.

"How many people wanting statistical data on the dye industry would know that the tariff commission is the government bureau issuing such material? The fact is, however, that the

study of problems relating to the maintenance of interior marble contains such everyday information of use to the housekeeper as the description of various cleaning solutions and their effects. As another example, the annotations disclose that the supposedly dry tone of the annual report of the recent of the Smithsonian Institution, in addition to showing the operation, expenditures, and condition of the institution for the current year, contains a large number of illustrated articles on popular science such as "Excursions on the Plains" and "How Beavers Build Their Homes." The sample weekly list is of the same

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Hub Woman 'Sells' Uncle Sam 'Ad' Plan



Edith Guerrier, the Boston woman who has classified government public documents.

tariff commission publishes authentic information not only relating to the present condition of every industry in the United States but also valuable historical data. Who would think that the bulletin dealing with chemistry are published by the bureau of standards, or statistics of retail prices by the department of labor? It is just as likely a guess that information relating to the finance of a foreign country would be issued by the department of the treasury as by, which happens to be the case, the trade information bulletins of the department of commerce."

Moreover the annotations in the weekly list are illuminating, revealing, for instance, that a highly technical

size as the monthly catalog and is designed so that the annotations can be clipped and pasted on catalog cards, thus serving as permanent subject index as well as guide to government publications.

The adoption of this measure for bringing more effectively to the people information regarding the function and achievements of their government is the fulfillment of a plan long cherished by Miss Guerrier, who for years has worked unflinchingly toward this end. And this real service, which has been accomplished for the public good, came about as a result of Miss Guerrier's having volunteered to do her bit during the world war. First when in charge of a food facts bureau for the

tor of a library information service for the food administration, which functioned in making easily accessible to the public government printed matter as regards food conservation. "But while working with these publications, I became interested in the whole field of government documents. Moreover, I was convinced that with the publication of a document the responsibility of marketing it, and therefore that tons of valuable material was going to waste. Why would not this necessary war-time measure also be effective after the war as a means of making all government publications more readily available? So it seemed that the librarians of the country should take some action in the

THE BOSTON HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1928

ENHANCING A BEAUTY IN THE BRONZE



Soap and water being vigorously applied on the heroic figure symbolizing Art at the entrance of Boston Public Library.

*Lighting Service News
July 1928*

Helping To Find the Book You Want

MANY of us, when visiting the Boston Public Library, are impressed with the efficient personnel and the system employed in supplying the book required at a moment's notice. Such routine has required considerable planning on the part of the executives, and they are continually endeavoring to improve conditions whenever the opportunity presents itself.



One of the well-lighted corridors

A large section of the building is devoted to book storage and many hundreds of thousands of volumes are carefully arranged in the standard bookstacks. These stacks occupy practically all the space available with the exception of narrow passageways to permit the passage of the book clerks. Natural daylight is, therefore, practically eliminated, and the use of artificial lighting is a necessity at all times.

It was the opinion of those in charge, that improvement in the artificial-lighting conditions would provide easier access for the clerks and a consequent improvement in general routine. Consequently, an entirely new wiring system and lighting equipment was installed.

A special enclosing unit of prismatic glass designed especially for bookstack lighting by the Holophane Company, Incorporated, was the fixture selected. Over twelve hundred (1200) of these units were used. They are spaced on six-foot centers, mounted close to the ceiling and equipped with 50-watt lamps.

That the results are satisfactory may be easily verified by a glance at the accompanying illustrations. An even intensity of illumination is provided throughout each section and the titles and file numbers of the books have become easily discernible. This results in more efficient service from which patrons secure the benefit.

The entire installation of wiring and equipment was engineered by Hollis French and Allan Hubbard, and installed by the Friedman Electric Company of Boston.

Friedman Electric Illuminating Co.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THERE arrived in Boston yesterday the first copy of the new "Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications," issued by the Superintendent of Documents in the Government Printing Office. Here at last, as many readers now know, public libraries throughout the country are given a timely, clear guide to the valuable publications of our Federal Government within a few days after issue, instead of more than a month after issue. This is the improvement for which Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches in the Boston Public Library, has so valiantly labored.

Upon examination, the arrangement, typography and annotation of the new list are declared to be "good even beyond expectation." The Superintendent of Documents deserves the most cordial praise for the excellence of the list. His office announces that a schedule has been prepared which provides for sending copy on Monday morning of each week to public printer, with proof on Wednesday and delivery on Friday. It must be confessed that even this program would seem unaccountably slow to the editor of a newspaper.

Some of the headings under which information is given in this first weekly list are: Brazil, Children, Cotton, Education, Electrical Machinery, Income Tax, Manufacturers, Mineral Resources, and Petroleum. There are some notes of general interest on "Civil Aeronautics in the United States." The weekly list will be sent free on request made to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The New Hampshire Public Library Commission has received a gift of \$500 from the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Dames, for the purpose of lengthening and improving the summer library school. This school, which has formerly been conducted for two weeks each summer, in order to furnish instruction to New Hampshire librarians who have not had the opportunity to complete their courses in library schools, is now open for a three weeks' course.

The commission is already benefiting from the gift and the library school for this season, which opened ten days ago in Plymouth, will extend its courses one week beyond the usual time. Among the lecturers secured for the school are Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library; Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Massachusetts State Department and president of the Massachusetts Library Club; Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire; Professor Fred Lewis Pattee, a member of the faculty of the State College of Pennsylvania and an author of standard works on American literature, who will lecture on "Contemporary American Literature"; Miss Corinne Bacon, editor of the fiction section of the Standard Catalogue, published in New York, who will lecture on recent books; Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission, is teaching cataloging and is the director of the school.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

WHENEVER one of the book lists entitled "Reading with a Purpose," for which the American Library Association is responsible, appears, any one interested in library culture has reason for self congratulation and warmth of satisfaction is allowed to creep over one with reasonable frequency. As the casual visitor to our own Boston Public Library glances over the rack in which this astonishingly useful series is displayed, sees the variety and universality of the titles, and notes the interest with which they are purchased, he is inclined to wonder if these little courses in reading are not close to the head of what might be called the auxiliary re-enforcements of our library system. This comes to mind with especial force when we glance at the little pamphlet on French literature. This little course was written by no less an authority than Irving Babbitt, Professor of French Literature at Harvard. It is because the American Library Association has so sure a touch in selecting for whatever the subject is in hand, authors as well fitted for that subject whatever it may be, as Prof. Babbitt is for his that these courses are so admirable. Dallas Lore Sharp, William Allen White, Willard T. Grenfell, Fred L. Paxton, Hamlin Garland, William Stearns Davis, Albert Bushnell Hart are among them, not to mention the poet, Mive and at least on one night last month, raucous Claude G. Bowers and that always gentle commander, William Lyon Phelps.

Of course Professor Babbitt is not advising the average library patron to read French in the original. The A. L. A. wishes to make no such limited appeal. The reader is referred to good translations. "England," says the author, "has never had either a Boileau or a Saint-Beuve," and further: "As a result of the French clarity and logic it is perhaps easier to trace in France than elsewhere the interplay, and at times conflict, of certain main conceptions of life from the Middle Ages to the present day." Good reasons indeed for the thoughtful reader, even if "this universal English" is his only language, for turning now and then to what the French writers can give him so abundantly.

The course includes the Medieval Period, with Villehardouin's and Joinville's "Memoirs of the Crusades," and with "Aucassin and Nicolette." Then he brings us to the Renaissance with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the authors grouped separately under each: Rabelais and Montaigne in the first period and Boileau, Pascal, Sainte-Beuve, and the great dramatists in the latter century. And with equal thoroughness he goes on about Flaubert, Maupassant and Bergson. The brief paragraphs on each author are trenchant and provocative, and there is an excellent if brief reading list appended. A useful and inspiring little brochure indeed!

Deserved as is this salute to Professor Babbitt, the Librarian cannot forget that our own Public Library has had some very valuable and interesting recent reading lists and turns aside admiringly and half regretfully to speak of its June list on "Costume," compiled by Walter Rowlands, formerly chief of the fine arts division of the special library department. It is the word "formerly" which causes the Librarian's regrets, but as Mr. Rowlands has gone no further from Copple Square than to the Gardner Museum, Boston has not lost him. Perhaps you think that a pamphlet containing a list of hundreds of books and plates on costume is not a very valuable contribution. Then the Librarian must beg most politely to disagree with you. Just think of our stock theaters, three of them. Two are not often obsessed with costume problems, but Mr. Jewett is likely at any time to put on Shakespeare or Congreve or Sheridan. Even the St. James did "St. Elmo" not long since, and whether they took real pains with it or not, it ought to have been costumed in the style of its time. There are a number of schools which give annual performances of Shakespeare in scenes or complete plays. All these have their costume problems, which Mr. Rowlands shows them now to solve with authority. But this is only a small part of its use. Historicists who wish to describe the books and customs of the days of which they write, period novelists, illustrators all these, have use for this little pamphlet. If a certain firm of motion picture makers had had recourse to it they would not have referred in their publicity for a certain picture to the hoop skirts of the eighties. And surely with this list of books, so many illustrated with colored plates, anyone can find exhilaration in looking at pictures published in a day in which you could refer in conversation with any lady "to the days when you were in short skirts, my dear," and she would know just what childish epoch you had in mind. Even the gray-haired writer of these lines intends at the earliest opportunity to fill out a slip for \$072.331 and at a Bates Hall table have his heart warmed by "National Beauties and Their Costumes," published hundreds of years ago, or, to be exact, in 1907. "They were the happy days!"

The Boston Post

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1928

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

One of the things that no visitor to Boston should miss seeing is the old wooden railing that stands in the distributing room of the Boston Public Library. And every such visitor should read the inscription: "Before this railing—Once part of the dock in the Guildhall of Boston, Lincolnshire—stood on trial in 1607, some of the Pilgrim Fathers—the gift of the City of Boston, England, 1919."

Old Boston, England, is peculiarly linked with the story of the beginnings of New England. It was there that Governor William Bradford, Elder Brewster and other members of the Pilgrim band were thrown into grated cells in Boston Guildhall, having been seized as they were attempting to sail for some Dutch port.

Boston, England, was also the centre of that great emigration movement from which came not only our own Boston, but the real beginnings of New England. Notable in our Boston's history is the name of the Rev. John Cotton. In 1612 he became vicar of St. Botolph's of England's Boston. By the year 1625, his Puritan leanings caused the bishop to inquire into his proceedings, resulting finally in his resignation as vicar. Soon after his resignation writs were issued for his arrest and he made his way to London in disguise. He finally landed on these shores Sept. 4, 1633.

Of the other men of Boston, Lincolnshire, who became prominent in forming New England settlements were Richard Bellingham, recorder of the town from 1625 to 1633; Atherton Hough, Mayor of the borough in 1628; Thomas Dudley, who became Governor of Massachusetts, and William Coddington, who became Governor of Rhode Island.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

As a reminder of the Librarian's paragraphs on the Boston Public Library's reading list of books on costume he has reviewed a photograph, reproduced from one taken in 1884 of Miss Fannie Ward, that durable figure which has even entered the text of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," with a gigantic bustle and all sorts of ruffles and flounces, sent to emphasize the fact that "hoops" had quite gone out at that time. It emphasizes much more than that. In the selective plumpness of the figure it is a reminder of the day when the standard of feminine loveliness was the partridge and not the flamingo. And it brought forth some recollections of those days in the last decade but one of the eighteen hundreds when the fair Miss Ward, perched upon a wall in tights, was to be found in the possession of every boy who collected cigarette pictures. And who did not? We have had library exhibitions of the Beedle publications and other dime libraries. Somehow the Librarian wonders if those little cards which smokers found tucked into every box of cigarettes are not worth something as Americana, and if any have been preserved. Those little brown lithographs, which looked so much like photographs, had some scores at least of subjects, all of them stage celebrities, some probably rare today. One might almost read the history of the lighter side of the American and, in some degree, the English stage from them. A full or even a large set of them would be affectionately studied by the old boys who remember them, could such a collection reach the archives of the Harvard Dramatic collection. Then there were the colored cards of military uniforms, which came in another brand, that about which one is supposed to "ask Dad." There seemed to be hundreds of them. Almost every grade in the United States Army was there in the various branches of the service. A corporal of ordnance was as valuable as a brigadier general.

We remember particularly the general and the lieutenant general, bearing respectively marked resemblance to Sherman and Sheridan, who held commissions at the time. It was not long after the various military organizations of the militia had adopted standard uniforms and there were dozens of private uniforms depicted from some of our own companies to the Montgomery Rifles or some name closely resembling it of Montgomery, Alabama, all in glittering array. Surely a file of these might have historical value. Then there were ball players, prize fighters, race horses, racing colors and the like. There must be thousands of these little cards still preserved. Our elders did not think much of them in our youthful heyday but it might be well to seek those now remaining not only as interesting relics but as illustrating many things that interested the average man in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Boston Transcript

524 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THE newest issue of More Books the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, devotes its leading article to the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Albrecht Durer, which has been commemorated this year in many quarters of the globe. In Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts has arranged an exhibit of the German artist's works, which is to be kept open through the summer. Hundreds of woodcuts and copper engravings, an almost complete collection, have been placed on view, filling four or five rooms in the print department. "To be sure," Dr. Zoltan Haraszti continues, "the museum does not possess any paintings or even original drawings by the great German. Only the prints are here, but of these the exhibition is nearly complete. Few museums in this country, and not too many abroad, could parallel the richness of the collection. The exhibition is, in this respect, certainly representative of the man, whose greatest achievement was, after all, in the field of engraving. Durer's paintings, besides, are extremely rare outside of Germany. Boston is fortunate in having at least one painting by him: the Portrait of a Man, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. In addition, the Post Museum at Cambridge has a large number of his woodcuts and engravings, and also two original drawings."

The essay on Durer which the new bulletin publishes is one of the best yet written by the editor of the publications of the Boston Public Library. In the series of able monographs which he has supplied from month to month for More Books. Never were data of fundamental importance better inter-mixed with small matters of intense human interest than Dr. Haraszti knows how to combine them.

Frank criticism of the "Children's Magazines of Today" came forth in helpful abundance at the latest annual convention of the American Library Association. A round-table, dealing especially with this subject, was held there under the leadership of Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the Publishers' Weekly.

"A very few, very good children's magazines are quite enough, and the standards set for these magazines should be as high as those for books"—that is the opinion attributed to Alice I. Hazeltine in a review of this round-table meeting, published in the current issue of Library Journal. The weakest in the field today, Miss Hazeltine thinks, are the magazines intended for the younger children. Little children, she held, love repetition of the best, whether seen or heard, and books satisfy this need so perfectly that the necessity of periodical literature for them seems doubtful.

The children's magazines discussed included Youth's Companion, American Boy, Boy's Life, American Girl, Every Girl, Open Road, St. Nicholas, Child Life, John Martin's Book, and Merry Go Round, which have a combined yearly circulation of thirteen million. Mr. Melcher touched on the business problems facing the publisher of a children's magazine. Its audience grows away, having an average of only four years; subscriptions are paid by adults, not by the readers themselves; and there is little newsstand sale (one-fourth to one-tenth). Special copy is needed for the advertisements, unsuitable advertisements must be rejected, and in the last analysis children are not primary purchasers. The small size of field of sale and the small payment for text and for illustrations do not offer inducements to writers.

The very fact that children like better magazines for older people indicates that there is not enough reach in the periodicals intended for boys and girls, wrote Alice M. Jordan of Boston. Young people stay so short a time in one stage of development that the kind of literature offered during a year or two in these publications for children fails to satisfy their mental growth.

Magazines that have been successful in the past kept their readers because of the publication of articles or stories with a wider appeal than to children alone. They kept ahead of their public. Looking back at St. Nicholas in the early days, for example, the fact is noticeably true of the stories by which it is especially remembered. They are of the kind that are not left behind in the growing-up process. The Youth's Companion lived one hundred years because it was a periodical for the whole family, and no child in a home where it was taken was restricted to reading prepared for a certain age alone.

Magazines for children are read by the children they are written for—the American-born child of average opportunities, said Elizabeth Knapp of Detroit. For those whose opportunities, intelligence and capabilities are above the average they have less to give, and for the foreign child making his adjustment, the pictures are all that appeal or seem intelligible. When one considers what there is for little children to compass and enjoy in the way of their books, one hesitates to encourage the magazine reading habit at six, seven and eight years of age.

It is one of the healthy signs in the reading of the youth of the day that no room for boys and girls can restrict itself to the merely so-called "juvenile" magazines. On a list of twenty-two magazines on exhibit in the room used by the largest number and types of children in Detroit, eleven of them are periodicals for adults. They help to answer innumerable reference questions and they counteract the salacious product of the nearby news stands.

Frances Clark Sayers of the A. L. A. said that most magazines for young children do fail, mainly because an imaginative quality is lacking; their stories and pictures are too labored and fantastic; they miss the simplicity of folklore. Moreover, the misuse of familiar children's literature in advertising is ludicrous.

Canille David, editor of the American Girl, said it was a shock to her to learn that children's magazines were a failure. Her circulation had risen from seven to fifty thousand in four years. The matter of selling is merely that of advertising, and the latter is a question of financial backing. All business ventures require capital. The value of a periodical is in its first few months of existence. Its prime object is to orient youth with its changing surroundings. Most of the valuable material appears in book form afterwards.

Discussion brought out the fact that several children's magazines are subsidized.

Anne Carroll Moore of New York endorsed Mrs. Sayers' criticism, and said we have no satisfactory magazine for small children now; she advised Randolph Caldwell's picture books instead. Asked for comments on the American Boy, Purl B. Wright of Kansas City thought that editors should remember their own boyhood better, and added that the child in the home. Miss Moore thought that the American Boy was more varied than might be expected, and did make a real effort to keep in touch with the modern boy. In various surveys the comparative popularity of girls' and boys' magazines showed the boys preferring Boy's Life and the American Boy, while the girls ran to True Stories and Love Stories. Mr. Melcher summed up by saying that children's magazines need thought and better contact between specialists—librarians and editors.

THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1928

Frank W. Buxton New Trustee Of the Boston Public Library

Appointed by Mayor Nichols to Succeed the Late Clifton H. Dwinnell

GUY W. CURRIER IS ANOTHER NOMINEE

Succeeds Dwinnell on Public Library Board



FRANK W. BUXTON

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, AUG 18, 1928

FRANK W. BUXTON FOR LIBRARY BOARD

Nomination as Trustee Sent to Civil Service

Mayor Nichols today sent the nomination of Frank W. Buxton to be non-paid trustee of the Public Library to the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Buxton is managing editor of the Boston Herald.

After his graduation from Harvard in 1900, Mr. Buxton became a cub reporter on the old Boston Record, where he worked with Mayor Nichols and the famous Herbert Underwood. Frank H. Cushman, now editor of the City Record, official publication of the city of Boston, was then city editor of the Record.



FRANK W. BUXTON

Mr. Buxton is a Pulitzer prize winner in the field of journalism. He lives at 29 Sutherland road, Brighton.

When his nomination is approved, he will succeed the late C. H. Dwinnell for a five-year term as trustee. With him on the board will be Guy W. Currier, Gordon Abbott, L. A. Kersteln and Rev. A. T. Connelly.

The Sunday Post

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1928

FRANK W. BUXTON ON LIBRARY BOARD

Frank W. Buxton, of 29 Sutherland road, Brighton, managing editor of the Boston Herald, was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library yesterday by Mayor Nichols, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Clifton H. Dwinnell, banker.

The Mayor also appointed the reappointment of Guy W. Currier, who has served in this post for the past eight years. Other members of the board are Mrs. Arthur T. Connelly, president; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president; and Gordon Abbott.

BOSTON TRAVELER

AUGUST 18, 1928

New Trustee of Public Library



FRANK W. BUXTON

BUXTON PUT ON LIBRARY BOARD

Managing Editor of The Herald Succeeds Late Clifton Dwinnell

Mayor Nichols today appointed Frank W. Buxton, managing editor of The Boston Herald, to be a member of the board of Public Library trustees, to succeed the late Clifton H. Dwinnell. The Mayor also reappointed Guy W. Currier to the board.

Frank W. Buxton was born in Woonsocket, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1900. He was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best editorial of the year in May, 1924. He began his newspaper career in Woonsocket and worked as a reporter there and in this city, New York, Louisville and Atlanta.

During the war he was special expert in the division of planning and statistics of the shipping board, serving as assistant to the director, Edwin F. Gay. During his newspaper career in Boston he worked as a reporter on the old Boston Evening Record at the same time that Mayor Nichols was on that paper in a similar capacity.

After the war he became vice-president of the E. T. Slatery Company, but in 1922 he rejoined The Boston Herald. His prize-winning editorial was entitled "Who Made Calvin Coolidge?" He resides at 29 Sutherland road, Brighton.

add - AT B. P. L. 19 Aug. 1928

The Boston Public Library, fine arts room, has during August a special exhibition of the Medici prints, on the walls, and, in cases, a collection of old illuminated and illustrated books owned by the library.

In the latter classification are such treasures of art and calligraphy as St. Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," written by Frater Theodoric and finished July 17, 1466; a vellum New Testament, made in 1475 by the monk Gregory of the monastery of the Son of Hussig, and a German Bible, from Nuremberg, dated 1483 and illustrated with 109 quite striking woodcuts, most of them colored by hand.

Here is a display to intrigue present-day students of lettering and illumination of whom Boston has a talented few.

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1928

BOOKS LOCKED UP

To the Editor of the Post:—I was much amused on visiting the Boston Public Library, to see a number of books containing important social messages to the general public, and intended by their authors to be circulated freely, securely locked up behind barred book cases. Sometimes two and three copies of the same work are thus restricted from circulation. A locked book case never did anyone any good. Also, it is almost impossible to obtain decent service in the Barton-Ticknor Library except on Sundays.

If the Boston Public Library requires further ornamentation than the Sargent mural decorations, it is surprising indeed that the authorities in charge were not guided by their esthetic sense in its selection.

MRS. MABEL FREYNE, Jamaica Plain.

The Boston Post

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1928

BOTH EXPERTS PICK LIBRARY

Boston Building on Two Lists of America's Best

What are the most beautiful examples of American architecture?

The Palos Verdes Art Jury of Palos Verdes Estates, California, sent out a questionnaire recently to men whose opinions on such matters are very valuable. Here are two of the answers and it will be noticed that the Boston Public Library, created by Stanford White, is in both lists.

The list sent by Architect Thomas E. Tallmadge, author of the "Story of

Architecture in America" and president of the art commission of Evanston, Ill., includes the following:

Home of Washington, Mt. Vernon. Capitol, Washington, D. C. Fine Arts Building, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

Boston Public Library. Morgan Library, New York city. Woolworth Tower, New York city. Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C. Water Temple, Sunol, California. Harkness Memorial, New Haven. Tribune Tower, Chicago.

Professor Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia recommends a different list, which follows:

Old State House (Independence Hall), Philadelphia. City Hall, New York. The White House, Washington, D. C. The Boston Public Library.

University Club, New York city. The Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D. C. The Guarantee Trust of New York. The Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

The Detroit News Building, Detroit. The Shelton, New York.

Boston Transcript

524 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1928

TO HELP THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:—Directories are among the most indispensable sources of information. A file of directories is, however, a very expensive thing to maintain. The Boston Public Library has in its information office a collection of directories of leading cities for the use of the public, but lack of funds makes it impossible to keep this collection up-to-date.

Public libraries in large cities make a practice of exchanging directories with each other. In this way the files can be maintained at a minimum expense. The Boston Public Library is anxious to obtain a number of 1927 Boston directories for exchange purposes. By the use of these it will be possible to obtain the recent directories of other cities like Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, in place of the old copies now on the shelves.

Instead of throwing them away, many of your readers will, no doubt, be willing to contribute their 1927 copies of the directory, now that the issue of 1928 has appeared. The library will gladly call for such directories if notified. (Telephone Information Office, Boston Public Library, Kenmore 1500.)

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director, Boston Public Library, Boston, Sept. 6.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1928

OUR MAIL BAG

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY

To the Editor of The Herald:—Directories are among the most indispensable sources of information. A file of directories is, however, a very expensive thing to maintain. The Boston Public Library has in its information office a collection of directories of leading cities for the use of the public, but lack of funds makes it impossible to keep this collection up to date.

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CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director, Boston Public Library, Boston, Sept. 7.

NEED 1927 DIRECTORIES

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Directories are among the most indispensable sources of information. A list of directories is, however, a very expensive thing to maintain. The Boston Public Library has in its information office a collection of directories of leading cities for the use of the public, but lack of funds makes it impossible to keep this collection up-to-date.
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Instead of throwing them away, many of your readers will, no doubt, be willing to contribute their 1927 copies of the directory, now that the issue of 1928 has appeared. The library will gladly call for such directories if notified. (Telephone Information Office, Boston Public Library, Kenmore 1500).
CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
Director, Boston Public Library.
Boston, Sept. 6.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THE trustees of the Boston Public Library recently spoke out, in strong, clear voice, for "More Money for More Books." The board's latest annual report called attention to the contrast which exists as between Cleveland and Boston in the matter of book-purchase, and one needs only to read the facts which they state to be convinced that the contrast between the two cities, on this score, is greater than any process of logic can justify.
"The Boston Public Library," said the trustees, "acquired last year a total of 35,437 volumes. In the same year the Cleveland Public Library acquired 201,174 volumes! The circulation of books in Boston showed a gain of 206,520 over the preceding year; in Cleveland the gain in circulation was 807,005. Could there be any clearer proof of the degree to which the acquisition of books promotes their circulation? If a library is to help and encourage people to read, it must provide the books which they desire. Old books may be invaluable for reference, but with a few exceptions they make little appeal to borrowers."

The examining committee, composed as usual of twenty-four representative citizens, had this to say of the Boston Public Library's need of more money for books: "There is growing demand for books sought by readers. So far as this demand is constant and permanent, the books sought should be owned by the library in sufficient numbers to provide a reasonable opportunity for all to have them within a reasonable time. Where the demand is evanescent, for recent and much advertised books, the public library cannot be expected to supply them for all quickly."

"The supply of children's books is inadequate, and should be increased. With the opportunities ever increasing for education of adults, with continuation schools and extension courses, the demand for books for use in these ways is constantly growing."

To meet all these needs, the only available source is the appropriation from the city treasury, which for the last two years has been \$125,000 each year. This year the trustees have asked for an increase of \$25,000 in this appropriation, which the committee cordially endorses."

This enlargement of the Boston Public Library's fund for book purchases certainly should be brought to pass. The more liberal use of money for books, as shown by the reports from Cleveland, is not merely an indication that the city of Cleveland is a great and growing American city. It is itself one of the reasons why Cleveland is a fast-growing community, a city which is rapidly making itself great.

August 18, 1928

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Boston Booktrade News

Dale Warren

Houghton Mifflin Co.

SOMETHING decidedly new is to come out of Boston this fall—a Christmas catalog issued jointly by the Boston booktrade. It is to be similar in size and format to the *Old Corner Book News* and will be compiled by its able editor, Dorothea Lawrence Mann. The catalog is to be issued the end of November and the estimated circulation is between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand. The bookstores by which it is distributed will have their own distinctive cover and title, so that the individuality of the store will be preserved for the benefit of its patrons. Three hundred of the leading fall books will be listed, each carrying a fifty-word description. The selection of the titles to be included is in the hands of a committee consisting of Richard F. Fuller of the Old Corner Bookstore, E. A. Pitman, manager of the book department of Jordan, Marsh and Company, I. R. Webber of Lauriat's, Morton DeWolfe of DeWolfe and Fiske, Charles Belden of the Boston Public Library, Edwin F. Edgett, literary editor of the *Transcript*, and John Clair Minot, literary editor of the *Herald*.

BACK COME STUDENTS
AND HUB HUMS ANEW
WITH THEIR ACTIVITY

Types of girl students who frequent the Symphony concerts.

Public Library, Symphony Hall and
Theatres All Feel Impulse of
Collegiate Customers

By RUTH LONDON

The city's various commercial enterprises have been anticipating and heralding the arrival of the students for several weeks, and now they are coming in crowds. The embryonic North station and the mature South are the scenes of eager tumult; boys and girls struggling with suitcases and hat boxes; or nodding assent to scrambling porters.—unconsciously display the animation and fervor of youth.

It is an exceedingly simple matter to distinguish the student from the shopper, worker or visitor, and it is almost as simple to distinguish the one who has previously studied here from the one who is making his initial appearance. Some possess an attitude of aplomb and certainty, while others have a dubious, groping, mien, but, regardless of this, and equally regardless of the fact that some are appalled in the very recent products of internationally famed modistes, and others in the products of Main street's bargain shoppe, those travelling singly and those clustered in intimate groups all bespeak a joyous expectancy.

STUDENTS WAKE UP
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

This arrival has quite an effect on the city's manifold centres. For instance, it is interesting to notice the transition that has taken place in the Boston Public Library. For three months it bore such a desolate aspect, especially in Bates hall, and now, at table after table, are seated typical examples of Young America. Their ostensible purpose is to study, but from the glances that are directed at various sections of the room, one logically wonders at the specific type of study—that of human nature plays quite a prominent part. The average student quite delights in taking his work to the library; the innumerable shelves of books, the classic names that embellish the walls, and the spirit of intellectual competition,

inspire him to better work, and the many persons there, so closely allied by age and purpose, stimulate a wholesome desire for social intercourse and a worthy feeling of camaraderie. Yet many a sweet student has been heard to facetiously but irritably say, while walking down the marble stairs by the side of a newly acquired male companion (the library is reputed to be as forceful a medium in acquainting students of the opposite sex as are the various church sisterhoods which arrange socials for just such purposes), that she hopes when he completes his law course and becomes an influential figure in Massachusetts politics he will revolutionize the entire system at the library. She flutters eight or ten bluish gray slips of paper before him.

"Gone to the bindery! Lost! Lost!" "Out! Not on self!" Gone to the bindery! "Out! Out!" Ye gods! And the slips didn't start to come back to me until 20 minutes after I had passed them in.

The ambitious law student attempts to console his perturbed companion, and the two walk out into Copley square. At nearly all hours, in that historic square, the students are seen in great numbers. Their only possible rivals, in quantity, are the taxi-cabs that lazily rest against the curbstones or threateningly defy the professorial pedestrians of the section to leave the sidewalk.

But the students do not use the cabs—except in the evening. A 50-cent piece is used to a far better advantage on a hipstick than on a taxi fare, reasons the co-ed—when she is paying for it. And the male student finds it necessary to save all his 50-cent pieces to pay for the several cabs that the girl friend will nonchalantly enter on her date with him in the evening. When a co-ed leaves her dormitory, accompanied by the boy friend, she wrinkles within if she sees neither private car nor cab awaiting her. However, she smiles sweetly, steps to the curb, holds deftly, and peers along the street. "Ah, here comes one!"

And if the boy friend protests the error of blankly asking "Here comes one what?" he either becomes distracted for the remainder of the evening, or else laughed at indifferently—depending entirely, of course, on the temperament of his companion. At any rate, six-foot shingle that he may be, he finds himself riding in an automobile that has a

meter very similar to his temperature—rising, surely, and none too slowly. Yes, the masculine element must strive for a sense of adaptability!

The theatres, too, are buoyant with the presence of the students. On Wednesday afternoons, not a few of these collegians forsake the education of the class room for that of the second balcony. And in the evenings—in some cases, only on specially rare evenings, for many a guardian preceptor so distributes evenings that the feminine student covets her "night off" as fondly as does any domestic—these same collegians, girls now escorted by members of the opposite sex, adorn the orchestra. Oh, indeed, there do exist feminine bits who sincerely enjoy an evening spent in the company of boy friends who "walk" or "subway" them to the gallery entrance of a theatre, but

these bits are comparatively few. Too many girls, and particularly school and college girls, are suffering with a "valuation" complex. "If I demand or take for granted all sorts of luxuries, they will be given me, and I shall be all the more respected; the world will take me at my own valuation." The world will take her at her own valuation, and that a cinder, superficial one, quite often.

The cafe, the cafeteria, the tea room, the hotel dining room and the night club are all benefiting from extensive collegiate patronage. Rare is the student who does not possess at least three health-weather friendships with counter men, head waiters, and drummers—orchestral drummers, of course. There is the table where students gather to discuss Plato's "Republic," Wagnerian opera, Bertrand Russell's latest paper, and Margaret Sanger's contribution to America; there is the table where last night's date and this winter's coat are talked of; there is the table, or booth, where sweet whisperings and cooings are uttered. The Boston restaurateurs welcome the students' return, as the Revue Beach stand proprietors welcome a sunny Labor day week-end. That internal question, "When do we eat?" demands quite constant reply.

On Fridays, at the noon hour strikes, the wide steps of Symphony hall become thronged with a lengthy line of music-thirsty persons, over 50 per cent of whom are students. Not only are they students from the many music schools of the city, but students from the various art, expression, secretarial, kindergarten, medical, technical and academic institutions of Boston and Cambridge. These persons, with 50 cents tightly clutched in their hands, eagerly await the moment when the doors of the hall will be opened. Then each, pushing the one preceding him, hustles along the line, deposits his admission fee with the doorman, snatches a program, speeds up the immovable stairs, and, breathlessly falls into a gallery "nose" seat. He has waited approximately two hours, in the heat or cold, in sun, rain or snow, but his entire being vibrates with a tingling thrill, and he feels fully compensated for his discomfort.

There is practically no spot in Boston with which the out-of-town student does not become familiar; places of almost all types beckon to him, and he responds with the curiosity and intensity of youth. He brings the essence of culture and cosmopolitanism, with the result that his presence is felt spiritually and materially. And, no matter from what part of this country, or any other country, he may come, he grows, during his sojourn here, greatly Bostonese; and, no matter how great may be the affection he holds for his native town, once he returns there, or goes anywhere else, he always thinks of Boston with wistful delight.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1928

Councillor Dowling, earlier in the morning, introduced an order for the appropriation of \$100,000 for a branch library to replace the present one in the Allston Brighton District. He said that the present branch library is a squalid place of three rooms serving 1000 adults and 1500 children a week. He said that the library trustees had told him that the present quarters are a disgrace to the department. The order was referred to the committee on finance.

Transcript - Sept 26/28

Public Library Free Lectures to Begin Oct. 4

Program for Thirtieth Season
Includes Series of Sunday
Evening Concerts

Free public lectures and concerts for the thirtieth season, to be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at eight o'clock Thursday and Sunday evenings, and at 5.30 o'clock Sunday afternoons, were announced today as follows:

- Thu. Oct. 4, "Hermuda, the Ocean Playground," Marguerite Rand.
Sun. Oct. 7, afternoon—"Some Educational Opportunities for Adults in Greater Boston," Faxon Smith, LL.D., Commissioner of Education.
Sun. Oct. 7, evening—Concert, Choral Art Society, Gertrude Walker-Crowley, Conductor.
Thurs. Oct. 11, "The National Parks of the United States and Canada," Arthur H. Merritt, illustrated with unusual hand-colored slides.
Sun. Oct. 14, afternoon—"The Playgoer Abroad," Maud W. Schrader, President, Boston Drama League, (Drama League Course).
Sun. Oct. 14, evening—Concert, The Polish Chorus Lira of Boston, Anthony Surczynski, Conductor.
Thu. Oct. 18, "Tale of the Ancient Whalesmen," Chester S. Howland.
Sun. Oct. 21, afternoon—"The Evolution of the United States Flag," Col. Harrison S. Herriek, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, illustrated with flags famous in American history.
Sun. Oct. 21, evening—Opera and ballad recital, Miss Alice Washburn and assisting artists.
Thu. Oct. 25, "Northern Spain," Rev. Alwin B. Worman.
Sun. Oct. 28, afternoon—"The Folk Lore of Halloween," Dr. Wm. von K. Wode.
Sun. Oct. 28, evening—"The Music of the West Indies," Byron W. Reed.
Thu. Nov. 1, "Whales, Totten Poles and Indians," L. O. Armstrong, Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington, D. C. (Field and Forest Club course).
Sun. Nov. 4, afternoon—"The Pilgrim's Progress: A Study in Literary Immortality," John Livingston Lowes.
Sun. Nov. 4, evening—"A Rebirth of Hebrew Music," Henry Gordon, A.M., and assistants.
Thu. Nov. 8, "The Glory of the Italian Cities," Henry J. Kibbourn, D.D.
Sun. Nov. 11, afternoon—"A Schubert Program for Young People of All Ages," Doris Fox.
Sun. Nov. 11, evening—Concert, Leitz String Quartet, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).
Thu. Nov. 15, "Another Edition of the South Africa," John C. Bowker, M. D.
Sun. Nov. 18, afternoon—"Daily Madison," Dramatic reading in costume of period.
Sun. Nov. 18, evening—"A Schubert Centenary Program," Catherine Smith Bailey.
Thu. Nov. 22, "Red Lilies Days in Spanish Cities," Mrs. James Fredrick, Hingham, Mass.
Sun. Nov. 25, afternoon—"Ye Old Tyme Thanksgiving Doves and Waves," Francis Henry Wade, M. D., Ph. D.
Sun. Nov. 25, evening—"Folk Songs" in costume.
Sun. Dec. 2, afternoon—"Literature at Woodchuck Lake," Dallas Lane Sharp.
Sun. Dec. 2, evening—Concert, Burstin String Quartet, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).
Thu. Dec. 6, "The Baron and the Lady," The Studio Club, (Under the direction of Helen Adelaide Shaw).
Sun. Dec. 9, afternoon—"Marie Ware Lanchester, Director of the Foot-Light Players, presents a group of players in scenes from plays and a pantomime.

- Sun. Dec. 9, evening—"The Play, from Author to Production," E. E. Olive, Director of the Copley Theatre Players.
Thu. Dec. 13, "Casual Pages from a Travel Diary," The Rhine, Chamounix, The French Pyrenees, Oliver C. Granger, (Field and Forest Club course).
Sun. Dec. 16, afternoon—"Our Philippine Successors," Crayon Lecture, Jose M. Cuyayan.
Sun. Dec. 16, evening—Chamber Concert, James Leland Clarke and assisting artists.
Thu. Dec. 20, "Holland Humoresques," a personal Holland illustrated and continued, Alice Howland Macomber.
Sun. Dec. 23, afternoon—"Dickens Christmas Carol," Edward F. Payne, president, Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, illustrated.
Sun. Dec. 23, evening—"Famous Hymns and How to Sing Them," Rosabelle Temple.
Thu. Dec. 27, "Travel Talk on Peru," Arthur I. Sweetser.
Sun. Dec. 30, afternoon—"Folk Song Recital, in costume: a comparative study of folk songs from the British Isles, Russia, France and America," Clarendon Thompson, conductor.
Sun. Dec. 30, evening—"Day Head Indian legends and traditions, With Indian Songs," Nannetta Vanderhook Madison, assisted by other Indians.
Thu. Jan. 3, "Fly with Me Above Pike's Peak, Great of the Continent, Garden of the Gods," Gilbert McQuinn.
Sun. Jan. 6, afternoon—"The Restoration Theatre and its Influence," Robert G. Rogers, A.M., Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (Drama League Course).
Sun. Jan. 6, evening—Concert, South Mountain String Quartet, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).
Thu. Jan. 10, "A Summer in Our National Parks: the Wonderland of the World," Rev. Charles W. Casson, (Field and Forest Club course).

- Sun. Jan. 13, afternoon—"The Making of a Statue," Leonard Cranke, sculptor, illustrated.
Sun. Jan. 13, evening—Concert, Orchestra of the Lincoln Hope Association, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor.
Thu. Jan. 17, "The Beauties of Sculpture," Dorothy Adew.
Sun. Jan. 20, afternoon—"Popular Songs of the Italian Renaissance," Catherine Smith Bailey.
Sun. Jan. 20, evening—"Folk Songs and Poems in French," Lina M. Grémillet.
Thu. Jan. 24, "Tramontana Historic and Beautiful," Edwin A. Freeman.
Sun. Jan. 27, afternoon—"Jambling Through Europe," John J. W. Brown.
Sun. Jan. 27, evening—"Intimate Piano Concert," Margaret Anderson, pianist (Associate editor of the Musicalian).
Thu. Jan. 31, "The Life and Art of Edgar Allan Poe," Joseph L. Leitch.
Sun. Feb. 3, afternoon—"The Early Theater in America," Frank Chouteau Brown, (Drama League Course).
Sun. Feb. 3, evening—"Lytic Action Recital," Lisa and Alida Frost.
Thu. Feb. 7, "Gilbert Scurr's Place in American Art," Martha A. S. Shannon.
Sun. Feb. 10, afternoon—"A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies," Dan McCowan, illustrated.
Sun. Feb. 10, evening—Concert, Leitz String Quartet, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).
Thu. Feb. 14, "Flower Folk of New England," Percy A. Brigham, (Field and Forest Club Course).
Sun. Feb. 17, afternoon—"George Washington," Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D.
Sun. Feb. 17, evening—"Modern Poetry, Reading and Comment," George F. Pearson.
Thu. Feb. 22, "Italy, the Land of Romance and Song," Mrs. Arthur Dumas fils and Robertson, the Bookings of Resiliani.
Sun. Feb. 25, afternoon—"Dumas fils and Robertson, the Bookings of Resiliani," Robert F. Rogers, A.M., Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (Drama League Course).
Sun. Feb. 25, evening—Concert, Burstin String Quartet, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).
Thu. Mar. 1, "Naples, the Beautiful Bay of Naples," Ellen E. Page.
Sun. Mar. 10, afternoon—"The Changing Aspects of Modern Music," Nicolas Slonimsky.
Sun. Mar. 10, evening—Reading by Robert Sullivan Hilper, "New England Poetry Club Course.".
Thu. Mar. 14, "Mountain Climbing," Professor Walter C. O'Kane, (Field and Forest Club Course).
Sun. Mar. 17, afternoon—"Across the Andes and Down the Amazon," Kirtley F. Mather, Ph.D., Professor of Geology, Harvard University, illustrated.
Sun. Mar. 17, evening—"Rudyard Kipling, the Unconquered Post Laureate of the British Empire," Harry Seymour Ross, A.M., Dean of Emerson College of Oratory.
Thu. Mar. 21, "How to Beautify Home Grounds," Horbert D. Hemenway.
Sun. Mar. 24, afternoon—Reading: Dramatic Version of the Book of Job, Harriet Brooks Moss, A.B., B.L.L.
Sun. Mar. 24, evening—"A program under the auspices of the New England Poetry Club.".
Thu. Mar. 28, "Advancing Aviation," Helen Augusta of the New England Poetry Club, M. Murdoch, F.R.I.S., illustrated with Lumiere autochrome slides.
Sun. Mar. 31, afternoon—"The Modern Theater from Irving to Hamden," Frank W. C. Hervey, A.M., Harvard University, (Drama League Course), illustrated.
Sun. Mar. 31, evening—Concert, The Meridian Symphony Orchestra of Harvard University, Nicolas Slonimsky, Conductor.
Thu. Apr. 4, "North Shore Gardens," Herbert W. Gleason.
Sun. Apr. 7, afternoon—"Historic Boston and its Environs," Arthur Collins Stewart, illustrated.
Sun. Apr. 7, evening—Concert, South Mountain String Quartet, (Under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation).
Thu. Apr. 11, "Some Massachusetts of America," Henry Warren Poor, A.M., (Under the auspices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.)

- Sun. Apr. 14, afternoon—"Henry F. Gilbert, an American Composer," Edward Burlingame Hill.
Sun. Apr. 14, evening—Concert, The MacDowell Chorus, William Ellis Weston, Conductor, and Ethel Harding Durant, Accompanist.
Thu. Apr. 18—"The Missions of California and the Mission Country," Elsie Powers Curwin.
Sun. Apr. 21, afternoon—Concert, Lenora Choral Society of Bradford Academy, Frederick Johnson, Conductor.
Sun. Apr. 21, evening—Concert, The Vannini Symphony Ensemble, Augusto Vannini, Director.
Thu. Apr. 25—"The United States part in winning the World War," Grand L. McQuinn, Lt. Col. Infantry, U. S. Army.
Sun. Apr. 28, afternoon—"Random Reading," William St. Simson, B.J., Librarian, Boston College.

- Sun. Apr. 28, evening—"A program under the auspices of the New England Poetry Club.".
The Boston Ruskin Club meets regularly in the Lecture Hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, at 8 P. M. The following free lectures are announced, subject to changes:
Oct. 8—"Reminiscences of Great Actors," Helen Adelaide Shaw. Music, Alice Wentworth MacGregor.
Oct. 22—"Ruskin as a Social Reformer," Rev. Joseph P. MacCarthy, Ph.D.
Nov. 19—"John Ruskin," Andrew Oliver, Ph.D., illustrated.
Nov. 26—"Home and School Responsibilities in the Time of John Ruskin and the Present," Arthur B. Lord, A.B., Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes, Massachusetts Department of Education.
Dec. 10—"John Ruskin Still Speaking," Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent, Massachusetts Reformatory for Women.
Dec. 17—"John Ruskin and the Future," Harriet-Bernard Johnson, A.B., S.T.B., Dean, Tucker School of Religious Education, illustrated.
Jan. 14—"Legislative Evening," Elizabeth V. Pickett, B.Sc. of Ed., chairman, Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.
Jan. 28—"Ruskin as a Spiritual Force in Practical Life," Mrs. Herbert J. Durney, Ex-President, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.
Feb. 11—"Observance of John Ruskin's Birthday, February 8, 1819," Agnes Knox

- Black, A.M. in memory of E. Charlton Black, LL.D., late Professor of English Literature, Boston University.
Feb. 25—Anniversary of the Founding of the Boston Ruskin Club.
Mar. 11—"The State Library and its Contribution to the People," Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian of Massachusetts.
Mar. 25—"England, the Home of John Ruskin," Mrs. Arthur Dumas, president, Massachusetts W. C. T. U., illustrated.
Apr. 6—"What is America Reading?" John Clair Minot, Book Editor of the Boston Herald.
Apr. 22—"Ruskin, Educator and Reformer," Arthur W. Gilbert, Ph.D., Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.
May 6—Annual Meeting.

- The Massachusetts Division of University Extension, in co-operation with the Public Library, again offers a series of lectures, with music, on the Boston Symphony concerts on the Thursdays preceding the concerts at 5.15 P. M., in the Lecture Hall, Dr. John P. Marshall of Boston University will be the regular lecturer, assisted by Richard G. Appel of the Music Division of the Boston Public Library and others including artists and composers as they may be available. The lectures are intended for all those who wish to gain a keener enjoyment and appreciation of symphonic music whether attending the concerts, "listening in," or following phonograph recordings. The first lecture, Thursday, Oct. 4 at 6.15, will be open to the public.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1928

EXTENSION LECTURES ON SYMPHONY CONCERTS

The Massachusetts division of University Extension, in co-operation with the Public Library, again offers a series of lectures, with music, on the Boston Symphony concerts on the Thursdays preceding the concerts at 5.15 P. M., in the Lecture Hall at the library. The first lecture, Oct. 4, will be open to the public. Dr. John P. Marshall of Boston University will be the regular lecturer, assisted by Richard G. Appel of the music division of the Boston Public Library and others, including artists and composers as they may be available.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1928

THE ABBEY PAINTINGS

To the Editor of The Herald:

In a recent visit to Boston, I visited the library and hastened to the second floor, to have as much time as possible with Mr. Abbey's glorious murals. I had seen them a number of times before, as I never felt a visit to Boston complete without some time spent in that hall. This year I found, however, that the joy of the view was sadly spoiled. Sunlight was flooding in at a large door and through the windows. The hall was full of the desks and stacks of the employees of the library. Instead of the hidden electric lights of other years, large globes, with lights interfered with one's view. The result was that many of the panels were thrown so far in the shadow that the whole beauty was lost. I understand that some one has had the hidden lights removed and no one seems interested in preserving the beauty of effect that was there.

I am writing on behalf of the many visitors to the library who must be troubled as I was, to find the library's greatest beauty lost. I saw many mothers with their children trying to view the "Quest," and finding it as difficult as I did, to follow the story through. Am I wrong in suggesting that Boston is losing something of great value, through an apparent neglect?

S. G. STEVENS.
Detroit, Sept. 25.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1928

Library to Exhibit

Book Illustrations

The second annual exhibition of American book illustration will be held in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library, Copley square, from Oct. 1 to 14, inclusive. The exhibit is under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, New York city, an organization which selects the books containing the most characteristically American and technically acceptable illustrations for the year, and then shows them in thirty centers of the United States.

Sixty-one books find a place in the collection this year. They represent the work of fifty-two artists. Among the illustrators are Rockwell Kent, John Held, Jr., Aaron Douglas, Allen Lewis, Mahlon Blaine, Willy Pogany, E. H. Suydam, Will James, N. C. Wyeth, Captain John W. Thompson, Jr., and John Vassos. Among the author illustrators in the collection are John Dos Passos, author of "Manhattan Transfer," and Hendrick Van Loon, who illustrates his "America" with color line engravings of the Yankee clipper ships, the old pioneer forts and other scenes from American history.

Some of the books are beautifully bound as well as cleverly illustrated, and "Dreams and Delusions" a book of poems by John Burke, is limited to two hundred copies. Another limited edition is the "Salome" of Oscar Wilde, illustrated by John Vassos. An unusual edition is a small book, printed on yellow paper, of The Advertising Conference, illustrated by Ervina Setzl, and text from "A Line of Type or Two," by R. H. L. of the Chicago Tribune.

More than half of the collection is composed of books for children, among which are the "Red Fairy Book," by Andrew Lang, illustrated by Gustaf Tenggren; "The Light Princess," by George MacDonald, illustrated by Dorothy P. Lathrop; "The Little Lame Prince," by Dinah Maria Mulock, illustrated by Gertrude A. Kay, and the child classic, "Pinocchio," illustrated by Herman I. Bachrach.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1928

MORE ON ABBEY PICTURES

To the Editor of The Herald:

This morning I was interested in the letter of Mr. Stevens of Detroit criticizing the poor lighting of the Abbey paintings in our beautiful Public Library. Have the custodians of the library no appreciation of the beautiful in art? This summer an artist relative from San Francisco was visiting me. She was particularly anxious to see the Abbey and the Sargent murals. To my great disappointment, the lighting is so inadequate on these great works of art as almost to obscure some of them. In fact, the "Tree of Life" and the ship picture on each side of the window we could scarcely see the bare outlines of. The Sargent picture, which are so complex as to require deep study, are also lost in the gloom which covers them.

My relative thought the Great room one of the most perfect she has seen, but she was filled with wonder that every effort was not made to give these magnificent pictures their full glory. Cannot something be done to give us an adequate system of lighting, so we shall not be under humiliating criticism from the thousands of visitors to our library every year?

MINA G. DEL CASTILLO.

Cambridge, Sept. 28.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1928

MORE ON ABBEY

To the Editor of The Herald:

I wish most heartily to endorse the letter in today's Mail Bag signed S. G. Stevens, expressing regret at finding the Abbey pictures in the Public Library, "the library's greatest beauty lost," through the unfortunate placing of the lights below them.

Last month I visited the library with two young students from the West, for the purpose of showing them the pictures, and following Abbey's rendering of the story of the Quest. To our great disappointment we found that the pictures were practically invisible. I sincerely hope something will be done to remedy this injustice to Abbey's beautiful work. ALICE M. ATWATER.
Brookline, Sept. 28.

The Abbey Pictures

A letter to Mr. Thomas A. Fox from the late E. A. Abbey himself, relative to the lighting of his mural paintings in the delivery room of the Boston Public Library, appears in our Mail Bag column this morning. He wrote it back in 1903, and did not have the pleasure in his earthly state of reading the recent notes of protest in The Herald on the insufficient lighting of his pictures. Those communications, however, are of the same tone as many others from intelligent persons who have viewed the pictures in the last twenty-five years, and Mr. Abbey's letter covers the present situation completely.

On account of the criticism of the lighting arrangements, the library trustees, some years ago, acceded to various requests for the installation of electric lights. This special illumination made the pictures clearer but it took away the effect which Mr. Abbey had so studiously produced. His widow protested and the trustees decided that they ought to exhibit the pictures in exactly the light for which Mr. Abbey had made them.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1928

THE ABBEY PAINTINGS

To the Editor of The Herald:

Soon after the discovery of a new familiar operation, there was a man in a well-known city who was subject to "fainting spells," as they used to be called, and whenever he was so overcome away from home he would be rushed to the nearest hospital and the machinery for operation promptly started. Finally, to avoid further trouble, the story goes, he had tattooed in large plain letters across his chest. Please don't operate on me for appendicitis. It has already been done several times.

There are many persistent recurrences, and among them locally is that of the lighting of the decorations by Mr. Abbey in the Boston Public Library. However opinions on such matters may vary; among intelligent people, they should be the first to recognize the point of view of the painter himself, who in his regard had absolutely definite ideas, and it will be seen from the following letter that conditions at the present time are in accordance with conditions as he laid them down and wished them to remain.

Morgan Hall, Fainford, Gloucestershire, Feb. 17, 1903.

Dear Fox:—I hear dire things about footlights being placed around the foreground of my frieze. For goodness sake! Can't this be stopped? My idea of the decorative painting of a room is that it should abide by the conditions of light obtaining in the room decorated. As I have been repeatedly told—the library is not an art gallery—I never expected that it would be—and the light in the delivery room is just what I prefer it should be. It is what I understood it was to be before I began the painting, and when I left it, with the exception of the chairs and some of the other furniture, it all looked about as right as I knew how to make it. Now if it is vulgarized and cheapened by rows of electric footlights, I shall be disgusted and disappointed, and I wish to protest with all the force I can against such nonsense.

If some of the work is more or less in the dark that doesn't hurt it. It is intended to be in the dark. Let us have a little mystery about it. We know what is there even if we don't see it all. I am sure you wear socks in winter, although I have never seen them. Kindest regards,
E. A. ABBEY.

And furthermore, an association of more than 30 years with Mr. Sargent enables me to state emphatically and without question that his point of view as to their decorations was identical with that of Mr. Abbey.
THOMAS A. FOX.
Boston, Oct. 2.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1928

THIRTY years of high-grade entertainment and instruction which has never cost audience or producer! This sounds like the beautiful dream of an endowed theater, but it is actually the record of the Boston Public Library, which has just submitted to the public its annual list of free lectures and concerts.

The Librarian invites you to glaze over this season's program, which is one of the most interesting and well-balanced the library has ever offered. The lecture list was recently printed in the Transcript, and may be procured at the Central Library or any of its branches. All temperaments have been considered. The thoughtful may hear Payson Smith, L.L.D., Commissioner of Education, talk on "Some Educational Opportunities for Adults in Greater Boston." For the frivolous there will be an opportunity to find out more about "The Restoration Theater and Its Lineage," from Professor Robert E. Rogers, of Mass. Institute of Technology.

Equally diverting for globe-trotters and those who would like to be but can't afford it, are the travel talks. Nearly all of these are to be illustrated with colored slides, and several will be given by lecturers in native costume. Such diverse places as Bermuda, South Africa, Holland, Peru, the Italian Cities and California will be discussed.

The theater will be treated from all angles. Our own E. E. Clive of the Copley Theater will tell all about "The Play from Author to Production." Maude W. Schrader, president of the Boston Drama League, has chosen "The Playgoer Abroad" as her subject. Mr. Hersey, of Harvard, will give a résumé of "The Modern Theater, from Irving to Hampden."

The Studio Club, the Out-Door Players and the Strolling Players will each offer an afternoon or evening of drama. The New England Poetry Club is in charge of several lectures. The Field and Forest Club will sponsor another group of lectures about travel, nature and ethnology. Several of the speakers come from the Government departments at Washington. John Livingston Lowes, Dallas Lee Sharp and other noted authors are to give talks about literature. Even "Advancing Aviation" finds a place in this catholic program. Helen M. Murdock, F. R. S., offers this, and it is to be illustrated with her beautiful Lumiere autochrome slides. Miss Murdock, as you remember, was the one who took the famous "Lady Lindy" portrait of Miss Barham.

A glance at the concerts in prospect and one craves a richness in addition to all sorts of delightful individual recitals and lectures, one may look forward to the Chamber Music Organization of the Boston Flute Players' Club; the Appleton Chapel Choir and the Pierian Society of Harvard University; the Vernal Symphony Ensemble, to name only a few.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge has won the undying gratitude of Bostonians for giving them the opportunity of hearing world-famous string quartets free of charge at the Boston Public Library. This year the Letz, the Bursin and the South Mountain String Quartets are to appear, giving two recitals each. Those who complain that there is no audience for chamber music should visit the lecture hall of the Public Library some Sunday evening when Mrs. Coolidge's proteges are to perform. Usually every seat has been taken an hour ahead of the time scheduled for the players to appear. All evening long, thereafter, disappointed people, who in many cases have come from out of town, have to be turned away.

What with the Coolidge concerts and the other lectures and entertainments, Boston may look forward to a delightful winter, through the kindness of the Boston Public Library.

Another advantage which the Boston Public Library offers the community is the training class which resumes work this month. The course begins the first of October and ends the middle of June. It is intended for those wishing employment in either the main library or one of the branches. It is open to those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who pass the regular examinations held in April and September for all applicants for library positions. Those entering the training class must live in Boston and must agree that if they pass the course satisfactorily and are subsequently appointed to a position, they will remain in the service of the library for at least two years.

The course consists of lectures and recitations and study periods during the mornings, practical work in some department of the library every afternoon except Saturday, and some studying either at home or in the library, during the evenings. There is no tuition fee. A vacation of one week is granted at Christmas and at Easter. The training class is under the supervision of Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell.

The staff room of the library, on the Blagden street side of the building, has been fitted with desks and blackboards and transformed into a very pleasant classroom for lectures and study.

One of the most praiseworthy features of the training class is its emphasis on practical experience. All the members have a chance to do regular work in every department of the library and consequently obtain a thorough knowledge of the entire system and the interrelation of its many parts. Registration for the training class is closed for the present year.

Transcript
Oct 6 - 1928

Will Speak for Dr. Payson Smith at Library Lecture

On account of the illness of Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education of the Commonwealth, Harry E. Gardner of the department of education will lecture on "Some Educational Opportunities for Adults in Greater Boston," on Sunday afternoon in the Boston Public Library lecture hall.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1928

The Best Seller

Pessimism has been doing its work recently in the matter of religion. Sometimes with the suggestion that college students are giving it the "cold shoulder," oftener still with the claim that our intelligent classes everywhere are turning less and less for their reading to the Bible. But the "signs of the times" favor neither of these views, and the exhibit of editions of the scriptures just opened at the Boston Public Library does much more than soft-pedal the gloomy outlook regarding things spiritual. What the great storehouse of books in Copley square now shows to its visitors in copies, bound and unbound, is the story of the extent to which the Bible has held the attention of mankind through the ages.

Though much is being shown that will illustrate progress in the arts of the printer and decorator, the display gets its real significance from that perennial interest in the scriptures which was never more in evidence than it is today. For statistical rebuttal of the pessimist's theory turn to the report which the British and Foreign Bible Society now sends forth of its operations during 1927. Last year's sale of Bibles, the New Testament, and other single books of scripture, we are told, reached the enormous total of 9,563,714 copies.

A few "slumps" in sales here and there are mentioned in the report, but they do not represent a decrease from the figures of the previous year of more than 191,373, and are attributed, as in the case of China, to "the prevailing state of unrest." Here are figures which Dr. E. W. Smith, who heads the distribution movement, regards as a sufficient reply to the claim recently made that in England the circulation of the scriptures is "definitely on the wane." It would appear that, instead of being down and out, the Bible still retains its place as the world's best seller.

Oct. 7, 1928
THE BOSTON HERALD



MRS. ALICE W. MACGREGOR

Chairman of the music department of the Boston Ruskin Club, who will sing a group of songs at the meeting tomorrow evening in the lecture hall of the Public Library.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1928
A. B. P. L.

An exhibition of 50 selected examples of the most artistic books of the year occupies the fine arts gallery, Boston Public Library, this month.

CONCERTS NEXT WEEK

SUNDAY, OCT. 14—Symphony Orchestra, M. M. Koster, conductor.
M. M. Koster, conductor.
Polish Chorus, Lora of Boston, conductor.
Nureyevska, conductor.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT 8, 1928

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERIES OF LECTURES OPENED

The first lecture in the Sunday afternoon series given under the auspices of the Boston Public Library took place yesterday, when a large audience in the lecture hall heard Harry E. Gardner of the State Department of Education speak on "Educational Opportunities for Adults in Greater Boston." Mr. Gardner spoke instead of Dr. Payson Smith, who was unable to appear on account of illness.

In the evening the Choral Art Society entertained with a concert program led by Gertrude Walker Crowley. On Thursday evening Arthur H. Merritt will give an illustrated lecture on "National Parks of the United States and Canada."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1928

Appoint Library Examining Board

The trustees of Boston Public Library have appointed the examining committee for the year 1928, as follows: Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Sidney S. Conrad, Henry V. Cunningham, Hon. James M. Curley, Frederic H. Curtis, William J. Davidson, Professor Arthur S. Dewing, Mrs. David A. Ellis, Albert W. Finlay, Miss Susan Ginn, Francis L. Higginson, David H. Howie, Henry Lewis Johnson, Melville D. Liming, Percival Merritt, June L. Mesick, George R. Nutter, Winfield S. Quinby, Roger L. Seuffel, Samuel Silverman, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, William B. Snow, Rev. William M. Stinson, S.J., Professor H. W. Tyler, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, and Louis Kirstein, president of the board of trustees.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1928

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HONORS C. F. D. BELDEN

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, has been appointed a member of the Librarian's committee of the American Library Association, it is announced from the headquarters office of that association, in Chicago.

A number of Boston members of the association have been named on committees. F. W. Faxon is named to the travel committee, Edward H. Redstone to that on federal and state relations, M. Florence Cuffin to the library radio broadcasting committee, Edna Phillips to the committee on work with the foreign-born and on industrial relations.

E. Kathleen Jones to that of institutional libraries, George Winthrop Lee to that on membership and Elizabeth W. Reed to the hospital, libraries committee.

He also compiled and edited a work in 10 volumes, a complete library of photography and art, which was published at Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Cummings was a veteran member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston. Known now as the 21st coast artillery, anti-aircraft. During the world war he was commissioned a captain in the Massachusetts state guard.

He leaves a widow, Frances E. Cummings, formerly of Boston, and a daughter, Miss Anna F. Cummings.

Byington Street
Oct 20 - 1928

\$100,000 FOR LIBRARY

At Monday's meeting of the City Council, an order introduced by Councillor Dowling for the appropriation of \$100,000 for a new library building at Allston, was passed.

Boston Herald

T. H. CUMMINGS, LIBRARIAN, DIES

Was Noted as Lecturer and Editor of Photo Era

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

FALL RIVER, Oct. 12.—T. Harrison Cummings, librarian at the Fall River Public Library, died today at his home, 260 Prospect street, after a protracted illness. He was a native of Boston, a graduate of the old Mayhew and Boston Latin schools. He was appointed librarian by the trustees of the Fall River Public Library Dec. 11, 1925, succeeding the late George William Rankin, who died at the age of 79 after holding the position 20 years.

Mr. Cummings when named to the post here was serving his eighth year as head librarian of the Cambridge Public Library. After graduation from the Boston Latin school he took a four-year classical course at St. Charles Preparatory school in Maryland, and subsequently studied in Paris, where he was graduated from the School of Philosophy and Higher Natural Sciences at Issy, a branch of the Sorbonne. Later he attended the University of Freiburg, in Baden, specializing in German, Italian and Spanish languages. He also did special work in the Bibliothéque Nationale at Paris and Vatican Library at Rome and in the archives of the Kings of Aragon at Barcelona.

Upon the completion of his European training Mr. Cummings entered the Boston Public Library as curator of the card catalogs and general advisory assistant to the librarian, Judge Melton Chamberlain. He there specialized in cataloging and classification and won special distinction in reference work.

He was granted a leave of absence to take up journalism and public lecturing after serving six years at the Boston Public Library. He became widely known as a lecturer. For 10 years he was editor of Photo Era, the American Journal of Practical Photography and Art in Photography, which he founded.

He also compiled and edited a work in 10 volumes, a complete library of photography and art, which was published at Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Cummings was a veteran member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston. Known now as the 21st coast artillery, anti-aircraft. During the world war he was commissioned a captain in the Massachusetts state guard.

He leaves a widow, Frances E. Cummings, formerly of Boston, and a daughter, Miss Anna F. Cummings.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1928

THE Massachusetts Library Club has indeed chosen well the place and time for its impending fall meeting, arranged as a joint conference with the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The two associations will hold their sessions at Amherst on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3. There, on the first day of next month, a library event of unusually interesting sort will occur, at which all members of the two clubs are cordially invited to be present.

The new building of the Jones Library will be dedicated on that day, a structure of much beauty, and of a design seldom if ever before adapted to the uses of a public library. The Jones Library exists to serve the people of Amherst without restriction, but, as every one knows, it enjoys the use of private endowment funds far exceeding those of any other public library in a Massachusetts town. Consequently it is able to carry on its work in an exceptionally interesting way under the direction of the librarian, Mr. Charles R. Green, and it has been able to construct its new building in a manner quite out of the ordinary.

The joint library clubs will hold their meetings within the Jones Library building, on the two days immediately following the dedication. Mr. Galen W. Hill of Quincy, the new president of the Massachusetts Library Club, has announced the following program:

The joint library clubs will hold their meetings within the Jones Library building, on the two days immediately following the dedication. Mr. Galen W. Hill of Quincy, the new president of the Massachusetts Library Club, has announced the following program:

FRIDAY, NOV. 2

2.30 P. M.

A Word of Welcome—Dr. John M. Tyler, chairman of the board of trustees of the Jones Library.
The Old Libraries of Amherst—Dr. Frederick Tickerman.
The New Library in Amherst—Charles R. Green.
Round Table—Library Administration Problems—Truman R. Temple, librarian of the public library, Hartford, Conn.

8.15 P. M.

Music.
Some Tendencies of the Modern Novel—Dr. Lewis C. Burgess, professor of English Literature, Mt. Holyoke College.
Social Hour—Program under direction of Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3

9.30 A. M.

New and Translated Books of the Fall Season—Vernor M. Schenck, H. R. Hunting Co.
Address—Frank W. Wright, director of the division, Elementary Education and Secondary Education, Massachusetts Department of Education.

For members of the club traveling to the fall meeting from Boston, or by way of Boston, arrangements have been made for transportation by two motor coaches, each seating twenty-five persons, which will leave the Boston Public Library building in Copley square at 8.45 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 2. Provided fifty persons choose to travel by bus, the round-trip fare will be only \$3.82 per passenger. Reservation of seats in this bus should be promptly made by communicating with Mr. Leo R. Elzkorn, at the Cambridge Public Library, not later than Monday, Oct. 23.

To members who wish to go by rail the club's official announcement suggests that the most convenient course will be to go to Northampton and proceed to Amherst by trolley, a half-hour ride.

The hotels in Amherst are listed as "The Lord Jeffrey," with rooms for eighty to one hundred persons, and the Perry Hotel, accommodating twenty to thirty. In Northampton the new Northampton Hotel is recommended.

Precisely at the most fitting moment—presidential election time—the American Library Association has issued a forceful circular entitled "Making Americans," which points out that of the 15,000,000 foreign-born residents of the United States, more than 6,000,000 cannot speak or read the English language. More than 3,000,000 are men of voting age, but not citizens. More than 1,500,000 are wholly illiterate.

"These people," the A. L. A. points out, "come to America by choice, not by chance. They come to us eager to be accepted, hoping to become as quickly as possible, Americans. The greatest barrier in their way is ignorance—ignorance of our language, laws and customs. The newcomer wishes to learn of chances for schooling for himself and his children; of American farming methods and prospects; how to rent or lease or buy; how to make out citizenship papers; how to insure himself against accident. His wife needs information on American methods of house-keeping and the care of children and how to order groceries. She would enjoy an occasional novel written in her native language. Sooner or later, the foreigner turns to the library for help in these problems: first, to take out books in his own language, and later to borrow American books from which he can learn the language. Often it is the foreign children who introduce their parents to the library.

The fact that I am able to dictate this letter in the English language I owe to the Boston Public Library. Morris Gest wrote to the Chairman of the Boston Library Board, and he gave the total proceeds of one performance of The Miracle as an expression of gratitude to that library. He is not an exceptional case. Thousands of foreign born Americans have learned to know our language as well as our history and our institutions through books borrowed from the public libraries. In New York the circulation in foreign languages alone exceeds 700,000 books a year.

"The fact that the public library takes no sides; that it exists for service; that it is a public agency provided to help equip the individual with knowledge for his personal and social life, enables it to approach the immigrant in a different way from any other agency. Valuable as is the work already done in this field, much still remains to be accomplished. To promote and improve reading opportunities for Americans in the making, the co-operation of firms and individuals interested in education is needed."

In the same mail with this appeal there comes from the trustees of the Boston Public Library a copy of the new issue of the booklet on "Opportunities for Adult Education in Greater Boston," which describes the free public lectures and other public educational courses offered during the year 1928-29 by numerous institutions. The issue of this pamphlet, says the preface, "is a single feature of the work of the Boston Public Library in the field of adult education. In the Information Office of the library will be found an extensive file of vocational material, which is at the disposal of all who wish guidance in preparing themselves for any trade or profession. In the Information Office is also maintained a considerable collection of current school and college catalogues."

THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1928

Lighting of Famed Abbey Murals at Library Criticised by Art Pilgrims

Present Illumination Is Annoying to Artists and Laymen Alike

By H. F. MANCHESTER

Visitors to Boston have been writing more letters to editors complaining because they cannot see the details of the famous Abbey murals in the Public Library. Some are plainly visible; others are in semi-darkness, and people wishing to follow the pictured sequence of "The Quest of the Holy Grail" must come to the delivery room at different times if they wish to see them all.

"Have the custodians of the library no appreciation of the beautiful in art?" wrote one lady, and a man from Detroit has written to The Herald regretting that "some one has had the hidden lights removed" and suggesting that "Boston is losing something of great value through an apparent neglect."

PROBLEM HAS PERPLEXED CUSTODIANS FOR YEARS

When The Herald man talked with Mr. Charles Belden, the librarian, it became evident that the matter of lighting the delivery room, which houses the murals, has by no means been overlooked. The truth is that for years it has been a perplexing problem to the library custodians. There are two schools of thought in the matter. First, there is the point of view of the occasional visitor to Boston who has heard of the murals, seen postcard reproductions of them perhaps, and wishes to see the originals.

This man thinks of the Abbey murals as pictures to be looked at under the favorable conditions which attend the study of a painting in an art museum. Perhaps his time is limited, and he will not return to Boston for several years. When this man comes to the delivery room and discovers that the details of "The Golden Tree," the last panel of the series, which is at the right of the big window, are indistinguishable in the morning light, he is naturally disappointed. It matters not to him that the Renaissance perfection of the room is unmarred, for he did not come to admire the artistic integrity of its lines. Many letters have come to the library from westerners telling how they were disappointed on their brief visit to Boston because the original murals could not be seen as well as their printed reproductions.

On the other hand, there is the standpoint of Mr. Abbey, of John Singer Sargent, and of other artists and appreciative imitators, who make a sharp distinction between decoration, which,



Edwin Austin Abbey

if it is good, must be subordinate to the room which it decorates, and movable canvases which are an end in themselves and should consequently be placed where they can be seen to best advantage.

"Mr. Abbey himself attended to the installation of these murals," Mr. Belden told the reporter. "The artist felt that he wanted to give the impression of a very beautiful room. Murals were not to be placed in the same class as

"hanging border" of lights around the room. This consisted of a sort of trough about six feet from the walls and about halfway down the panels. It contained bulbs, which could not be seen from below, but which shone upon the panels. The panels could be seen distinctly, but the light was spotted and the effect by no means ideal. When Mrs. Abbey, the widow of the artist, came to Boston, a few years ago, she protested vigorously against the lights.

"She said that Mr. Abbey did not mean the lights to be there, and she strongly urged that they be taken away. The lights were removed, and since then we have had many complaints because some of the pictures cannot always be seen distinctly."

No one, artist or layman, is completely satisfied with the present lighting of the delivery room, said Mr. Belden. Experts in lighting from Boston and New York have taken the case under advisement since the hanging border was removed. Although the present light brackets were especially designed for the room and are thoroughly in keeping with its period, the lights themselves are considered by some to strike a glaringly discordant note in the ensemble, as well as preventing the best possible view of the murals. One expert has suggested that holes be cut in the heavy beams of the ceiling in which to place concealed spotlights trained upon the panels. In all probability this plan would result in a spotty effect, similar to that caused by the hanging border; furthermore, few people could look at those rich beams and consent to their mutilation. Mr. Belden has his own suggestion, which would enable people to see the panels without permanently disfiguring the room. It is that a small spotlight on a movable truck be placed at the disposal of visitors intent on examining the details of the panels.

Not only the Abbey murals are under fire from those who wish for copious illumination, but also those of Sargent. Many people want more light on the sequence of murals depicting the progress of Judaism, which are ranged around the room at the head of the staircase on the top floor. Yet this room was "done" entirely by Sargent, and when he finished it he was thoroughly satisfied with his handiwork. He designed the moldings, the light brackets and the bookcases, and even indicated the bindings of the books to go in the cases. As in the case of the Abbey murals, many of the panels cannot be made out distinctly at certain times of the day, or in dark, cloudy weather. An indication of a figure, a pillar, a strong line here and there and a contrast of light and shade can be discerned, and the rest is left to the imagination. There is every reason to believe that it is exactly what the artist desired.

Bibles at B. P. L.

An exhibition of Bibles, from that of Gutenberg, first to be printed from movable types, down to the Doves Press Bibles of recent fame, is on view in the fine arts room, Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1928

Of the late J. Randolph Coolidge "as the ideal layman friend of the librarian," Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, writes a moving testimonial in the October issue of the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin. "To the many problems of the librarian," says Mr. Belden, "Mr. Coolidge brought not only the resources of his wide knowledge and scholarship, but keen sympathy and insight and acuteness. He was the fortunate possessor of that charm of personality which led you to think, when he patiently listened to you, that your problem and your opinion were the only ones that for the time being really mattered. His innate modesty helped him to give full need for good work wherever found. Alert, sure, serene, and always simple and sincere, he inevitably strengthened the power of one's personality; he brought forth the zeal for greater effort, the ability to carry on beyond one's previous goal. Mr. Coolidge was indeed the friend of the librarian, and his memory will ever be a cherished one."

So, accurately and significantly, does Mr. Belden sum up the qualities and character of Mr. Coolidge's service to libraries and librarians. The detailed record of that service Mr. Belden gives as follows: "He was a life member of the Massachusetts Library Club and served as its vice president from 1911-12 to 1913-14, and as president in 1914-15 and 1915-16. From 1899 until 1926, when Mr. Coolidge became a resident of New Hampshire, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Athenaeum; he had served on the examining committee of the Public Library of the city of Boston; he was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Library Aid Association in 1918, and at the time of his death he was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Library, and trustee and treasurer of the Sandwich (N. H.) Public Library. Since 1910-11, Mr. Coolidge had been a valued member of the board of advisory visitors to the Free Public Library Commissioners of the Commonwealth. He had intimate knowledge of the libraries of Massachusetts and their needs, while the librarians of the State treasured his good will and friendship. Few knew the library and thought he cheerfully gave to the work of the division of public libraries in helping to solve especially the architectural problems of the small libraries of the Commonwealth. The wide knowledge he possessed of the general administrative affairs of a public library also made it often possible for him to give needed advice and assistance in numerous other matters."

"Mr. Coolidge was a regular attendant and frequent speaker at local and State library meetings. For some years past he had worked with the officers of the National Association of Librarians and his name was not infrequently to be found on its programs. At all library gatherings he was always welcomed as a distinguished guest. In 1917 Mr. Coolidge was named by President Wilson the New England representative of the National Library War Council, and gave able co-operative effort to the American Library Association in raising funds for library and book service for men in the Army and Navy at home and overseas."

A second, revised edition of a timely special book on "Presidential Elections" comes from the Boston Public Library. In a prefatory statement all the successive stages of party-action in the nomination of candidates and then of constitutional procedure in the election of a President of the United States are clearly and succinctly described. Then follow the book's headings: Federal Government and Political History; The Presidents and Their Office; Recent Presidents; Statesmen and Politicians; Parties; Electoral System; Candidates, 1928; Campaign Issues, 1928. Winifred Reid of the catalogue department was the editor of this second revision.

The choice of books offered concerning the candidates, together with the call-numbers by which these books may be secured from the Boston Public Library, is as follows:

HOOVER

Crowther, S. The Presidency vs. Hoover. Garden City, 1928. 122p. \$1.00.
Hard, W. Who's Hoover? New York, 1928. 438p. \$1.11.
Irwin, W. H. Herbert Hoover, a reminiscence biography. New York, 1928. 348p. \$1.12.
Kelllogg, V. L. Herbert Hoover: the man and his work. New York, 1926. 280pp. \$1.15.
Lane, R. W. The making of Herbert Hoover. New York, 1929. 230pp. \$1.11.

CURTIS
Belliz, D. C. From New hopes to capital: the life story of Charles Curtis, Indian, who has risen to a high estate. New York, 1928. 422p. \$1.11.
SMITH
Dickman, T. H. The portrait of a man as a way of life. New York, 1928. 220p. \$1.15.
Hagood, N., and H. Moskowitz. Up from the city streets. Alfred E. Smith. A biographical study in contemporary politics. New York, 1927. 122p. \$1.11.
Maslowitz, H. Alfred E. Smith. An American career. New York, 1924. 122p. \$1.11.
Pringle, D. L. Alfred E. Smith, a critical study with a portrait. Translated by Wilfred Jones. (New York, 1927. 122p. \$1.11.)
Roosevelt, F. D. The happy warrior, Alfred E. Smith, a study of a public servant. Boston, 1928. 122p. \$1.11.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

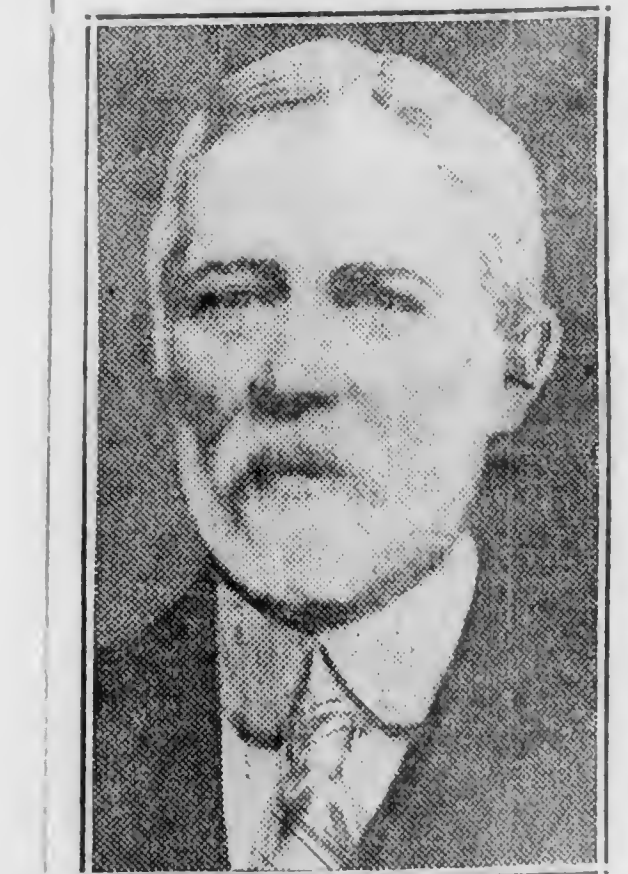
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1928

Sunday Lecture Postponed

"A Rebirth of Hebrew Music," the lecture scheduled to be given by Henry Gleason at the Boston Public Library, next Sunday evening has been postponed.

BOSTON POST.

HORACE L. WHEELER OF LIBRARY RETIRES



HORACE LESLIE WHEELER. Who retired as chief of the Department of Documents and Statistics at the Public Library.

Horace Leslie Wheeler, chief of the Department of Documents and Statistics at the Boston Public Library for more than 28 years, retired yesterday, the occasion being marked by the presentation of a purse of gold to him by his fellow workers in the library. The presentation was made by the director of the library, Charles F. D. Belden, in the trustees' office in the presence of a large gathering of library employees.

To Springfield Union
November 2, 1928

AMHERST LEADS STATE IN FIELD OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Jones Structure Dedication Marked by Praise of Boston Director for Town's Progress.

AMHERST, Nov. 1.—Dedication of the new Jones Library Building took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Music was furnished by the Amherst High School Orchestra under the direction of Alexander Richter and Roy, Clair F. Luther, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, gave the invocation. The presentation of keys by the building was made by Joseph Kanger, representing the Chamber Kanger Corporation Company of Holyoke, Allen R. Cox, representing Putnam & Cox, the architects, of Boston, accepted them.

Dr. John M. Tyler, president of the board of trustees, gave a short address on Samuel Minot Jones, the donor of the money for the library building. The orchestra gave a ballad music from "Rosamunde" by Franz Schubert. Charles F. D. Belden, director of Boston Public Library, gave an address "Our Future," and Dr. C. C. Williamson, director of libraries, Columbia University, an address on "Some Newer Leads of Library Service."

Town Leads in State.

Mr. Belden said, in part: "It is of the utmost satisfaction to note that in the matter of free library facilities, Amherst, in proportion to population, is easily first among the towns in Massachusetts, or, it is believed, in the United States. The excellent library of Amherst College is open for free use as a reference library to the people of the town, and its books may be borrowed by any person engaged in serious study. The library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is also entirely available for reference. Nowhere else has a population of 6000 the free use of books to such an extent. Best of all, the home circulation of the public library of over 72,000 volumes in 1927, or over 12 books for every inhabitant, indicates that the people of Amherst are most appreciative of their book privileges."

"Thoughtful men and women, both within and without the library profession, have never so stressed as today, and justly so, the power of books in self-education. It is a comparatively new conception, not generally accepted, alas, even today, that education is a lifelong process. The average young college graduate, to say nothing of the non-graduate, would probably be loath to admit how little serious reading he does. Somehow the book wanted isn't found. One book following another is dipped into, but they don't really interest. Gradually newspapers, magazines, popular novels, spoil the casual reader for anything but the snappy and the ephemeral. Reading with a purpose is rare."

Must Advise Reader.

"The efficient librarian of this generation is making an earnest effort to help the person, be he youth or adult, to form or renew the habit of worthwhile reading. Librarians are now urging the potential service of a 'Readers' Adviser,' an assistant whose business it is to find out what kind of a book will interest a particular reader and then to help him to get the desirable books. What a field of helpfulness is here opened; happiness both to the server and the served! Seventy-five per cent of school children never advance beyond the eighth grade. The chief thing these children have acquired is the ability to read. Their guidance and stimulation in future reading should and must be transferred from the teacher to the librarian, and if the further education of this army of pupils is to continue through reading, it must largely be done under the guidance of that devoted group of public servants, popularly called library advisers."

"America, the Beautiful," was sung by the audience and Rev. Arthur E. Sheedy, rector of St. Brigid's Church, pronounced the benediction.

A reception to the town was held in the evening and the building was thrown open to inspection. Those in the receiving line were the trustees of the library and their wives and the members of the library staff.

November 1, 1925

Jones Library, Amherst's New Civic Focus, Which Will Be Dedicated Today



Amherst, Oct. 31—The new Jones library building, just completed at a cost of more than \$250,000, will open with book service to the public tomorrow morning at 9, followed in the afternoon at 4 with dedication services in the auditorium. At night the building will give an informal reception from 7:30 to 9:30, when an opportunity will be given to inspect the building. Friday and Saturday the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts library clubs will hold joint sessions at the library.

The building is of three stories with gambrel roof, constructed mainly of Pelham field stone with steel, concrete and some brick. Features of the building are the Samuel Minot Jones memorial room devoted to the books and furnishings from the library of the late of Amherst's benefactor; the William A. Bennett art collection; the historical genealogical and historic collection; the auditorium seating 250; the children's department which occupies two floors of the west wing and the main reading room on the first floor.

Additional books, bylines, displays and reading tables add to the attractiveness of the reading rooms. Thirty people can be accommodated in the main reading room, which has shelving for 2000 books. Adjoining is an alcove holding 6000 volumes and storage space in the basement provides for 5000 books in addition to the children's department, other book rooms and special collections. In addition, administration quarters for the librarian, Charles R. Green, and his assistant, the circulating department,

rooms for committee and small group meetings, work rooms and studies, space for exhibitions and vaults for valuable material are provided.

The old stage coach presented some years ago to the Amherst Historical society by the late James E. Merrick, executor of the will of Loomis Merrick of South Amherst, now stands in the basement of the library. The old coach is said to have run on the line between Worcester and Springfield.

The library was made possible by the will of the late Samuel Minot Jones, a resident of Amherst in his boyhood who died in 1912 and bequeathed to the town some \$600,000 for a free public library. The fund was received early in 1921, and a library was established in temporary quarters until the present. The amount has now increased to more than \$800,000. The trustees are Dr. John M. Tyler, president; George Cutler, treasurer, and Ernest M. Whitcomb, clerk.

The dedication service tomorrow afternoon will open with Minuet from the "E Flat Symphony" of Mozart and Andante from the "Surprise Symphony" of Haydn by the Amherst High school orchestra under the direction of Alexander Richter. The invocation will be given by Rev. Clair F. Luther, pastor of the Second Congregational church, followed by the dedication. Presentation of the keys by the builders will be made by Joseph Ranger representing the Casper Ranger Construction company of Holyoke, and the acceptance will be by Allen H. Cox, representing the architects, Putnam & Cox of Boston. Fol-

lowing remarks by Dr. John M. Tyler, president of the board of trustees, the high school orchestra will play ballet music from "Rosamunde" by Schubert.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston public library will deliver an address on "Our Future," followed by Dr. C. C. Williamson, director of libraries of Columbia university, who will speak on "Some Newer Ideals of Library Service." The audience will sing "America the Beautiful" and the dedication will close with the benediction by Rev. Arthur E. Sheedy, rector of St. Brigid's church.

Many townspeople, friends of the library and visiting librarians are expected to attend the reception in the evening, which will be given by the trustees.

The joint meetings of the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts library clubs will open at 2:30 Friday afternoon with a welcome by Dr. John M. Tyler, chairman of the library trustees. Other speakers will be Dr. Frederick Tuckerman, Charles R. Green, librarian of the Jones library, and Truman R. Temple, librarian of the public library of Hartford, Ct. The evening session will be addressed by Dr. Leslie G. Burgevin of Mount Holyoke college. On Saturday a morning session will be held, beginning at 9:30. The speakers will be Verrier M. Schenck of the H. R. Huntling company of Springfield and Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education of the Massachusetts department of education.

THE JONES LIBRARY

INCORPORATED

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATION

OF THE
NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4, 1925

AT FOUR O'CLOCK

MUSIC: Minuet, from the "E Flat Symphony"

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Andante, from the "Surprise Symphony" Franz Joseph Haydn
AMHERST HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

INVOCATION: Rev. Clair F. Luther, Minister, Second Congregational Church, Amherst.

DEDICATION: Presentation of keys by the Builders, (Mr. Joseph F. Ranger representing The Casper Ranger Construction Company of Holyoke.)

Acceptance of keys by Mr. Allen H. Cox, representing Putnam and Cox, the architects, of Boston.

Remarks by Dr. John M. Tyler, President, Board of Trustees.

MUSIC: Ballet Music, from "Rosamunde"

Franz Schubert

In commemoration of the death of Schubert, Nov. 19, 1828.

AMHERST HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

ADDRESS: "Our Future" Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Director, Boston Public Library.

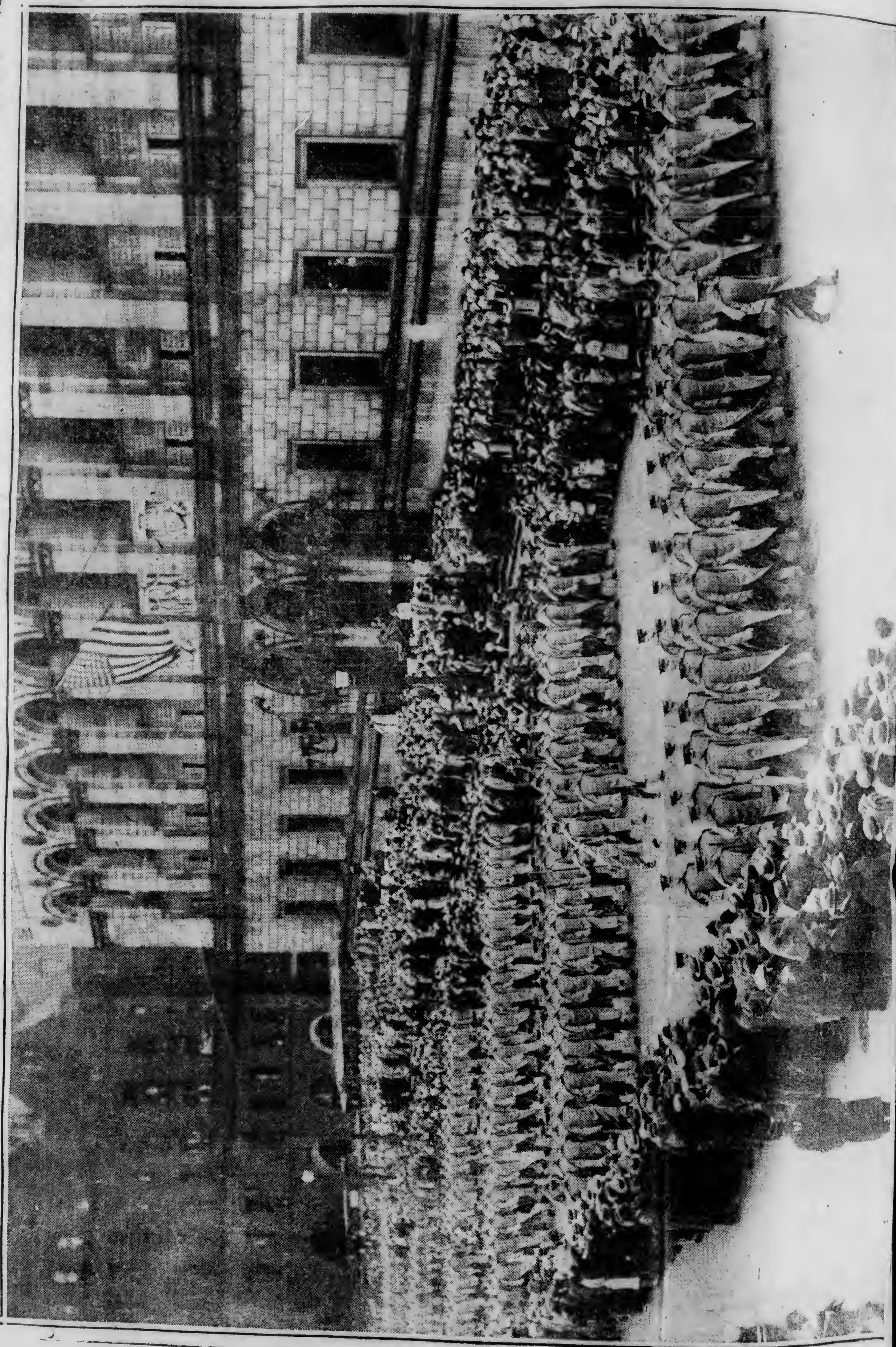
ADDRESS: "Some Newer Ideals of Library Service" Dr. C. C. Williamson, Director of Libraries, Columbia University.

MUSIC: "America the Beautiful" by the audience.

BENEDICTION: Rev. Arthur E. Sheedy, Pastor, St. Brigid's Church, Amherst.

BOSTON, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1928—20 PAGES—2 CENTS
THE GLOBE

WEST POINT CADETS PASSING THE LIBRARY IN COPLEY SQ

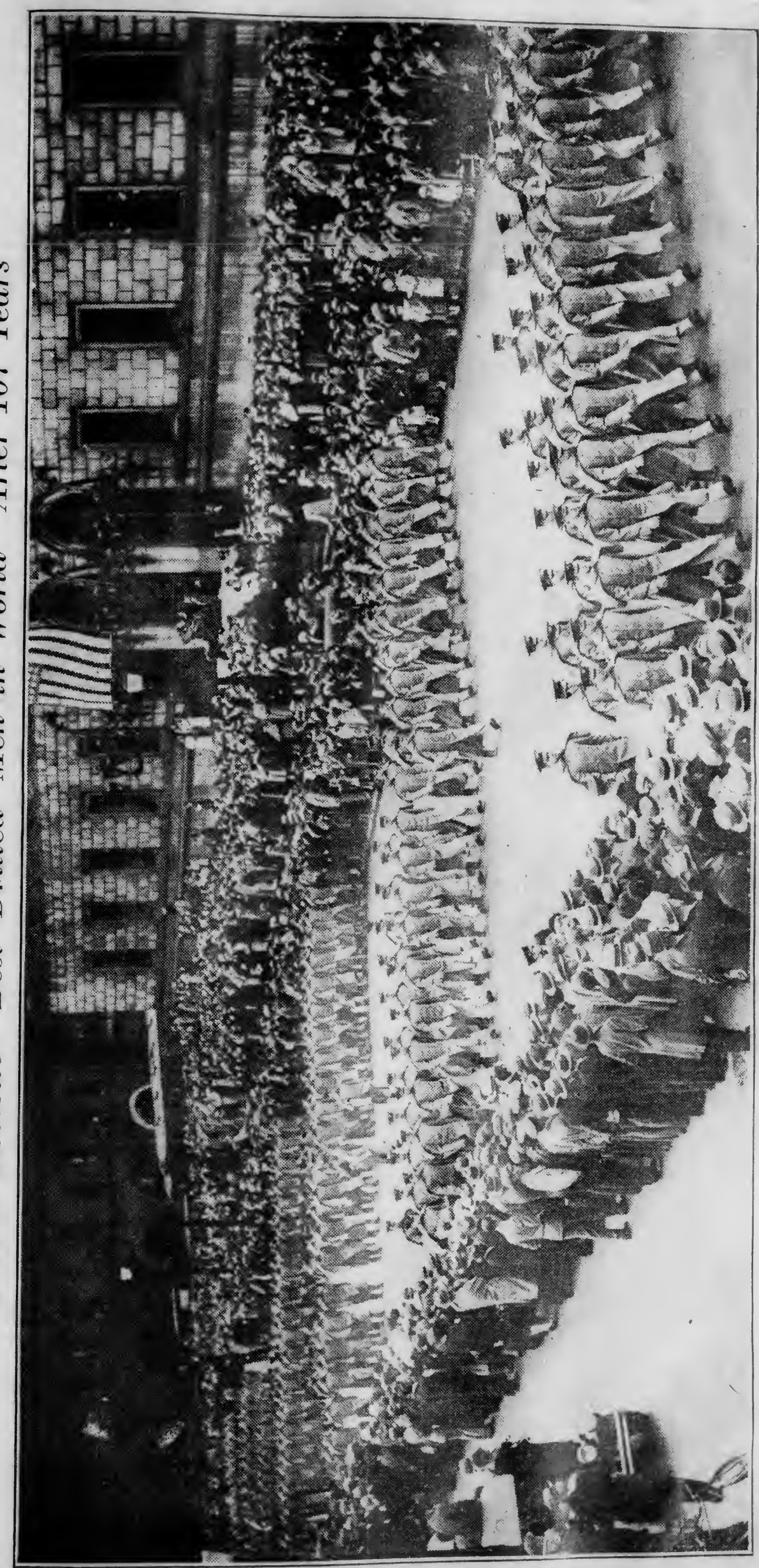


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 278 ATLANTIC EDITION

Boston Reviews "Best Drilled Men in World" After 107 Years



West Point Cadets, Here for Harvard-Army Football Game, Marching, 1200 Strong, Down Dartmouth Street in Front of Public Library, on Their Way to Boston Common for Review by Governor Fuller.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—NOVEMBER 4, 1928

LIBRARY CLUBS TOLD TO BUY LESS FICTION

Too Much Money Put Into
It, F. N. Morse Holds

Late Randolph Coolidge Jr Honored
by Resolution at Amherst

Special Dispatch to the Globe
AMHERST, Nov. 3.—"When in doubt,
don't." This was the advice given to

day to the librarians who are here for the joint meeting of the Massachusetts and the Western Massachusetts Library Clubs by Frank N. Morse of the State Department of Education in reference to what amount of fiction a library ought to carry.

Mr. Morse believed that most libraries put too much money into fiction, and that the public reads too much. Librarians can serve as a "brake," he said, and "in case of doubt, don't buy the book."

The necessity to cooperate with the public schools, adult education and the guidance of the reading public are three main purposes of the public library, according to Mr. Morse. The handing the book over the charging counter is the least of the many duties of a librarian, he said.

An appreciation of the late Randolph Coolidge Jr was registered in the adoption of a resolution by the joint clubs. Mr. Coolidge's interest in libraries and librarians was outstanding among his many avocations. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Club and served as vice president and president.

"To the many problems of the librarian," the resolution read, "Mr. Coolidge brought, not only the resources of his wide knowledge and scholarship, but keen, sympathetic insight and acuteness. His innate mod-

esty helped him to give full heed for good work wherever found."

The resolution was formed by Dr. Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library. Galen W. Hill, president of the Massachusetts Club, presided at today's session. A talk was given this morning by Vernon M. Schenck of Springfield on "New and Prospective Books of the Fall Season."

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1928

The Letz Quartet to Begin a New Season

LAST evening the string quartet concert now sponsored by the Library of Congress under the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation made the season's bow to the public. The players were the Letz Quartet of New York. As usual the place was the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Again, as has come to be usual, not all who sought to hear the concert were able to do so. Reviewers have learned to go early to these concerts. Yet one discovered that at 7:45 last evening the sign was in place at the entrance informing the public that all seats and all available standing room were occupied. It would be an interesting and possibly useful study to count the number of people who were unable to secure admission between the time the doors closed and the time of the beginning of the concert. And it would further seem as if some time those in charge of these concerts must seriously consider the problem of those who find themselves disappointed.

But "as usual" may not be written in one or two other respects. First, one notes with pleasure that the programs for the entire season are printed in the program folder. And one is informed that into the making of these programs has gone much careful study on the part of none less than Mr. Carl Engel, head of the Music Division of the Library of Congress. Glancing over the list of works to be performed, one discovers that the policy of the last few seasons of having one American work on each program has given way for this one year to a policy of including one definitely modern work on each program. So that this year we are to hear from Schulhoff, Hindemith, Bax, Kodaly, Bloch, Reger. But to bring Mr. Engel's careful planning to full fruition, the other quartets which are still to appear will have to forego the privilege which the players of last evening took, when they changed two numbers out of three on the announced program—for the "Quartet-Satz" of Schubert they substituted the same composer's variations on the theme "Death and the Maiden," and for Debussy's quartet they substituted Ravel's. It happens

that both have been played recently. Thus, the change, to numbers good in themselves, militated against the policy of not repeating numbers as long as new quartets of first rank can be found.

The program last evening consisted of Brahms's quartet in A minor, the movement of Schubert above mentioned, the quartet of Maurice Ravel. The playing was such as to disclose again the qualities which make string quartet music rank so high among musicians; it was such as to reveal the many felicities in the given works of the composers mentioned; it was such as to disclose a foursome of players of marked individual and collective abilities.

If the opening measures of Brahms's quartet seemed abstruse to some, surely they must have warmed quickly to the lyric loveliness of the second theme, soon to follow; or to the tunefulness of the second movement; must have delighted in the slow dance rhythm of the minuet with its sprightly middle section; must have been stirred by the rhythms of the finale. To a music thus interesting and varied the four players gave persuasive voice, now with aggressive rhythm, now with warm-toned, or silver-edged melody, now with artful intermingling of the various strands of music.

Probably the Letz Quartet was at its best in the Schubertian variations. It was pleasure to watch the theme skipping about adroitly from one voice to another, to listen to the various types of broderie with which it was ornamented, to experience the sensation of being surrounded by ineffable light, as the music went into the major key and mounted to higher registers. Yet some of us would have preferred to hear the less known Quartet-Movement listed on the program.

To Ravel's quartet too, these four gave revealing voice. No longer does the ear hear this music as "acidulated"—the favorite adjective for Ravel's music ten or fifteen years ago—no longer does one feel it as dissonant. For contrast, last evening these melodies, as of the first movement and of the third, came with a singular sweetness. Who would have dared thus describe the work of this composer only a few years ago! And the sprightliness of his scherzo, the energy of parts of its finale, as played last evening by the Letz four, remains undiminished.

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put too much money into fiction and that it was a waste of money.

The public library should be a place where the public can find books of all kinds, but the public should not be misled into thinking that the public library is a place where they can find books of all kinds.

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J. Randolph Coolidge

1862—1928

The librarians of America, and especially the librarians of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, learned of the wholly unexpected death of J. Randolph Coolidge on August 8th last, with feelings of sad surprise and real personal sorrow. Details of the interesting biography and of the honorable and successful career of Mr. Coolidge as an architect and public spirited servant of the State and country are to be found in the press reports and editorials at the time of his death. It is a privilege here to speak briefly of him as the ideal layman friend of the librarian.

The interest of Mr. Coolidge in libraries and librarians was outstanding among his several avocations. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Library Club and served as its Vice President from 1911-12 to 1913-14, and as President in 1914-15 and 1915-16. From 1899 until 1926, when Mr. Coolidge became a resident of New Hampshire, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum; he had served on the Examining Committee of the Public Library of the City of Boston; he was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Library Aid Association in 1918; and at the time of his death he was a Trustee of the New Hampshire State Library, and Trustee and Treasurer of the Sandwich (N. H.) Public Library. Since 1910-11, Mr. Coolidge had been a valued member of the Board of Advisory Visitors to the Free Public Library Commissioners of the Commonwealth. He had intimate knowledge of the libraries of Massachusetts and their needs, while the librarians of the State treasured his good will and friendship. Few knew the time and thought he cheerfully gave to the work of the Division of Public Libraries in helping to solve especially the architectural problems of the small libraries of the Commonwealth. The wide knowledge he possessed of the general administrative affairs of a public library also made it often possible for him to give needed advice and assistance in numerous other matters.

Mr. Coolidge was a regular attendant and frequent speaker at local and State library meetings. For some years past he had worked with the officers of the national association of librarians and his name was not infrequently to be found on its programs. At all library gatherings he was always welcomed as a distinguished guest. In 1917 Mr. Coolidge was named by President Wilson the New England representative of the National Library War Council, and gave able cooperative effort to the American Library Association in raising funds for library and book service for men in the army and navy at home and overseas.

To the many problems of the librarian Mr. Coolidge brought not only the resources of his wide knowledge and scholarship, but keen sympathetic insight and acuteness. He was the fortunate possessor of that charm of personality which led one to think, when he patiently listened to you, that your problem and your opinion were the only ones that for the time being really mattered. His innate modesty helped him to give full meed for good work wherever found. Alert, sure, serene, and always simple and sincere, he inevitably strengthened the power of one's personality; he brought forth the zeal for greater effort, the ability to carry on beyond one's previous goal. Mr. Coolidge was indeed the friend of the librarian, and his happy memory will ever be a cherished one.

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN.

To Ravel's quartet too, these four gave revealing voice. No longer does the ear hear this music as "acknowledged"—the favorite adjective for Ravel's music ten or fifteen years ago—no longer does one feel it as dissonant. Per contra, last evening these melodies, as of the first movement and of the "bird, came with a singular sweetness. Who would have dared thus describe the work of this composer only a few years ago! And the sprightliness of La scherzo, the energy of parts of its finale, as played last evening by the Letz four, remains undiminished.

A. H. M.

Boston Transcript, Thursday November 8, 1928



Bookstall Gossip



By Dorothy Foster Gilman

THERE has been outside of Boston a good deal of comment on our discriminations against books.

Is it not better to be famed for selecting our reading rather than for neither knowing nor caring what books are published and sold? The Puritans always made laws saying what ought not to be done. Not until the Abolitionists began their concerted attack upon slavery did we show constructive moral zeal. No, I am incorrect. Once we tipped a cargo of English breakfast tea into Boston harbor. This month of November we are going to show ourselves in the same emancipated light. This week, provided the printer is kind and the proof readers are lenient, Boston intends to be equally aggressive about books. The book merchants of Boston are going to issue a catalogue telling the readers of Massachusetts, and indeed of all New England, what are truly the best books of the season. This catalogue was originally going to be offered to about forty thousand persons, the committee in charge representing all the leading book men of our city. As soon as the news spread that the booksellers of Boston had such a plan in mind, libraries from all over New England States wrote to Mr. Fuller of The Old Corner, Mr. Lauriat, Mr. McCance and other members of this committee, for copies of the catalogue. The result was that the printer has had to bring out an edition of 160,000 copies instead of forty thousand.

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This catalogue contains several interesting articles by its editor, Dorothea Lawrence Mann, and also a very delightful essay on the art of writing biographies by Camille Bradford, and Miss Jordan of the Boston Public Library has something to say upon her own subject. Old-fashioned book catalogues were tedious to read. They enumerated in fine print a long list of all books published within a certain span of months. The effort of turning the pages in such a compendium was exhausting. The modern definition of the word catalogue has broadened. We no longer mean a long tiresome line of titles and names, with prices and publishers attached. The modern 1928 Boston Booksellers' catalogue is a carefully selected list of books, classified and recommended. By whom are they recommended, you may ask? By Mr. Belden of the Boston Public Library, by Mr. Edgett of the Boston Transcript and by Mr. Miot of the Boston Herald. If you glance down the pages devoted to biography you will find mention made of Beveridge's "Lincoln," of the Asquith memoirs, of the New Goethe by Ludwig. Under the title "Americans All" you will note "Masks in Paganism," by William Allen White, certainly the finest group of biographical studies we have seen for several years. These sketches of political figures are brilliantly yet kindly written. They are somewhat notable by comparison with Strachey's portraits. For Strachey was clever at the expense of his subjects. William Allen White is penetrating, witty, and withal kind. Young men who long to write biographies would do wisely to read "Masks in Paganism" for its magnificent, generous-hearted vitality, if for nothing else.

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Under Literary People we find mentioned Mildred Howell's life of her father, Mrs. Daniel French's "Memoirs of a Sculptor's Wife," "The Fourth Musketeer," a biography of the elder Dumas. Under the heading of General Interest we notice "The Doctor Looks at Marriage and Medicine," and another book

we have not read, "Twilight of the American Mind." Under Philosophy and Religion we have a course, "The Graphic Bible," "Catholicism and Modern Mind," and a book published by Dodd, Mead and Company called "The Life of Space." Is that not an extraordinary title? What does it mean to you? When one begins worrying about time and space and the fourth dimension life becomes incoherent, except for those who have the minds of philosophers. Of course this title, "Life of Space," may be a misprint. Somehow I hope it is for my own mental security. I am willing to read about the Life of an Ant, the Life of The Typhoid Germ and the Life of those who were not quite Puritans. But I cannot honestly welcome to my consciousness The Life of Space. Under the heading of Humor we find the new Benchley book. We also find "Nigger to Nigger." There is a great deal of natural, spontaneous humor in the last-mentioned. Mr. Benchley, however, does not amuse us, but his book will probably be widely praised. Its author does not appear to realize that inept exaggeration is not the soul of wit. He ought to take lessons from Don Marquis, Frank Sullivan, Anita Loos and Dorothy Parker. However, if you happen to be collecting first editions of Robert Benchley's books, buy this one.

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There are excellent plays listed here, by Molnar, Milne and Galsworthy. Thornton Wilder has completed a volume of short plays, and it is published by Coward McCann. You will be interested in the titles mentioned under the heading of Essays and Belles Lettres. One is "Lamb in March" and another is Rebecca West's "Strange Necessity." I have referred previously to Zona Gale's "Portage, Wisconsin," but one of the best titles I have seen this autumn is blazoned upon that Houghton Mifflin book, "The Thought Broker." I have not read it, but it is a wonderfully suggestive title. Among these essays do not forget those by David McCord, published by Washburn & Thomas. Mr. McCord is full of humor, and he knows how to see amusing moments in what most of us would consider quite tiresome half hours. There are several excellent Boy Scout books named under the heading of "Books for Boys," and when we come to the books on travel we find quite an unusual collection of new books. Men and women are forever packing up one toothbrush and two changes of underclothing and skipping off into darkest Africa, highest Asia or far distant Peru. They always return, however, prepared to write a book. Their months of activity fighting malaria, high altitudes or prehistoric races never prevent their sitting down pen in hand to tell the whole story. One book on chattering about the globe is called "The World on One Leg." Besides many volumes on travel and adventure we have the Boston Booksellers' list of recommended poetry. It is generously selected. Frost, Millay, The Oxford Book of American Verse, "John Brown's Body" are merely four we have space to mention. We could easily occupy this entire page with comments upon the books in this remarkable publication. It will be off the press within a few days. You may obtain it by calling upon your favorite bookseller. There are a great many more volumes published per capita than ever were published before. That necessitates on your part mental exercise. Study this new catalogue, and when you decide on your Christmas purchases be guided not only by the taste of the experts who compiled it but by your own inclinations.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 13, 1928

Public Library—Nov. 15 ANOTHER U. S. A. Illustrated DR. BOWKER

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1928

It is good to see the name of Margaret Munsterberg signed as the author of a memoir of the life and work of Oliver Goldsmith, published as a leading article of the new issue of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Here, upon the occasion of the second centenary of Goldsmith's birth, is an unusually well organized biographical sketch, precise in its statement of fact, and rich in the evidence which it gives of an intuitive, sympathetic understanding of Goldsmith's character.

At the end, Miss Munsterberg pays this tribute to Goldsmith's best-known dramatic work:

"The social scene can have no better expression in literature than the play. And if all those preoccupations of eighteenth century London—the clash of wit, the contrast of city and country manners, of gentry and simple folk, gay courtship and fortune hunting, powdered wigs, swords and lace puffs—were to find their counterpart on the stage, it must be a comedy. All this one finds in 'She Stoops to Conquer.' One does not have to be in a historical mood to laugh at Tony Lumpkin; and if some of the dialogues are absurd and some of the humor is broad, as soon as they are uttered in eighteenth-century costume, they seem natural. It is not by chance that young people year after year, have made this comedy their standby for private theatricals. Congreve's 'Way of the World' had to be revived but 'She Stoops to Conquer' has simply stayed alive.

"Goldsmith once complained in a letter: 'Every soul is visiting about and merry but myself. And that is hard, too, as I have been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh.' It would have pleased him to know that after a century and a half, the world would still agree with the judgment of his good friend Johnson: 'I know of no comedy for many years . . . that has answered so much the great end of comedy—making an audience merry.'"

Boston Transcript
Nov. 21, 1928

Appropos the centenary fites for Schubert, the Public Library has prepared and published "A Selected Bibliography." Though "it is confined to works by Schubert which have been presented at the Boston Symphony Concerts or at the Boston Public Library during the last three years . . . and includes mainly bound volumes found in that library," it makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages. The subdivisions are General Works; Centenary Numbers (of magazines); The Unfinished Symphony; The Tragic Symphony; The Symphony in B-flat, No. 5; the Symphony in C major; Chamber Music including the Quartets in D minor and A minor (Op. 29); Songs; Piano Pieces; Masses. The lists testify to the richness of the Brown Musical Library and to the wide knowledge and equal industry of Mr. Richard G. Appel, the librarian. Tomorrow afternoon, by the way, at 5.15, he will speak in the Lecture-Hall about "Schubert's Unfamiliar Masterpieces."

University Club News
November 1928

Expert Advice on Worthwhile Reading

THE average young college graduate would probably hate to confess how little serious reading he does. Somehow he doesn't find the book he wants. He dips into one book after another, but they don't really interest him. So he falls back on newspapers and magazines, which in time spoil him for reading anything but scraps.

Something ought to be done about it, and the Boston Public Library is making an earnest effort to help the man who wants to get back his habit of reading. It has opened a "Readers' Adviser" office, with an assistant in charge, whose business it is to find out what kind of book will interest a reader and then to help him get the books he wants. The office, which is on the ground floor of the Public Library near the elevator, is open on Monday and Wednesday from 7.00-9.00 p.m., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4.00-6.00 p.m. Any one who comes to the Readers' Adviser with a desire to read systematically, will get help both in selecting his material and in obtaining the books in order as he is ready for them.

The Library also acts as distributing agent for the remarkable series of reading guides issued under the general title, "Reading with a Purpose," by the American Library Association. These pamphlets are sold at cost; they are written by well-known men who are able to initiate the reader into the subjects of which they write. Each pamphlet opens with a brief survey of some field like psychology, biography, music, or American literature, which is followed by comments on half a dozen interesting books arranged for consecutive reading. The Readers' Adviser will help you to select one of these courses as a basis for your reading.

The Boston Public Library invites the members of the University Club to make full use of its facilities. Its Reference Librarian, Mr. Chase, who is also librarian of the Club, is at the disposal of Club members for any purpose connected with the use of books.

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director,
Boston Public Library

Boston Transcript
Nov. 21, 1928

Children's Books Exhibition

Wilbur Macy Stone, whose wonderful collection of children's books has been exhibited at the Newark Public Library, has brought it to Boston, and it will be shown through November and December on the third floor of the Boston Public Library, from 9 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. daily. A descriptive pamphlet of the exhibit, illustrated with old woodcuts, is sold at the library for twenty-five cents. An account of the exhibit, in general terms, appeared in The Bibliographer of Sept. 19, last. The collection of old juveniles here shown numbers more than 750 examples and is thoroughly representative of the reading of children during the last four hundred years. Many of the books shown are extremely rare, while of some of them the one here shown is the only example known. Mr. Stone has one of the largest of private collections of juveniles and the pamphlet describing them is an interesting survey of this fascinating literature.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 21, 1928

USUALLY worth visiting is the exhibit of "Four Centuries of Children's Books," now on view at the Boston Public Library. The treasures are from the collection assembled and owned by Wilbur Macy Stone, and now lent to the city of Boston for a brief period. Looking upon the average exhibit of rare books a spectator often finds little which gives him deep or broad interest. Of course it is pleasing to see with one's own eyes the first edition of some famous work. Of course, one desires reasonable familiarity with the successive stages of the development of printing, illustrating and binding through the centuries. But, when those generalized values have been gained, further delight is to be gained from an exposition of bibliographical rarities usually is reserved only for the special student.

Not so in the case of "Four Centuries of Children's Books." Here it is not alone true that each individual item shown has a certain intrinsic interest. The collection as a whole has a great lesson to teach, worthy of the name which the catalog gives it. Here the visitor may indeed see passing in swift review before him the books upon which generation after generation of children were nourished, reared and bred. The individual volumes and broadsides in the collection are, for the most part, not merely early editions of books still familiarly known in the twentieth century. Most of them are texts which no child of today has seen in any form. And so in their totality, they give the visitor a strong new impression—an understanding more vivid than he ever had before of the great and significant contrast which exists between the books now offered to children and the books provided for them in past centuries.

So great is this contrast that one finds tentatively forming in one's mind the question, "Were our ancestors wholly ignorant and benighted in their attitude toward the child-mind and concerning the best ways to educate and develop it; or have we, in the twentieth century, gone crazy about childhood in our eagerness to understand the child and to find pleasant and attractive ways to stimulate and develop the child's personality? The supercilious believer in the doctrine of human progress may find this question ridiculous. But one whose thought has any tendency whatever toward skepticism, cannot help but that there is something here worth thinking about. How, in the name of common sense, can it be possible, one asks, that through hundreds of years humanity remained ignorant of many of the essentials of child-care in education and nurture, only to have all things revealed, in one great burst of progress, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? Such suddenness of advance seems defiant of natural laws; it appears too good to be true. Perhaps some of our supposed improvements in penicillin are not really improvements at all, but are only alluring new fallacies.

So the skeptical mind may grow perturbed, as it examines this remarkable exhibit in the Boston Public Library, and observes how amazingly rare in the books prepared for children of generations prior to the nineteenth century were any writings or drawings truly adapted to the mind of childhood as we think we know childhood today. Why, except for some of the little color-prints shown in "Marmaduke Mutiny," an arithmetic-helper published something more than a hundred years ago, there are only three or four drawings, prints or illustrations in this whole collection which possess real attractiveness and charm. And then two weightiness and naivete of most of the textbooks offered to school-children of these earlier centuries! But if children in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries could stand such mental fare, was it not perhaps good for their brain-cells? Did it not give them a valuable intellectual discipline, by contrast to which our present ways of making subjects attractive to the young mind are only so much codding and indiscriminate indulgence?

—
This is the fear which suggests itself. But on what really solid ground can it be founded? What, upon observing that in all this fine collection of children's books from older-time there are almost none except the horn-books and A B C books which were even printed in large

type, shall we argue, "well, perhaps eye-strain is, after all, good for children. Perhaps it makes more acute the eyesight of children to study small close-set lines of type. If they are able to read them at all." Shall we allow ourselves any such preposterous argument as this? Shall we scrap all that man knows today about the science of optics, and about the ill effects of eye-strain, and return to the printing of books for children in quite small type, merely for the sake of giving the little ones better "discipline"?

The suggestion is, of course, absurd. The whole doubt whether our modern progress in child-education is "too good to be true" seems, by analogy, unworthy of serious acceptance when one remembers that the contrast between modern medical wisdom in the care of infants and young children and the old accepted standards is every bit as great as is the difference between present and past methods of school teaching and of children's book-making.

"In the bareness and cold of Massachusetts," Arthur W. Farmer writes with reference to conditions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, "the mortality of infants was frightful. One man had sixteen children. The first was only a year and a half old when the second was born. When the baby was four days old the older child died. This calamity was five times repeated. Married nine years, the mother had one child living and five dead. With freezing homes, bad diet and Spartan treatment it does not seem strange that a large proportion of seventeenth-century children died in infancy. This was the case even in the most favored families; thus, of Cotton Mather's fifteen children only two survived him, and of Judge Sewall's fourteen only three out-lived their father."

Enlarging upon this theme, the author explains what he means by the words "Spartan Treatment." "It seems," he says, "that Locke's 'Thoughts on Education,' published in England in 1690, was popular in the new world. His precepts were diffused on the pages of almanacs, the 'best sellers' (save the Bible) of all eighteenth-century books. From him came such practical suggestions as 'always wetting children's feet in cold water to toughen them; and also have children wear thin-soled shoes that the wet may come freely in.'"

Now, nothing could be more madly mistaken than the latter part of this prescription. Letting "the wet come freely in" to children's shoes would not train young Spartans; it would develop one habit and one alone, the habit of dying early death, or of eagerly inviting the onset of pneumonia.

Boston University News
November 17, 1928

C. L. A. FROSH LEARN PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK

Director Belden and Assistant Librarian Chase Address Collegiate Life Classes

Through the courtesy of Director C. D. Belden, the Freshmen of C. L. A. have been given an opportunity to learn the actual workings of the Boston Public Library.

At the meeting of the first division of the Collegiate Life class, last week, Assistant Librarian Frank Chase explained in detail the operation of the library. This section of the class was conducted through the building under the personal guidance of the library officials later on in the week.

Director Belden addressed the second section of the class Thursday, and for the remainder of the week, and the study of the library itself was continued. The class was divided into small groups and shown the various departments of the library.

Director Belden, member of the Advisory Council of C. L. A., and a pioneer in the field of adult education has recently completed a successful administration as president of the American Library Association.

BOSTON TRAVELER.
NOVEMBER 21, 1928

FOUR CENTURIES OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The Boston Public Library is displaying a representative collection of about 700 old juveniles from the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone of New York. Many of these books are rare, some are unique, all are interesting examples of the pictures and story books of the past 400 years.

The present showing is remarkable for its inclusive character, embracing as it does practically every type of old-fashioned book for children in well-preserved condition. This exhibition affords an unusual opportunity for anyone interested in the historical development of children's books.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, NOV 21, 1928

OLD JUVENILE BOOKS ON DISPLAY AT LIBRARY

The Boston Public Library is displaying a representative collection of about 700 old juvenile books from the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone of New York. Many of these books are rare, some are unique, all are interesting examples of the pictures and story books of the past 400 years.

Mr. Stone has spent more than 30 years in assembling his collection, which is one of the largest and finest in the world. The present showing is remarkable for its inclusive character, embracing as it does, practically every type of old-fashioned book for children in well-preserved condition.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, NOV 23, 1928

JOHN BUNYAN EXHIBIT AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In celebration of the tercentenary of John Bunyan's birth in November, 1638, at Elstow, England, an exhibition of his works in the Public Library has been arranged in the exhibition room.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1928

Will Portray Experiences of a Press Photographer

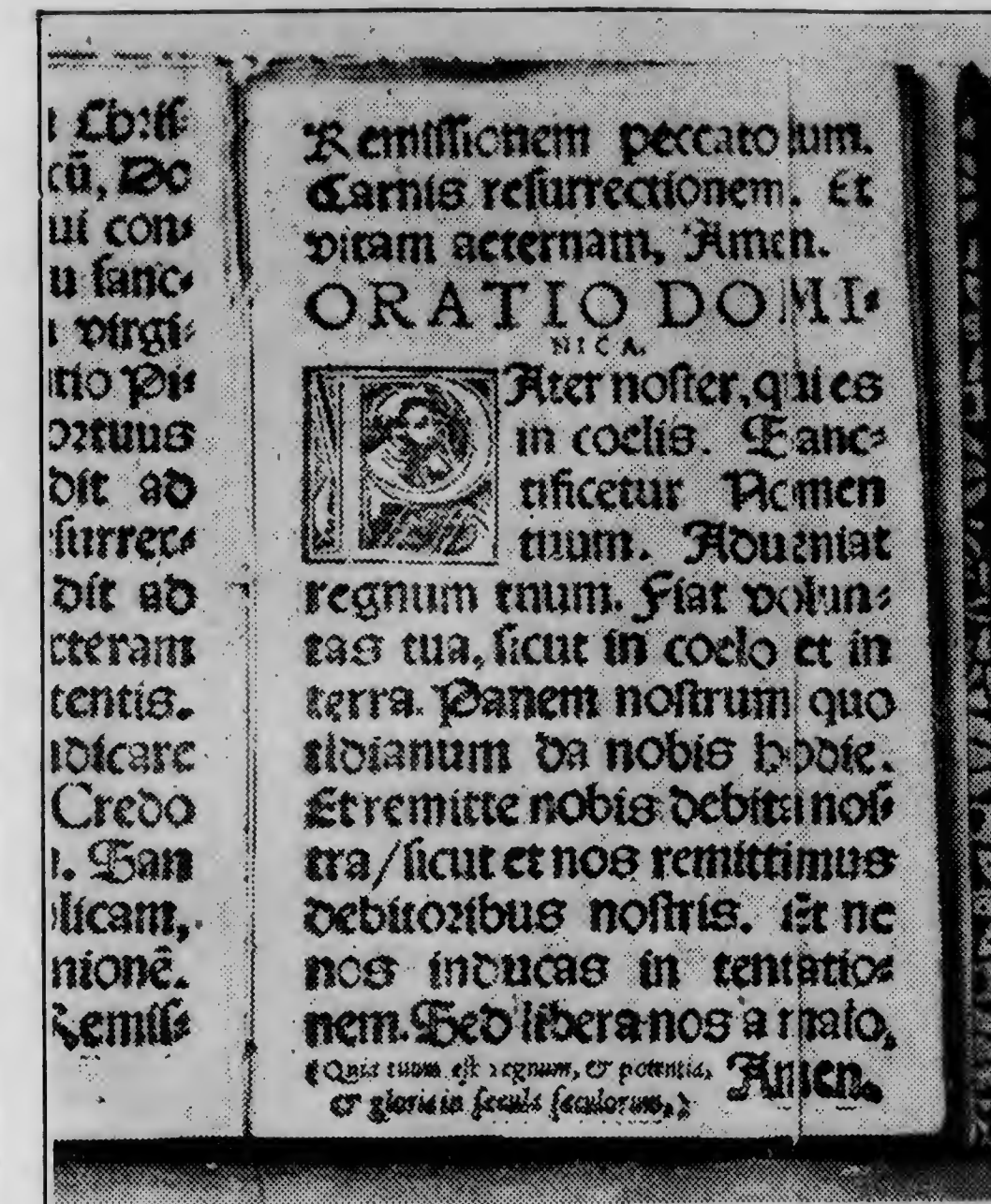
"Humorous and Thrilling Experiences of a Press Photographer" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture by Alton H. Blackington, formerly of the Boston Herald, which will be given tomorrow evening in the Public Library Lecture Hall at 8 o'clock. Among the subjects to be shown will be slides of forest fires, the Vermont flood, exclusive poses of Lindbergh, a series entitled "From Abraham Lincoln to Bossy Gills," and scenes taken in England, France and Belgium.

The most valuable item shown is the unique copy of the first American edition of the first part of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The book was printed in 1681 in Boston by Samuel Green. The volume in the Library is regarded as the only extant copy of the first American edition of the first part.

Other interesting American editions shown in the exhibit are the one printed by Isaiah Thomas in 1791 in Worcester; the one printed by Peter Edes in 1794 in Boston; two editions of 1805, issued at Philadelphia and Burlington, N. Y., and also several other editions published at Exeter, N. H., and Hartford and Middleton, Conn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1928

The Oldest Child's Book



The Creed and the Lord's Prayer, Written by Martin Luther and Published at Lubec in 1558. It Was Especially for Children.

Rare Books Shown at Boston Library

Four Centuries of Children's Books Exhibited—Date From 1550 to 1846

Coincident with the seasonal interest in children's books there is current at the Boston Public Library an exhibit of "almanacs, chap and toy books" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and various other rare and highly interesting examples of books printed in England and the United States.

The exhibit is called "Four Centuries of Children's Books." Two hundred years ago there was a conspicuous scarcity of what was then considered "these trivial products of the printer" so the examples included of very early books take on added luster because they are not only rare now, they were rare when they were printed.

Books from the collection of Wil-

bur Macey Stone, from Harvard Library and others are arranged alphabetically. The almanacs date from 1550 to 1846. The collection of A.B.C. books, together with the horn books were of the type that supplied the rudiments of the language to very small children and the facsimiles of the A.B.C. book of 1558 and the Martin Luther A.B.C. book of 1558 are especially interesting.

Bibles, the books of John and Sidney Babcock, chap books which were the eight to 16-page, roughly made pamphlets sold by the chapmen, itinerant peddlers who ranged the countryside with a variety of small wares, books on deportment, French juveniles and fable books, fairy tales, grammars and many others go to make a most informative showing.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1928

Bunyan Exhibit at Public Library

Colored reproductions of Harold Copple's paintings depicting Pilgrim's Progress, first strike the eye at the Bunyan Tercentenary Exhibit on the third floor of the Public Library. There in some dozen pictures Christian is seen rescued by Hope, gazing down upon destruction from the hill of Error, being armed by the four virtuous maidens, etc.

Beneath the Copplings are rarer smaller and in many respects more interesting nineteenth century plates by Joseph Nash. In table cases are sundry illustrated editions of John Bunyan's famous work, notably those embellished by Pope and Rhoad.

Also in the cases are facsimiles of parts 1 and 2 of the first edition of which the New York Public Library possesses one of the five remaining originals, the Boston library's unique copy of the first American edition (published in Boston in 1744), other interesting editions, some of his minor works, books about or influenced by Bunyan. "Pilgrim's Progress" in various foreign languages, and even one edition in raised letters for the blind.

On the wall hangs a map of Bedford, England, showing localities from which the author got or is supposed to have got ideas for his Slough of Despond, Vanity Fair, Dulcan Beautiful, etc.

A large sheet of photographic reproductions, prepared by the American Tract Society, shows scenes and articles of Bunyan interest; for instance, Abbey Church, Elstow, where he heard Vicar Hall's sermon on "Sunday Sports," the village green where he was wont to dance with Elstow maidens before his conversion, and Bedford Bridge Prison, where in the winter of 1675-76 he wrote the first part of his famous book.

Some 500 ministers in and near Boston were invited to view the exhibit by the tract society, and a goodly number have already done so. Many of them expect to preach on Bunyan this coming month.

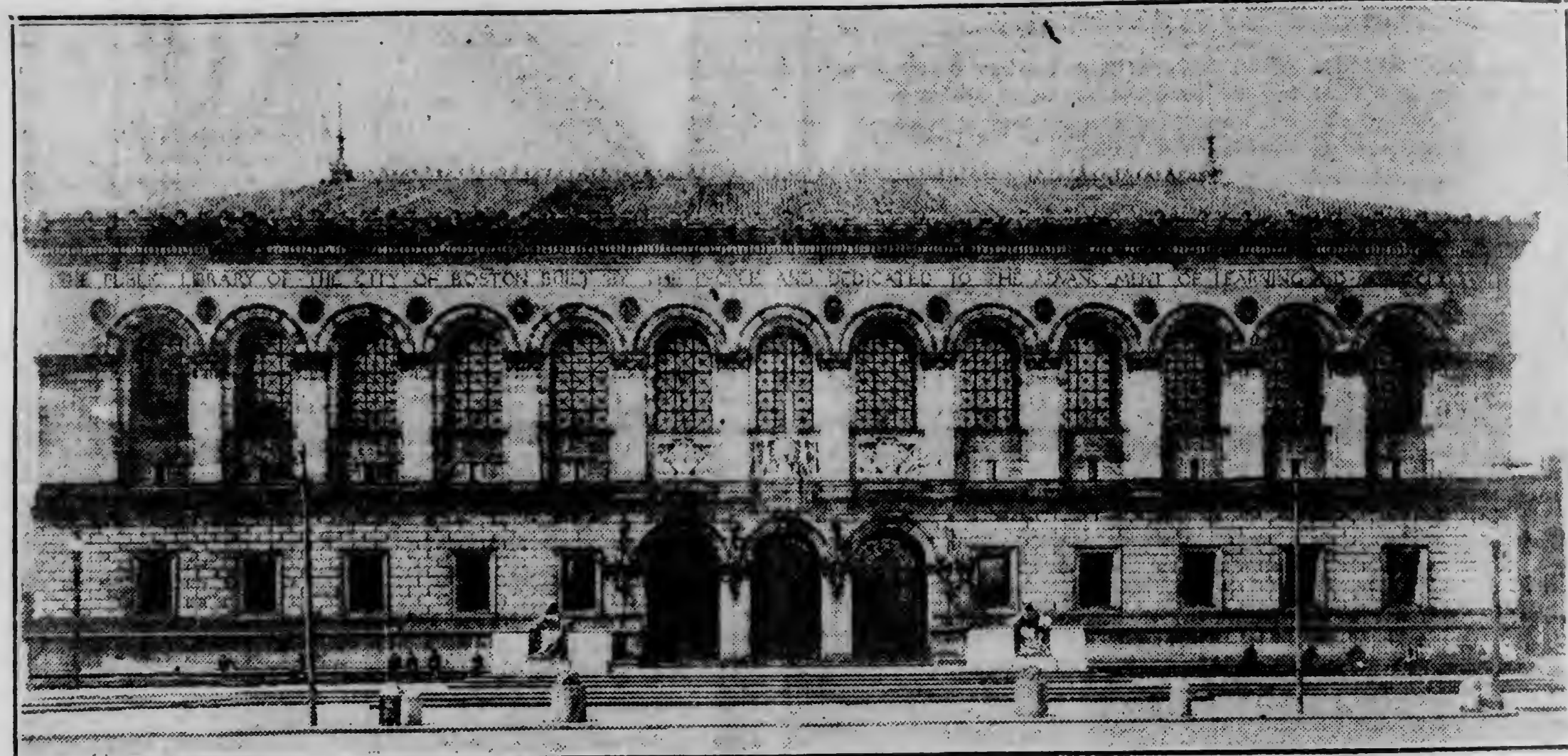
The exhibit will continue through December.

Boston Post

November 30, 1928

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED

The Story of Civilization—How Our Habits and Ways of Life Have Developed Through 5000 Years



No. 460—The Boston Public Library.

The United States is generally recognized today as leading the world in architecture. The country was beginning to stride toward leadership during the 1880's, although the more notable buildings raised during that decade were more frankly imitative of European models than the more daring and amazingly successful American architecture of today. The finest building of the 1890's was, it is safe to assert, the Boston Public Library which was finished in 1895. This was modeled on the famous library of Paris but it was an improvement upon its model. In any list of the dozen finest structures of modern America, the Boston library is usually placed well up toward the front.

Another famous building of the decade was the Congressional Library at Washington. It is one of the sights of the national capital but it does not seem to us as beautiful as it did to men and women of the 1890's. The lavishness of decoration and the too gorgeous coloring of the interior made some observers prefer it to the Boston

Public Library but that verdict would hardly find acceptance among authorities today. It is too ornate, too ostentatious, to be as permanently satisfactory as the Boston library. But the Congressional Library was an attempt to get away from formal severity and to use color in a way which was helpful to popular taste. These two libraries, together with numerous other structures which were built during the 1890's, evidenced the fact that the United States was more concerned about architecture than the country had been in the past. The lamentable lapse from good taste which had characterized American architecture for decades was now definitely of the past.

We noted in yesterday's articles some of the less enduring features of American life during the 1890's which make it justifiable to regard the decade as the Kaleidoscopic Nineties. Before we turn again to more serious aspects of life, it will be worth while to notice a few more things of those years that were widely discussed.

It was the decade when Americans

first talked about yellow journalism, when a newspaper war for sensationalism in New York culminated in an orgy of unrestrained propaganda which had a good deal to do with the outbreak of the war against Spain. It was the decade, too, of Little Lord Fauntleroy and of innumerable boys who were made miserable by long curls and velvet trousers. "Casey at the Bat" was known to everyone and so, too, was Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem, with lines that are still familiar.

Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone. For this old earth must borrow its mirth.

But has trouble enough of its own. Maggie Cline was singing "Throw Him Down, McCloskey," to delighted audiences. The Florsdora Sextet was marrying millionaires so fast that it was difficult to keep it recruited to full ranks. John L. Stoddard was popularizing Europe to thousands of Americans who had not yet caught the travel mania. Golf was coming in, but, outside a few big cities, the average

American regarded the new game as a subject for jokes rather than serious consideration.

There was a good deal of talk about "the new woman," although just what "the new woman" was and what she intended to do seems to have been as vague in the minds of commentators as the same subject is today. It was the decade when thousands read "David Harum," "The Prisoner of Zenda," and some books of more enduring quality, like "The Red Badge of Courage" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." A first-class passage to Europe cost less than a third-class tourist ticket does today. There were saloons on most corners of big cities and in most of the States, the railroad journeyer could order beer or wine or whiskey with his dinner in the dining car. It was even possible to have drinks while passing through prohibition States, if you paid in advance. The waltz, the polka and the schottische continued the favorite dances, with the two-step coming into favor toward the close of the decade.

Lastly Schumann, romantic composer above most others. Two moods are chiefly exploited in this quartet, one of fiery and restless energy, the other the typical mood of the romantic "Schwärmerei" (there is no real English equivalent for this expressive German term). Through four movements these moods alternate. Be they movement, be they scherzo with its intermezzo, be they Adagio and Presto, it is these two moods which dominate the quartet. They proceed also in an ascending line to the finale which is called Presto. And with Schumann the four players went through the crisp incisiveness and the wondrous warmth, the radiant glow of a first movement and a scherzo. But with Adagio and Finale they seemed to remain on the level which they had already established, they seemed curiously not to continue to mount to the compelling climax of "Schwärmerei" in the Adagio, of restless passion in the finale. Beautiful the playing was, as before. Slightly more heightening at the end, and one would have christened the concert one entirely perfect.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 2, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1928

Romantic Classics; Modernist Mockery

LAST evening in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library the Burgin quartet played the second of the current series of chamber music concerts under the auspices of the Library of Congress, working through the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. As is coming to be usual with these concerts, doors were closed more than a quarter of an hour before the appointed hour, to the disappointment of many who were turned away. The program as printed and as played traversed Beethoven's Quartet in A major, Opus 18, Number 5; the "Five Pieces for String Quartet," by Erwin Schulhoff—being five dances of various origins; Schumann's Quartet in A minor, Opus 41, Number 1. One can only be grateful to the players for adhering to the program as originally planned and published.

The playing of Beethoven's quartet was such as to arouse admiration. Much to the point were Mr. Appel's quotations from Hadov in the program notes, describing the first movement as being "innocent as a fairy tale by Mozart"; the second—"The whole is of gossamer: it might serve for the attendants of Titania or Queen Mab." Not many quartets are there of lighter and more delicate texture. While hearing it one is gazing continually in this air. And in such mood the Burgins played it. The most fragile of patterns they traced most exquisitely. All was transparent; all was lightly buoyant. Never was sluggishness of rhythm. Small wonder the applause indicated a high degree of enthusiasm.

Came next the modernist of the evening, the Czech, Erwin Schulhoff. His five pieces were: Alla Valse Vienne, Alla Serenata, Alla Ceca, Alla Tango Mlonga, Alla Tarantella. Hearing the beginning of the waltz one ventures a guess that Ravel's "The Waltz" gave Schulhoff his point of departure. In these five pieces Schulhoff, like Ravel in the earlier piece, catches the spirit of the particular dance he is handling, imitates, parodies, treats with irony, with mock passion, with frequent sardonic humor. Not that the style is particularly Ravelian. Schulhoff speaks indeed in his own voice. But the idea of burlesque treatment of a variety of dances surely descends from Ravel's waltz.

Admirably Mr. Burgin, Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Lefranc and Mr. Bedetti sensed the spirit which is in these dances. From them one heard as though it were the voice of the composer, the swaying rhythms of the typical Viennese waltz, now overlaid with such foreign colors; the strumming accompaniment of a "serenade," with its present silly tune; the energy of Czech rhythms; the wide leaps and long melodic lines now distorted, of a tango; the breathless, swiftness of the tarantella, with a grotesque increase of its essential madness. In one dance only, the composer seemed less mocking than in the others, and that was the dance "Alla Ceca." Was the dance of his own country too dear to him to make of it a mockery of the equal of the others? And the Burgins, at one with the composer, were as much the cause of the succeeding applause as the composer himself.

Lastly Schumann, romantic composer above most others. Two moods are chiefly exploited in this quartet, one of fiery and restless energy, the other the typical mood of the romantic "Schwärmerei" (there is no real English equivalent for this expressive German term). Through four movements these moods alternate. Be they movement, be they scherzo with its intermezzo, be they Adagio and Presto, it is these two moods which dominate the quartet. They proceed also in an ascending line to the finale which is called Presto. And with Schumann the four players went through the crisp incisiveness and the wondrous warmth, the radiant glow of a first movement and a scherzo. But with Adagio and Finale they seemed to remain on the level which they had already established, they seemed curiously not to continue to mount to the compelling climax of "Schwärmerei" in the Adagio, of restless passion in the finale. Beautiful the playing was, as before. Slightly more heightening at the end, and one would have christened the concert one entirely perfect.

A. H. M.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

New Books, New Ways

Boston's bookstores have taken a step so novel that it stirs popular interest, and so useful that it deserves praise. For the first time in local history the city's leading book-sellers have co-operated in publishing a standard, uniform catalog of the new books which three impartial experts find most worthy of attention at this Christmas season.

The uniform plan of this list is, in itself, impressive. That stores engaged in an essentially competitive trade should combine in issuing a description of their wares which is identical throughout all the pages of the catalog—only the covers being different, each bearing the name of the particular dealer who issues an "edition" of the catalog for his own customers—this, we say, is in itself a work of co-operation which would have caused merchants of an earlier time to rub their eyes in wonder.

But that the makers of the catalog should have gone farther, in their effort to make a really useful list, and should have called in outside judges to help them, is a step still more notable. In a foreword these experts—Edwin F. Edgett, Charles F. D. Belden, John Clair Minot—describe the service which they undertook to do, at the bookmen's request. After calling attention to the fact that over 10,000 new titles are published nowadays in America alone every year, they say in the foreword: "Of this ten thousand, some will become classics, some will be best-sellers, more will be worth-while for a year or so, but a large percentage will pass out of the picture, adding nothing to the world's store of knowledge or giving even temporary pleasure. To weed out this last group and to pick out the books that promise to be worth while, the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants have spent weeks going over the books to be published this fall. Out of the thousands submitted by all the publishers, they selected a list of books which they consider the better books of the season. They then submitted this list to us for approval. After a series of conferences at which some titles were taken out and others added, we are very glad to endorse the books in this catalog as being an honest selection of the better books of the season."

Obviously, the indorseers have not attempted magisterial finality in their selections. But in our opinion their work will be found distinctly helpful as a guide in making book-purchases. With the book-notices themselves edited by so competent a critic as Dorothea Lawrence Mann, and with the scrutiny of judges who have been determined to weed out books of no value, the list is a good example of "the newest kind of ways."

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1928

500 BETTER BOOKS

The new experiment of twenty book shops of Greater Boston and of sixty publishers has considerable promise. The board of trade of Boston book merchants chose a committee consisting of J. C. Minot of The Herald, E. F. Edgett of the Transcript, and C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, to select "the better books of the season." As 10,000 new volumes appear in the United States every year, the task was a trying one. The committee has performed it very skillfully. The fruit of the labor is 500 titles which appear in an attractive pamphlet distributed free by book shops and libraries. The volumes are arranged under forty headings, ranging from travel and biography to cooking and etiquette. The list is not supposed to be all-inclusive. There are numbers of good books not tabulated here, but all the books tabulated are good ones.

The popularity of the pamphlet is established already. Fifty public libraries in Massachusetts have distributed 40,000 copies, and altogether about 175,000 have percolated into the community. The plan works well for booksellers and publishers, and best of all, perhaps, for the public. The interests of makers, distributors and readers are pretty nearly identical, and the co-operative scheme is a recognition of this community of interest.

Nov. 4, 1928

Boston Transcript

Nov. 12, 1928

With this subject forward, the important question forms in one's mind, "May not the Sunday comic supplements perhaps be called the chapbooks of our time?" In an excellent and scholarly review of the remarkable exhibit of "Four Centuries of Children's Books," now on view at the Boston Public Library, Miss Alice M. Jordan writes: "Chapbooks, sold by pedlars going from door to door, date back to the time when printed books first began to be cheap and within the reach of the common people. By no means are they to be considered as books for children exclusively. Ballads and traditional folk-tales written for the uneducated, histories and prophecies printed on rough paper without a title, were sold at low cost and reached a wide market. Unquestionably, they were read by children, but were not intended for them only. They are, indeed, curious productions, most of them very far from what we consider suitable for children in these days, full of ribald jokes and broad humor."

Now, the points of analogy which the Librarian offers for judgment are: (1) Sunday comic supplements, like the chapbooks, are produced both for adults and children; (2) their workmanship, for the most part, is often cheap and crude, though of course there is great talent in many of the men who draw the pictures; (3) the comic supplements, like the chapbooks, are "full of broad humor"; (4) both are fleeting and transitory, made without thought for permanence.

Of course, one may object that the stories in the chapbooks comprised some of the important and perennially appealing folk-tales and fairy-tales of all times. Miss Jordan says "There are three small volumes containing eighty-three chapbooks in the Harvard Library which have an unusual interest, because of their association with Boswell." On the fly-leaf of the first volume is an inscription in his hand which reads as follows: "James Boswell, Inner Temple, 1763. Having when a boy been much entertained with Jack the Giant Killer and such like story books, I have always maintained a kind of affection for them as they recall my early days. I went to the Printing Office in Bow Churchyard and bought this collection and had it bound up with the title of Curious Productions. I shall certainly, some time or other, write a little story book in the style (sic) of these."

Now, the Librarian does not for a moment suggest that such a tale as "Jack the Giant Killer" finds its counterpart, or anything like it, in the comic supplement of today. But what of some of the other stories and incidents set forth in the 83 chapbooks bound up for Boswell? Would not our modern "Mickey the Mutl" run a fair race for equality with some of them? And as for "recalling one's early days," might not many among us speak with some feeling akin to Boswell's of the old "Foxy Grandpa" series, which we used to pore over, with "a kind of affection?"

The December meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston will be held next Monday evening, Dec. 17, at 7:30 o'clock in the staff assembly hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley square. One of the two subjects under discussion will be "Dictionaries of Modern Foreign Languages." To the editor of this department that subject seems extremely well chosen. In choosing foreign dictionaries, one needs very competent guidance to permit selection of the dictionaries which are the best made, and the most likely to meet the special purpose which one has in mind, or to serve for "general use" if that is what is desired.

Accordingly, Frank H. Chase, second-in-command of the Boston Public Library, will give the special Libraries Association the advantage of his long experience

and ripe scholarship in introductory remarks on "Modern Foreign Language Dictionaries" at next Monday's meeting. And then Professor James Geddes, head of the department of romance languages in Boston University, will make an address on the subject. Next will follow a symposium in which, says the secretary, Gladys L. Saville, "all should feel free to take part" in speeches from the floor. Also the Boston Public Library will offer an exhibit of dictionaries for the benefit of the meeting, and members are urged to "bring for exhibit dictionaries which they would like to discuss in the symposium."

A second important topic will be presented at Monday's meeting—"The International Auxiliary Language-Esperanto." Four speakers will offer remarks: Professor John R. P. French, headmaster of Derby Academy, Hingham; Professor Louis C. Lambert, of the department of modern languages in Boston University's College of Business Administration; and there will be "brief demonstrations, with interpretations," by Edward S. Payson, Constantin Pecigargoff, George W. Lee, Ernest F. Dow and Miss Marian. There will be an exhibit of Esperanto literature, with recommendations for a "Five-Foot Shelf."

Before the meeting the members of the Special Libraries Association will assemble for dinner at the Frasca, Technology Chambers, 8 Irvington street. Those who plan to attend should notify Miss E. J. Meriam, 50 Congress street, Hubbard 4331, by Friday, Dec. 14.

Transcript
Dec. 13-1928

SOMETIMES it seems to me as if there were too many books. Just now watching the crowds at the many book counters here in Boston I feel as if there were not enough good books. The Boston booksellers found that the demand for their co-operative catalogue was so great that they have had to print several new editions, bringing the final number nearly up to one hundred and eighty thousand copies that have been actually issued to the public. As we have said in this column before, this catalogue is not by any means an index of all the recent books on sale in Boston, but it is a selected list of good ones. Let me quote the following statement which is to be read on the inside cover of every copy of the catalogue:

"Of making many books there is no end." This was written over two thousand years ago. What words could express conditions today, when there are over ten thousand titles published annually in America alone! Of these ten thousand some will become classics, some will be best sellers, more will be worthwhile for a year or so, but a large per cent will pass out of the picture, adding nothing to the world's store of knowledge or giving even temporary pleasure.

"To weed out this last group and to pick out the books that promise to be worth while," the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants have spent weeks going over the books to be published this fall. Out of thousands submitted by all the publishers, they selected a list of books which they consider the better books of the season. They then submitted this list to us for our approval. After a series of conferences, at which some titles were taken out and others added, we are very glad to endorse the books in this catalogue as being an honest selection of the better books of the season."

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In a sense this might be called a declaration of literary independence. It is not signed by as many persons as was that original declaration in Philadelphia. There are three names here, that of the literary editor of this paper, the literary editor of the Boston Herald and the director of the Boston Public Library. The catalogue contains books these three men consider especially worthy of attention.

Candle-Lit Beacon Draws Christmas

Thousands in Historic Section of City Hear Carolers

LOUISBURG SQUARE A BLAZE OF LIGHTS

All roads led to Beacon Hill last evening, and thousands pursued their various ways thither, caroling. The hill itself resumed its historic character as Beacon hill. With almost every house alight with candles blazing in every window from basement to attic, and oftentimes the back windows and doorways illuminated as brightly as the front, the hill appeared as one gigantic signal.

Against the background of these steep and brightly lighted streets, at almost every vantage point where a song leader could perch to make himself visible to his singers, the groups of singers massed themselves, and usually a dense crowd banked itself around them. The outpouring of people to take part in and to witness the Christmas "waits" last night was one of the remarkable manifestations of the Christmas celebration.

Nearly 100 groups, including about two distinct bands of hand-bell ringers, toured the Beacon hill district for two hours, some of them coming from churches where they had taken part in Christmas eve services and some being participants in club or other institutional demonstrations.

From all about Greater Boston these groups, numbering church choirs and choral societies of various sorts, made pilgrimages that converged in Louisburg square and the streets that lie adjacent to that landmark of old Boston. A continuous stream of sauntering, chatting folk, who became crowds only when they halted about the singer groups and then sang with them, moved through the thoroughfares, up and down the hill, all the evening. Auto-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

mobile traffic was prohibited on the hill up to 10:30.

Dr. Richard Cabot, and his carol singers, a group which has grown in the last 20 years to a band of nearly 200, marched over a long route that began at the Bulfinch building of the Massachusetts General Hospital at 7:45 P. M. From singing in front of the Eye and Ear Infirmary they went to the West end branch of the Boston public library, where an elaborate all-evening program was in progress. This they took part in, then resumed their way to Louisburg square, and after singing at several other places en route, finished at the Women's Republican Club in Beacon street.

SOME CARRIED LANTERNS
Another large group, numbering 200 or more, consisted of Ford Hall folks, the singing society of that forum, led by the forum musical director, Russell A. Cook. The leaders of these groups carried lanterns of the antique perforated sheet iron sort, raised aloft on long poles. These, the thin-lined pick-pipes of the leaders, and a quaint costume here and there, gave an old-time character to the festival.

Louisburg square was densely packed with people whenever one of these major groups sang there, but the crowds managed to dissolve themselves quietly and without friction or shepherding. There was plenty of police assistance on Beacon Hill, but it was mostly in use to keep the motor traffic away from the crowded sections.

A good sized group represented the Church of the Disciples. This remained for a long time under the windows of the home of Bernard J. Rolihwell, at 34 West Cedar street. A large gathering of friends within sang, sometimes in unison with and sometimes responsive to the carolers without.

CHRISTMAS TREES IN WEST END BRANCH OF PUBLIC LIBRARY



CHRISTMAS TREES IN READING ROOM OF WEST END BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The decorative aspect of the lower part of Beacon Hill is materially heightened these nights by the illumination of a pair of brilliantly bedecked Christmas trees on the lawn of the old-fashioned building on Cambridge street, which houses the West End branch of the Boston Public Library. The two trees stand on either side of the entrance, and are decorated with lights, tinsel, and other festive ornaments. The lights are on from 7:30 to 11:30 P. M. on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

WEST END BRANCH LIBRARY CHRISTMAS SPIRIT CENTER

The West End Branch Library, in the beautiful old building of the West Church on Cambridge st. is fortunate in being on the edge of Beacon Hill. On Christmas eve when all Boston floods to the hill for carols and candles, the West End Branch will be one of the chief centers of the Christmas spirit.

Visitors will find two illuminated Christmas trees in the yard of the library, and the inside of the building will be aglow with Christmas decorations; both trees and other decorations are the gift of the Junior League, which has supplied Christmas greenery and other decorations for all the 21 branches of the Boston Library System.

Tea will be served from Russian samovars by Dr. Elizabeth Samoylenko, Mrs. Harrison Chalmers (formerly Miss Reva Warfoot of the staff), Mrs. Joseph White and her daughter Miss Mildred White, who has recently returned from Russia; all these ladies will appear in costume.

From 8 to 8:45 the children's choir of St. Joseph's Church, in which 11 nationalities are represented, will sing carols from the gallery of the branch, under the direction of Rev Ft Smith. At 8:45 their place will be taken by Dr. Richard C. Cabot and his group of about 90 singers.

Monday - Dec. 24-1928

A Mark for Mariners

Town of Botolf The Old City and Its Sights

By John H. Wilson

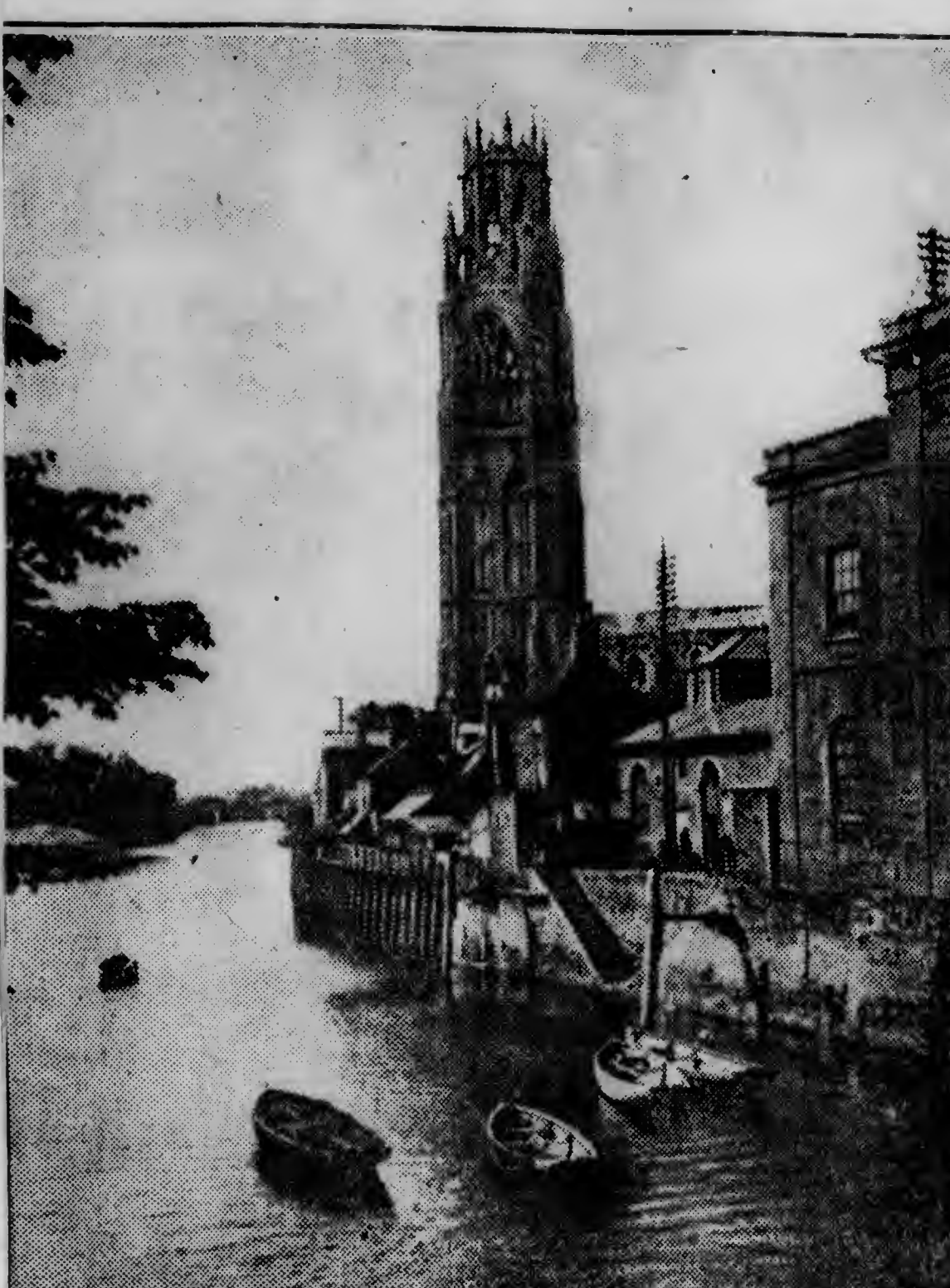
This talk was first given over WREX in August, and was so well received that it has been repeated by special request.

A YEAR ago this past summer I was sitting in the transept of Westminster Abbey, London, directly under the bust of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—It's the Poet's Corner you will recall. Looking across I thought I saw the face of a familiar acquaintance, one known to everybody who frequents the rooms of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House. The service over I crossed to the opposite side to make sure. Yes, it was the very person, Charles F. Read, treasurer and clerk of the Bostonian Society, and his wife. The following Wednesday they were to go to old Boston, and would I join them? Eagerly I accepted the invitation and met them at the appointed time at Paddington Station. When we arrived at our destination we were welcomed by a couple of the prominent citizens who proceeded to make us at home, and thereafter we were accorded that gracious hospitality that one almost always meets with in England. That evening there was a gathering in the old kitchen of the Guild Hall with the visitors as the special guests, and it was then that the townspeople were made acquainted in a general way with our ten-centenary plans.

That, then, was my first introduction to a city, or town, if you will, that I had long wanted to visit. Indeed many other of our own citizens may at some time or other have felt the same lure. Now as a matter of fact, how many of us going to England have ever visited the city for which we are named? I can almost hear some of you who have been across the Atlantic saying to yourselves, "That's true, I'm sure I never have been there, and I've been in England several times." Mr. Read did not arrive in old Boston unexpectedly, for there had been some advance correspondence. He carried with him letters from Mayor Nichols, Greenville Norcross, the president of the Bostonian Society, and Ralph Adams Cram, the well-known architect, and it was through the medium of these letters, supplemented by addresses, that the large assembly in the Guild Hall kitchen that night first learned about our anniversary to be observed in 1930. Mr. Cram's letter, in particular, was most informing as to what it was proposed to do at that time. All this, of course, had in mind the possible presence of some representative or representatives from the old country to the new at the time of the celebration, but let it be distinctly understood that this gathering, which really was quite an unusual one of its kind, was only a foreword of what will come later. That is to say, at the proper time an official invitation will very likely be sent to the mayor and members of the corporation of old Boston to come over and be our guests.

As for myself, I so thoroughly enjoyed the experiences of that day, which included a delightful auto ride through a lovely surrounding country, that I made up my mind if ever I went abroad again I certainly would pay a second visit to old Boston. And this is just what I have done, for on June 20 last I had the pleasure of spending a day with his worship, not his Honor, as we say here, Mayor James S. Tait as my host, a role he so splendidly played for us the year before.

Well, friends, what do you really know about old Boston, the mother town of a great namesake? Probably as much or as little as I knew before my two visits. First as to location, though I am not going to bore you with statistics. It is one hundred and seven miles North of London, on the River Witham, the origin of which name no one seems to know; and it is about three miles from the East coast where the waters are known



The Tower of St. Botolph's in Old Boston, Seen from the Quay

as The Wash. It has a population of approximately 11,000. In many respects it does not differ from many other English places. They all possess age, have their cherished traditions, old-time customs, their own methods of doing business and more or less ceremonial procedure in such municipal affairs as have a social aspect. But old Boston has one distinguishing landmark—the mariners' landmark it has been called, and that is St. Botolph's Church, whose magnificent tower holds thirty-six bells that were cast at Louvain. Once a beacon used to glow in the lantern atop this tower, which may be seen for miles around; but there is a tradition that it ceased to burn when John Cotton, who was vicar here for twenty-one years, left in 1633 to come to America, where till his death he was established at the First Church in Boston, which as you all know is located now at the corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets. In 1855 a chapel in St. Botolph's was restored chiefly through the help of three Americans then living in London, George Peabody, Russell Sturgis and Joshua Bates, names, especially the first two, which were closely identified with the business interests of our own city; and the present generation knows the names of Peabody and Sturgis as counting much in the business and social life right here today. An immediate link between the old church, whose tower heathen cause of its rather stunted, flat appearance is often referred to as the Boston stump and our own home town in an architectural way is a bit of stone tracery taken from a window which was closed up when a new organ was installed in St. Botolph's years ago and which you may see incorporated in the cloister of Trinity Church in Copley Square.

Now the old parish church, the pride of Boston, admired, revered, has fallen into ruin, though perhaps that is rather a strong phrase to use. The fact is that the edifice is sadly in need of restoration. Like many other ecclesiastical structures throughout New England its timbers are weakening, for the de-

structive wood beetle, about which we have been hearing a great deal during the last few years, has so ravaged the age-worn beams that, to quote the diocesan surveyor, who examined the condition pretty carefully some time ago, "there is a great possibility of a total collapse." To make St. Botolph's secure is now one of the chief interests of the town and as the visitor enters the square he is confronted with a large placard stretched across the front of one of the buildings announcing the need of thirty thousand pounds, roughly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this work of restoration and calling upon everyone to help. If I recall aright when I was in old Boston in June about one-third of the decision of this had been pledged, and the same of this had come from our own people here in New England. One of our own citizens who is especially well informed on the matter and is taking a deep interest in this work of restoration is Mr. Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust, and one of our most outstanding figures. He has visited Boston several times, and sitting in the presence of several of the prominent citizens of the English town the day I was there it was a delight to hear him speaking of the State Street Trust there as the restoration of St. Botolph's is a bit of the same flagging from the old Guild Hall set in the flow just as you enter. Now quite on my own responsibility I make the suggestion that since the present needs of old Boston, in so far as the restoration of St. Botolph's is concerned, ought to make an immediate appeal to our own people, could it not be a highly commendable act, and be a highly commendable act, and would it not be good advertising to look at it in a purely commercial way, for as the restoration of St. Botolph's is a national, and perhaps internationally, bound to be very much in the limelight, and old Boston, too, is bound to achieve some new publicity in a sort of reflected way. Already there are links of minor importance binding the two Boston together; why not forge another link, one

Continued

on
next page

try bazaar. Someone has said that the term stealing as representing the intrinsic value of the British currency had its origin in the name sterling, which was one of the important merchant groups established in Boston at that time.

At one end of the town there is a space of several acres in the center of which is a series of ponds toward which, beginning in the early morning of our first day, farmers may be seen urging their cattle and sheep, and usually there is the faithful shepherd dog which often has to work overtime to keep the animals together. Then comes the auction, which is always a novelty to one not accustomed to these oft-enacted country scenes. Old Boston once was and is a fishing and shipping center, but those days of maritime prestige have passed into history. As evidence of its importance hark back to the Spanish Armada. When the warning went forth that it was on its way to break through the British Navy and invade England, the town, long told us, sent fully as many ships to aid in the national defense as did many of the other provincial ports.

There is Shoddy's Hall, a quaint timbered edifice of the sixteenth century, and the Guildhall, a fifteenth century building of brick, which has already been referred to. This, however, has been much altered. It was here that Brewster and other Pilgrim fathers were tried in 1607 for seeking to flee the country. There were the cells in which they were confined, in full view of Mr. Read and myself as we sat as special guests at that gathering in the old kitchen. If you want to use your imagination and picture a stirring scene without going across the sea, just go into the Boston Public Library in the Back Bay—and here's still another link connecting the old with the new. Go upstairs into the big delivery room, cross over to the Huntington avenue side, and there behold a treasured relic, enclosed in a glass case. Read the inscription: "Before this railing, once part of the deck in the Guildhall of Boston, Lincolnshire, stood on trial in 1607 some of the Pilgrim Fathers. The gift of the City of Boston, England, 1919."

This old kitchen, I might add, is especially interesting. It is quite long, has a stone flooring, and there are two large fireplaces, each with its spit, and some large ovens as well.

Near the center of the town is the house where lived John Fox—you all recall "Fox's Book of Martyrs"; and in another part of the town is the house where Jean Ingelow spent her days; in fact, she was born there. This house in South Square is now a rather dilapidated estate. Attempts have been made to preserve the place, but seemingly to no end. The house is of brick, quite large and rather plain as to outside appearance, but there is a doorway of pleasing architectural design, dignified and distinctive, which I learned this summer anyone may have for the asking. For within the next year the present owner, who needs the space for his growing lumber business, plans to demolish the building. Here, then, is an opportunity for someone, perhaps an admirer of the poetess whose place, "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," brought her immediate attention, to acquire something that has a distinctively literary association and if you know of anyone who might like to install a fine doorway from the old world either in his present house or one that he has in mind to build why, just pass the word along.

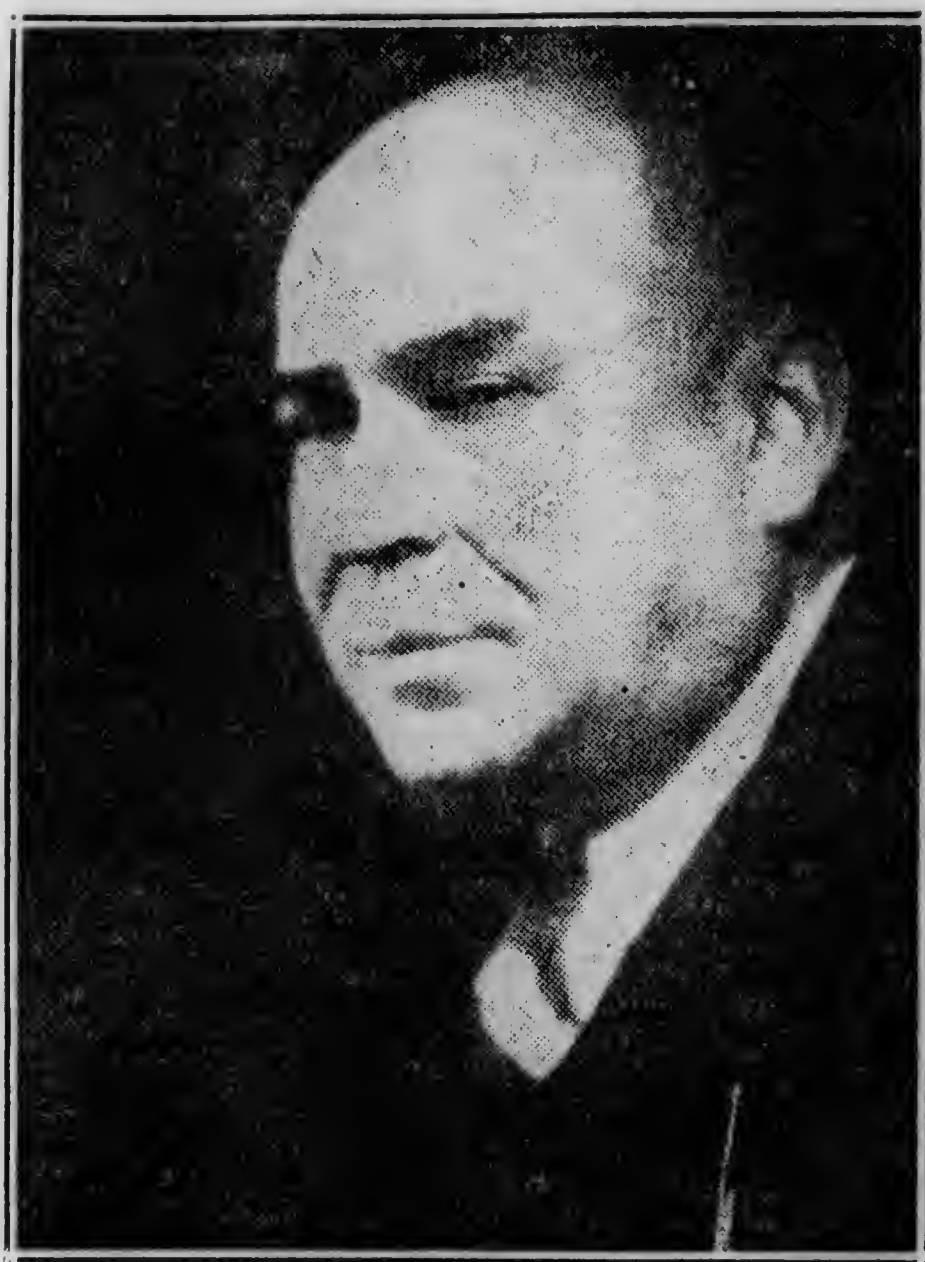
Diagonally across the street from Jean Ingelow's is an interesting house where I spent a pleasant hour. Dr. David MacTegart, a prominent dentist of the town, had in mind some time ago to acquire an old place. One that was advertised quite appealed to him because several of the rooms were paneled. Taking possession, Dr. MacTegart immediately gave attention to the walls. The surprise that awaited him after several coats of paint had been scraped off the woodwork warranted long and patient labor, but it was all worth while, for today two rooms stand revealed in all the original beauty of Jacobean oak paneling, and the walls of a third room were undergoing a similar restoration when I was there. Now this old fifteenth century house has one of the finest interiors to be found in the town.

In driving from village to village in the environs of old Boston—and how closely these places are one to another in a neighborly sort of way—one passes through an unbroken stretch of low-lying districts so common in Lincolnshire as well as in other counties in England. Throughout the territory there is a series of what might naturally be taken for canals used for irrigation purposes, for without their useful presence much of the land would be under water as it was many years ago. Today this land is highly fertile as evidenced by the good crops one sees on every hand.

Now in conclusion, friends, I hope I have given you a new perspective of that ancient English borough in Lincolnshire for which we were named, and to which Henry VIII granted a charter of incorporation. And I hope when you play your part, those of you who possess the proper Boston pride and spirit, in the observance of our bicentenary, you will think kindly, reverently of the place across the water which was old when we as a town were born. I thank you for your attention.

December 22-1928 - Boston Herald Transcript

Books for Business Men



Louis E. Kirstein

Merchant Who Has Presented to City of Boston Funds for a Branch Library in Memory of His Father

BY the generosity of Louis E. Kirstein, prominent Boston merchant and philanthropist, the city will soon have a "business men's library."

Mayor Nichols last night announced that he had accepted Mr. Kirstein's offer to erect and furnish a branch library of the Boston Public Library system on the site of the old police station, No. 2, at City Hall avenue and Williams court. It is estimated that the library—a three-story building with a basement—will cost about \$150,000. Mr. Kirstein, however, said today that he was ready to add to this sum if necessary. In memory of Mr. Kirstein's father, the library will be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial.

According to officials at the Boston Public Library, this is the first time that the city will actually have a branch library devoted mainly to the wants of business men and business women, although the idea for such an institution was mentioned as early as John F. Fitzgerald's regime. Two floors of the building will be given over to business books and the other two floors (one floor being the basement) will be stocked with the usual books in a branch library.

Mr. Kirstein believes, and library officials agree, that there are in the various libraries of the city many books on business which may be transferred to the Kirstein library. It is expected that there will be between 15,000 and 20,000 books in the stacks. In the event that the library system is unable to supply a sufficient number, Mr. Kirstein, from his offices in William Flene's Sons Company, said that he would personally add more.

Mr. Kirstein explained that the reason for naming the library after his father,

a Rochester, N. Y., business man, lay in the fact that his father had always had a love for Boston. He came here yearly for business reasons and used to stay at the old Sherman House in Pio Alley. His son stayed there with him and it was because of his father's Boston associations that the son made Boston his home in 1894.

Mayor Nichols's letter, accepting the gift, to Mr. Kirstein follows:

Dear Mr. Kirstein—Permit me as mayor of the city of Boston to extend to you this acknowledgment of my thanks for your splendid gift to the city.

It is an occasion not only of official recognition, but also one of personal gratification and is a further evidence of your devoted interest in our great city.

The library which you so generously offer the city of Boston to be erected on the site of former police station 2 in City Hall avenue and Court square will stand for all time as a tribute to your long list of public contributions.

During our conversations regarding your gift you made reference to the affection felt by your father, the late Edward Kirstein, for the people and for the city of Boston and desired that the gift should be in honor of his memory. It seems to me, therefore, that the library should be called the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

Please accept this expression of my sincere thanks and with it the assurance that the city of Boston, which has the honor to have so distinguished a citizen as yourself, is proud to receive your gift.

PAGE FROM A BOOK OUR ANCESTORS READ



JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

One of the exhibits of old juveniles on exhibition at the Public Library. This book was published in Derby, Eng., in 1840.

Children's Books of Long Ago On Exhibit at Public Library

Wilbur Macey Stone's Collection of Juveniles,
Read as Far Back as the Sixteenth Century,
On Display for a Month

Many of the books which our grandparents, great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents read when they were children, went on exhibition at the Boston Public Library yesterday. They are the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone of East Orange, N. J., and represent one of the choicest and most valuable assemblages of old books in America. They include early Americana, with, of course, many editions of the famous New England Primer, and a goodly representation of English, French and German juveniles.

The collection contains 750 titles, ranging in date of publication from the early 16th century to the late 19th. Old children's books are comparatively rare for most of them were made of cheap paper and binding, were roughly treated by their readers, and were usually thrown into the fire when their owners tired of them. In contrast to this treatment, books for adults, although deathly dull and little read, were carefully preserved on the family shelves. This exhibition, open to the public, will continue on the third floor of the library from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., daily through this month and part of December.

STRONG MORAL TINGE

Nearly all of the older books bear a strongly religious and moral tinge. They were written, as their title pages state, for "good children" and they do not hesitate to tell both in picture and in story what dreadful things happen to those who wander from the straight and narrow path. Subjects which are carefully omitted from present-day juveniles, such as hangings and executions of murderers and the effect of strong drink on human beings, are expounded graphically and at great length. Surely if the boy or girl of the 18th century went astray it was not for want of forceful warnings.

One of the books on department is "The Ladies' Friend," published in Philadelphia in 1781. It is described as "a treatise on the virtues and qualifications which are the brightest ornaments of the fair sex and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind." A book of fairy tales, published in Derby, England, in 1840, is a collection of "pretty stories for the amusement of Good Children" containing the Renowned and Surprising Adventures of Jack, or the Giant-Killer; All Baba, or the Forty Thieves; and Robinson Crusoe.

Among the more unusual exhibits are the hornbooks and metamorphoses. The former have a single page, containing the A, B, C's, in both capital and small letters, possibly a line or two of scripture, and the Lord's Prayer, pasted or fastened by brass on to a small shovel-like piece of wood and covered with

transparent horn. These hornbooks were carried by the little children on their way to and from school, were frequently fastened to their belts by a string, and were supposedly studied in all their spare moments. The metamorphoses, as their name suggests, were pictures printed partly on flaps of paper which when lifted up or down presented another picture. Nearly all of these books started with pictures of Adam which changed miraculously into likenesses of Eve. Sometimes they were copies by children. One of the copies on exhibition was drawn by little Lucia Ansier of Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1798 and presented to her friend, Patience Smith.

MARTIN LUTHER CATECHISM

The oldest books on display are catechisms for children published by Martin Luther early in the 16th century. The latest are the famous Rollo and Lucy, Dottie Dimple and Prudy books which our grandfathers and grandmothers were brought up on. In between there are most entertaining examples of the religious juveniles, nursery books and school texts of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are the "chap books," "cheap books," which were sold for a penny apiece by peddlers, and which were usually soon thrown away, and there are the "cry books," which present the various "cries" of the street vendors in London or other cities. The sole surviving cry which most of us know is "Ho! cross buns, one a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns!" But there were dozens of others, equally interesting to children and equally capable of graphic illustration.

For vivid contrast to this quaint collection, there is a display of new children's books on the second floor of the library in the vestibule above just at the entrance of the children's room.

CHRISTMAS TREES IN WEST END BRANCH OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

The decorative aspect of the lower part of Beacon Hill is materially heightened these nights by the illumination of a pair of brilliantly bedecked Christmas trees on the lawn of the old-fashioned building on Cambridge street, which houses the West End branch of the Boston Public Library.

The two trees stand on either side of the approach to the front door, each surmounted by an electrically lighted star. The Christmas idea is also carried out within the building, where several prettily adorned Christmas trees add to the literary atmosphere in the public reading rooms. The lights were turned on Wednesday evening and the illumination will continue through the holiday season.

PRETTY STORIES.

FOR THE YOUNGER SEX

GOOD CHILDREN

CONTAINING

The Renowned and Surprising Adventures of

JACK THE GIANT-KILLER,

ALL BABA, OR THE FORTY THIEVES,

AND ROBINSON CRUSOE.

With coloured Engravings.

DERBY:

PRINTED BY THOMAS RICHARDSON,

AT THE 'GOLDEN AGE' PRESS, DERBY.

Boston Transcript

Dec 22/28

Pastor Observes Fiftieth Anniversary of Ordination

A mass of thanksgiving was offered yesterday by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. Monsignor Connolly was born in Waltham, Dec. 2, 1853. After attending Boston College and St. Charles Seminary, Baltimore, he was ordained in Montreal by Bishop Fabre. He later served at St. Mary's Church in Cambridge and St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury, before the present parish of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament was formed. He has been honored by the city authorities many times, including his appointment as a member of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

Dec 22/28

Arthur L. Sweetser Will Speak on Peru at Library

Arthur L. Sweetser will lecture in the Public Library Lecture Hall on "Peru" on Thursday evening, Dec. 27. Mr. Sweetser, who has been a mining engineer for twenty-five years, has spent seven years in Mexico, Central America, and South America. His lecture, illustrated with over fifty slides, will cover an eight-weeks' trip through Peru.

Sal. The Globe Dec 22 1928

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1928

MR. KIRSTEIN'S GIFT

The gift of a downtown library branch by Mr. Louis E. Kirstein to Boston is the greatest benefaction but one in the history of the Public Library. That part of the late J. H. Benton's gift which is now accumulating amounted to a million dollars, but has not yet become effective. Until Mr. Kirstein's offer, the second donation on the list totalled \$100,000. Although neither the mayor nor the board of trustees of the library has stated how large an outlay the demolition of station 2 and the building of the branch library will entail, there is no doubt that the cost will exceed \$100,000 considerably. It is a magnificent gift. Mr. Benton, having been chairman of the trustees, made his donation with a full realization of what he was doing. Mr. Kirstein, the present chairman of the board, may also be presumed not to be acting impulsively. Their confidence in the wise utilization of their gifts is not the least satisfactory aspect of each donation.

The need for the branch was great. Business men and others have been telling for years of the necessity for a downtown library which would specialize on business books. The understanding is that the new branch—to be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library—will be primarily for business people and will also have the equipment and books of the ordinary well-balanced branch library. Employees of department stores, banks, brokerage offices, insurance firms, shops and factories of a hundred kinds will be the chief beneficiaries, but there will be a great deal for the casual wayfarer. The site, at the corner of Pie alley and City Hall avenue, is ideal. How much better this whole arrangement is than the recent proposal to have a library for business people in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

No less admirable than the gift itself is the spirit which prompted it. Mr. Kirstein says simply that Boston has been very good to him and that he wishes to show his appreciation in this library, which will be a memorial to his father. Here is an example of fine citizenship: the kind which the late James J. Storrow used to urge and to illustrate, and which Mrs. Storrow still embodies. Those millions who glowed at Mr. Hoover's remarks about the abolition of poverty will find a new theme in the erection of a memorial structure, devoted to education, on the site of a dingy, barred-window old police station.

Boston Herald, Dec. 22/28

Louis E. Kirstein to Give City \$150,000 Library Building

Structure to Be Erected
On Present Site of Old
Police Station No. 2

Will Give \$150,000
Library to Boston

GIFT IN MEMORY OF DONOR'S FATHER

Mayor Nichols announced last night that he had accepted the offer of Louis E. Kirstein to erect a branch library for business men and women on the site of old police station 2 at City Hall avenue and Williams Court in the rear of City Hall.

The site for the new structure, which will be three and one-half stories in height and erected at a cost of approximately \$150,000, was decided on by the mayor, together with the library trustees and Mr. Kirstein.

The mayor will present to the city council at its next meeting an order, appropriate for the immediate start of the new building donated by Mr. Kirstein. The need of such a library has long been felt and the mayor expressed satisfaction at the generosity of Mr. Kirstein.



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

IN MEMORY OF FATHER

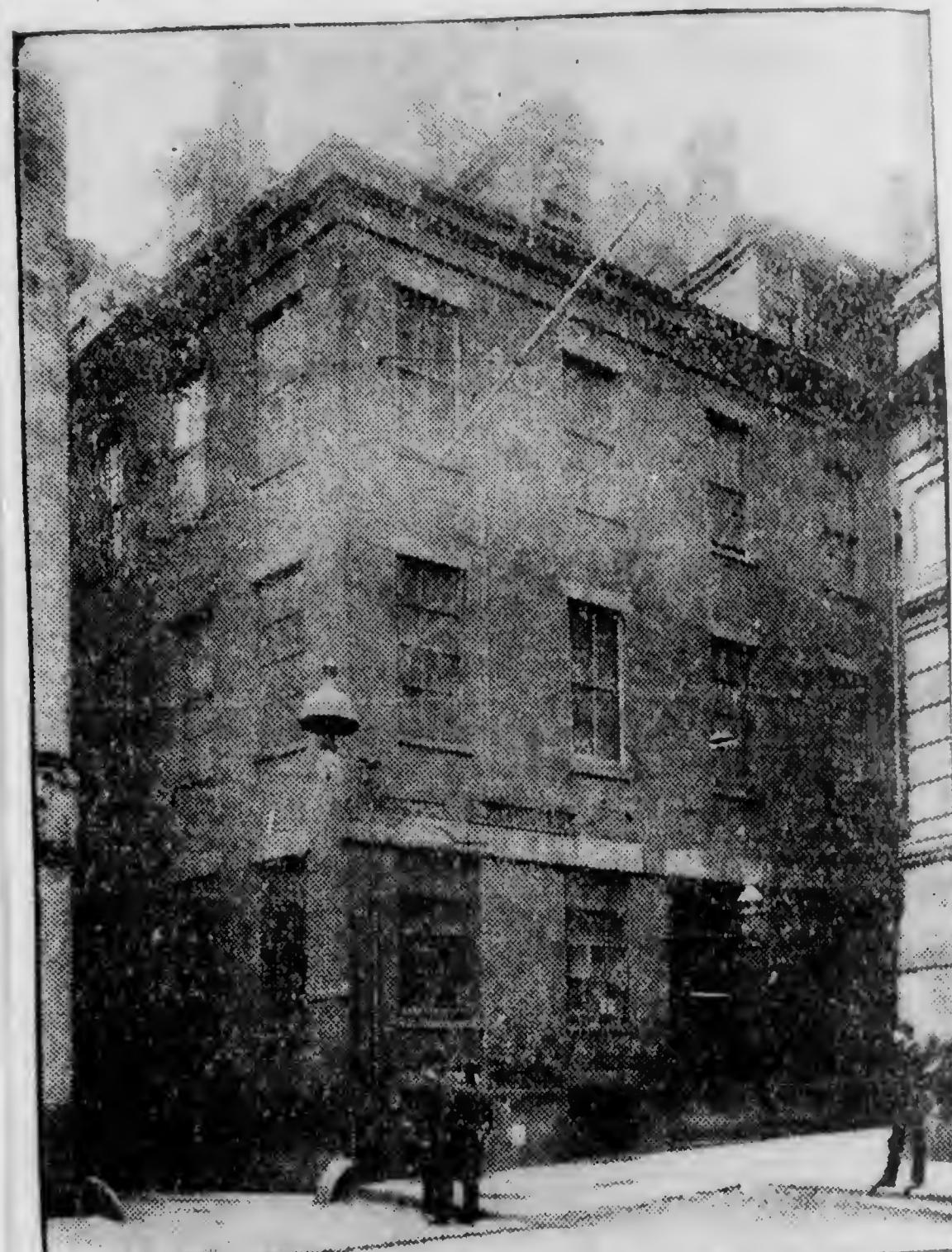
The library will be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in memory of Mr. Kirstein's father, who was a merchant in the city of Rochester and who transacted business in this city. The late Mr. Kirstein always had a warm affection for Boston and her people. It is the wish of Mr. Kirstein

that the library shall be carried on primarily for the service of people active in the business and commercial life of the city.

Louis E. Kirstein came to Boston in

1894 and has risen to prominence as a

TO GIVE PLACE TO \$150,000 LIBRARY



Three and one-half story structure, gift of Louis E. Kirstein, will be erected where this old landmark, Police Station, No. 2 stands at City Hall Avenue and Williams Court.

LOUIS KIRSTEIN TO GIVE BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY

(Continued from Page One)

1894 and has risen to prominence as a leading retail merchant in the firm of the William Filene Sons Company. For several years he has served as a member of the board of public library trustees and has taken a keen interest in the library situation of this city.

The selection of old station 2 as the site for the new structure, answers the perennial problem of what to do with the old building. It has been the butt of censure of the finance commission yearly and no administration has seemed to have any luck with it. A "For Sale" sign on the City Hall avenue end of the building has been there so long that it has become almost obliterated by the elements.

THE MAYOR'S LETTER

Following is the letter of acceptance and acknowledgment to Mr. Kirstein from Mayor Nichols:

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein,

506 Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Kirstein:

Permit me as mayor of the city of Boston to extend to you this acknowledgment of my thanks for your splendid gift to the city.

It is an occasion not only of official recognition, but also one of personal gratification and is a further evidence of your devoted interest in our great city.

The library which you so generously offer the city of Boston to be erected on the site of former police station 2 in City Hall Avenue and Court square will stand for all time as a tribute to your long list of public contributions.

During our conversations regarding your gift you made reference to the affection felt by your father, the late Edward Kirstein, for the people and for the city of Boston and desired that the gift should be in honor of his memory. It seems to me, therefore, that the library should be called the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

Please accept this expression of my sincere thanks and with it the assurance that the city of Boston, which has the honor to have so distinguished a citizen as yourself, is proud to receive your gift.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed)
MALCOLM E. NICHOLS, Mayor.
Dec. 21, 1928.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1928

BOSTON ACCEPTS KIRSTEIN LIBRARY

Old Police Station Site
Chosen for Building

Planned for Service of Business
Men of the City

The trustees of the Public Library, according to announcement made by Mayor Nichols last night, have accepted the offer of Louis E. Kirstein, a Boston business man, to build a branch library for the business men of the city.

The library will be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, in memory of Mr. Kirstein's father, who was a merchant in Rochester transacted a great deal of business in Boston and had a warm affection for Boston and her people.

Louis E. Kirstein came to Boston in 1894 and has risen to prominence as a leading retail merchant in the firm of the William Filene's Sons Company. For several years he has been a member of the board of Public Library trustees.

The Mayor, the library trustees and Mr. Kirstein have been in conference upon the site of the library and have decided upon the use of the old Police Station 2 property in City Hall av and Court sq as most convenient and desirable.

It is the wish of Mr. Kirstein that the library shall be carried on primarily for the service of people active in the business and commercial life of the city.

Cost in Vicinity of \$150,000

The Mayor will present to the City Council at its next meeting an order to provide for an immediate start on the new building. The building will be three and one-half stories in height. The exact cost cannot be stated accurately, but is estimated in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The need of such a library has long been felt and the Mayor expressed deep satisfaction at the thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. Kirstein.

Following is a letter written by the Mayor to Mr. Kirstein in grateful acknowledgment:

"Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, 506 Commonwealth av., Boston.

"Dear Mr. Kirstein—Permit me, as Mayor of the City of Boston, to extend to you this acknowledgment of my thanks for your splendid gift to the city.

"It is an occasion not only of official recognition, but also one of personal gratification and is a further evidence of your devoted interest in our great city.

"The library which you so generously offer the City of Boston to be erected on the site of former Police Station No. 2 in City Hall av and Court sq will stand for all time as a tribute to your long list of public contributions.

In Memory of Edward Kirstein

"During our conversations regarding your gift you made reference to the affection felt by your father, the late Edward Kirstein, for the people and for the city of Boston and desired that the gift should be in honor of his memory. It seems to me, therefore, that the library should be called the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

"Please accept this expression of my sincere thanks and with it the assurance that the city of Boston, which has the honor to have so distinguished a citizen as yourself, is proud to receive your gift.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
"Malcolm E. Nichols,
"Dec 21, 1928." Mayor."

14 Dec. 22, 1928.

The Boston Post

HUB TO GET LIBRARY AS MEMORIAL

Kirstein Gift in Honor
of Father, Mayor
Announces

BUILDING TO COST
ABOUT \$150,000

Will Be Erected on
Site of Old Police
Station 2

The gift of a memorial library building in the downtown business district, on the site of old police station 2, at a cost of approximately \$150,000, to be borne by Louis E. Kirstein, eminent Boston merchant and public library trustee for the past 10 years, was announced last night by Mayor Nichols.

The structure, three and a half stories high, will be erected at the corner of City Hall Avenue and Williams Court, at the rear of City Hall, and it will be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in tribute to Mr. Kirstein's father, who was long prominent in the business life of Boston and Rochester, before the son achieved prominence as a leading retail merchant in the firm of the William Filene Sons Company.

The proposed site was selected as the most convenient and desirable spot in the city, following conferences by Mr. Kirstein with the other library trustees and the Mayor, for the donor explained that it was his wish that the library be maintained primarily for the service of the people who are active in the business and commercial life of the city.

Approved by Library Trustees

The plan has been approved by the board of library trustees and by Mayor Nichols, who announced last night that he will present to the City Council at its next meeting on Thursday an order which will permit an immediate start to be made towards the construction of the new building given by Mr. Kirstein. While it is estimated that the memorial building will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000, the Mayor explained that the exact cost cannot be accurately stated at this time.

"The need of such a library has long been felt," said the Mayor last night, expressing his "deep satisfaction at the thoughtfulness of Mr. Kirstein."

Mayor's Letter to Kirstein

The Mayor's letter of acknowledgment to Mr. Kirstein follows:

"Mr. Louis E. Kirstein,
506 Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

"Dear Mr. Kirstein,

"Permit me as Mayor of the city of Boston to extend to you this acknowledgment of my thanks for your splendid gift to the city.

"It is an occasion not only of official recognition, but also one of personal gratification and is a further evidence of your devoted interest in our great city.

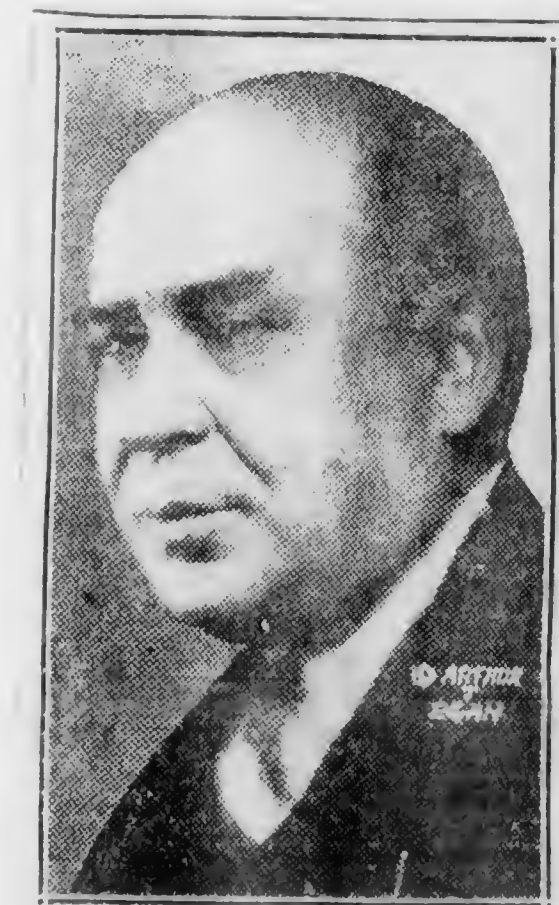
"The library which you so generously offer the city of Boston to be erected on the site of former Police Station 2 in City Hall Avenue and Court square will stand for all time as a tribute to your long list of public contributions.

"During our conversations regarding your gift you made reference to the affection felt by your father, the late Edward Kirstein, for the people and for the city of Boston and desired that the gift should be in honor of his memory. It seems to me, therefore, that the library should be called the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

"Please accept this expression of my sincere thanks and with it the assurance that the city of Boston, which has the honor to have so distinguished a citizen as yourself, is proud to receive your gift.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) MALCOLM E. NICHOLS,
Mayor."



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Boston merchant, who has made Boston gift of memorial library in honor of his father.

14 * Dec 24, 1928

The Boston Post

NEEDS A BETTER SITE

Louis E. Kirstein's splendid gift of a branch library to the city, in memory of his father, is another instance of his understanding heart and his devotion to the best interests of Boston. Mr. Kirstein has been a generous giver to all good works and this library will serve as a monument to his love for the city.

This notable gift deserves a better setting than in a dark, inconspicuous corner of City Hall avenue. Unfortunately, too, City Hall avenue is infested with loafers and sidewalk speculators, very troublesome to the police and who might be a source of great annoyance to the library officials. It is a political centre but not a business center and this library is primarily for business men.

We ought to provide a more convenient and more imposing site for this thoughtful gift to the city.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, DEC 24, 1928

THE DOWNTOWN BRANCH

BOOKS and business seem far apart.

Other generations have taken it for granted that nobody could possibly have use for a library while actively engaged in commercial pursuits. However, a change has come as the scientific method has been extended into the field of business. Many of the larger establishments maintain more than a five-foot shelf and are constantly adding to the volumes which they call the library. There is a recurring need felt by men and women of affairs to consult books of reference in the course of a day's work.

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, in his generous appreciation of the downtown need, has made his handsome offer of a branch library building to be placed on the site of the old police station near the City Hall. This marks a new departure for the Boston Public Library, but it is one which promises great usefulness. If it is important to have branches in districts on the edges of the city, it is quite as important to have a library station in the commercial center. There can be no question that the use will confirm the wisdom of the gift.

There is every reason to believe that many of the workers in the downtown section will find in the building on City Hall a great convenience. It should be easier for most of them to draw and return books there than to make use of other branch buildings. At the beginning and at the end of the working day, as well as at the lunch hour, the new branch is likely to become witness to the appetite for books.

Dec 24, 1928

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Kirstein Gives Library to City in Memory of Father

Boston's first downtown library for business men and women is to be established on the site of former police station 2 in City Hall avenue.

Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene Sons Co., has made the gift to the city and to the public in general, and the new building will cost approximately \$150,000.

It will be named the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in memory of Mr. Kirstein's father, a merchant in Rochester, N. Y., who always held a warm affection for Boston and its people.

Mayor Nichols expressed satisfaction at the thoughtfulness of Mr. Kirstein, whom he thanked in a personal letter.

Dec 24, 1928

BOSTON GLOBE

ED PAYNE GIVES READING OF DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL

The Boston Public Library hall was crowded to capacity yesterday afternoon when Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, entertained with a reading of Dickens' Christmas Carol. The audience was most appreciative and generous in applause. More than 30 illustrations of the carol, collected in many lands, were shown during the reading. The pictures were by Jessie Wilcox Smith, S. Eytzinger Jr., C. E. Brock, John Leech and other artists, including pen and ink sketches by the lecturer, who is Ed Payne, a well-known cartoonist, originator of Billy the Boy Artist whose cartoons are well known to Globe readers.

Mr. Payne read the same version of the carols that Charles Dickens read in the old Tremont Temple on Christmas Eve, 1847.

Dec 24, 1928

Boston Herald

MGR. CONNOLLY HAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Ordained Half-Century Ago: Is Trustee of Public Library

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, yesterday observed the 50th anniversary of his ordination. In the morning, Mgr. Connolly offered a mass of thanksgiving, which was largely attended by parishioners. He received many messages of congratulation throughout the day.

Mgr. Connolly was born in Waltham, Dec. 2, 1853. He studied at Boston College and St. Charles Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained in Montreal by the late Bishop Fabre. He served at St. Mary's Church in Cambridge and St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury, before the present parish of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament was formed. He has been honored by the city authorities many times, including his appointment as a member of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Clipped from Philobiblon Nov 1928 - when specimen copy sent by the publisher

Alte Astronomie in Boston

Die Public Library in Boston besitzt eine der reichsten Sammlungen alter mathematischer und astronomischer Bücher. Der Kern der Sammlung sind die 2500 Bände, die *Nathaniel Bowditch* († 1838) während eines Menschenalters zusammengebracht hat. Seine Erben schenkten die Bücher 1858 der Public Library, wo sie reichlichen Zuwachs erhalten haben. Namentlich durch den Sohn, der 1889 die Summe von 42.000 RM schenkte, zu dem Zwecke, „alte astronomische und mathematische Drucke anzukaufen“. Heute hat die Bowditch Collection rund 9000 Bände. Während des Novembers sind davon 100 Rare

Astronomica ausgestellt. Darunter sind wirkliche Rara et Curiosa. So unter den letzteren *De mundi systemate*, Paris 1644, als neuentdecktes Werk des Aristarchos von Samos herausgegeben. Natürlich eine Fälschung! *Robertus*, Professor am Collège Royal, wollte seine eigenen Ansichten über die Erdbewegung dem alten Griechen unterschieben, dessen Hauptwerk überhaupt verschollen und bloß aus Zitaten bei Archimedes, Plinius und Plutarch bekannt ist. — Der *Almagest* des Ptolemäus, eines der wichtigsten Werke der antiken Himmelskunde, ist in den Ausgaben des Petrus Lichtenstein in Venedig, 1515, Giunta-Venedig 1528, Nürnberg 1550 und Basel 1551 vorhanden. — Ein kürzlich erworbener Sammelband enthält außer dem Algorithmus des Johann Schöner, Nürnberg, 1534, noch die frühesten Drucke der arabischen Astronomen *Albateginus* und *Alfraganus*. — Eines der schönsten venezianischen Holzschnittbücher ist die *Sphaera mundi* des Sacrobosco, ein Druck des Octavianus Scotus von 1490. Das Frontispiz stellt die Dame Astronomia auf dem Thron dar, ihr zur Seite die unbekleidete Muse Urania und den griechischen Ptolemäus mit Zipfelmütze und Almagest. Ein entzückend naives Bild! Eine ganze Reihe anderer Drucke aus Venedig, Paris und Ingolstadt sind ebenfalls vorhanden. — Zu den seltenen Büchern zählen auch die Werke des Dänen *Tycho Brahe*, so seine *Astronomia instaurata*, die teils in Uraniburg, teils in Prag entstand und sich größtenteils mit der *Nova Stella* befaßt, dem neuen Stern, der so plötzlich in der Cassiopeia 1572 auftauchte und die ganze damalige Welt revolutionierte. — Ziemlich selten sind auch die verschiedenen Erstausgaben des *Galilei*. Die Public Library hat die meisten und erst vor kurzem die drei Briefe Galilei's an den Ingolstädter Christoph Scheiner erworben, deren Gegenstand die Sonnenflecken und die Form des Saturn sind. Der sogenannte Ring ist aber erst 1655 entdeckt worden. — Mit den frühesten Drucken von *Gassendi*, *Hewel's* Fixstern-Katalog, *Huygens'* Werken und *Newton's Principia* schließt die Folge der in Boston ausgestellten Bücher.

Boston Evening Transcript

Dec. 24 - 1928

Yuletide Song Will Echo on Beacon Hill

Groups of Carol Singers Will Tour the District This Evening

Aglow with Candles

Churches Plan Elaborate Services—Midnight Mass in the Cathedral of Holy Cross

At dusk the candles again will glow in the windows of Beacon Hill and from all parts of the city and its suburbs will begin the pilgrimage up steep streets to witness or to take part in the waltz which have given Christmas Eve in Boston a name across the country. Following a custom which had its origin about 1890 with Rev. Alfred D. K. Shurtleff, who placed lighted candles in the windows of his parents' house at 9 West Cedar street, windows will gleam from street floor to roof tonight in the open-house celebration which is one of the most picturesque of the holiday.

Bands of carollers will tour the hilly streets singing age-old verses of the Nativity. In this number will be the group which goes out each year with Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

A larger group will be that of the Ford Hall Folks Singing Society—some two hundred men and women in costume, rallying around the leader's lantern, and led in the carols by the musical director, Russell A. Cook.

Two bands of English hand-bell ringers will play the old carols on bells cast in England. One group will be led by Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff and will include Mrs. Shurtleff, Hester and Richard H. Hoeking and Sarah, William and John Shurtleff. The other party, led by Elizabeth Shurtleff, will consist of Barbara Bassett, Babette Morrison and Jane Baneroff. The first group will end their tour at the Community Church, 6 Byron street, about 8.30.

The West End Branch Library in Cambridge street will be one of the chief centers of the Christmas spirit. Visitors will find two illuminated Christmas trees in the yard of the library, and the inside of the building will be aglow with Christmas decorations. Both trees and other decorations are gifts of the Junior League, which has supplied Christmas greens and other decorations for all the thirty-one branches of the Boston library system.

Ten will be served from Russian samovars by Dr. Elizabeth Samoylenko, Mrs. Harrison Chalmson (formerly Miss Reva Warhoff of the staff), Mrs. Joseph White and her daughter, Miss Mildred White, an assistant at the West End branch, who has recently returned from Russia. All will appear in costume. From 8 to 8.45 the children choir of St. Joseph's Church, in which eleven nationalities are represented, will sing carols from the gallery of the library. At 8.45 their place will be taken by Dr. Richard C. Cabot and his group of singers.

Dr. Cabot's group, numbering between eighty and a hundred voices of both sexes, will tour on Beacon Hill. The route starts at 7.45 from the Bulfinch Building of the Massachusetts General Hospital, whence the carollers will go to sing in front of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. This year the next stop will be at the West End branch of the Library, after which the party will move up Beacon Hill, making stops at Louisburg square and other spots, finishing at the Women's Republican Club house, Beacon street.

Trinity Church will have a Christmas eve festival this afternoon and evening. There will be the Procession of Lights with the offering of gifts tomorrow; lanterns and lights are to be carried in the procession, symbolizing the "putting on of the armor of light." The Order of the Fleur de Lis will sing the ancient French carol "Here a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella," the Order of St. Galatad will sing "God Rest Ye, Merry Gentlemen," the primary department will sing Martin Luther's hymn, "Away in a Manger," and Thomas Howell will sing, "O Holy Night." Adam. The offerings at The Manger will be sent to the Trinity Home for the Aged and to St. Andrew's Mission, Grand Bazaar, Liberia.

Midnight mass in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross will be celebrated by Cardinal O'Connell, assisted by Rev. George P. O'Connor, director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau, and Rev. Harry M. O'Connor of the cathedral. The music will be by the boys' sanctuary choir. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Richard J. Cushing.

The celebrant of the solemn mass at 10 o'clock tomorrow will be Rev. George P. O'Connor. Rev. William A. Diney and Rev. William P. Barry will be the deacons of honor to the cardinal. The sermon will be preached by Rev. William B. Foley.

Clipped from Philobiblon Nov 1928 - when specimen copy sent by the publisher

Bibliographie der Kostüm-Literatur

Die Public Library in Boston gab soeben eine 48-seitige Bibliographie von Walter Rowlands über Kostümliteratur heraus, die sich durch eine sehr übersichtliche Gliederung nach Ländern und Orten auszeichnet.

Dürer in Boston

Die Public Library veranstaltete während der Sommermonate eine Ausstellung von Holzschnitten und Stichen Albrecht Dürers, hauptsächlich aus den reichen Beständen des Fogg Museums im benachbarten Cambridge. Die No. 5 des Organs der Bibliothek *More Books* enthält eine recht ausführliche Biographie Dürers von Zoltán Haraszti.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1929

House Beautiful Plans

Prize winning plans and runnereups in the recent nationwide annual competition conducted by the Boston published magazine, "House Beautiful," are now being shown in the exhibition room of the fine arts department of the Public Library in Copley square. The exhibition includes the two successful plans of the contest.

The Publishers' Weekly

Dec 15-1928

"Pilgrim's Progress's" American First Edition

JOHN BROWN in his great biography of Bunyan, published in 1885, mentioned that a copy of the first American edition of "Pilgrim's Progress" was once in the possession of George Brinley of Hartford, Conn.

During his visit to America in 1882 the biographer called on the librarian of the Wilkinson Library at Hartford, in whose care the Brinley library had been entrusted after the collector's death, but the copy of the first American edition of "Pilgrim's Progress" could not be found, nor was it included in the sale of the Brinley library when other Bunyan items were sold in 1886. The volume in the Boston Public Library is thus regarded as the only extant copy of the first American edition of the first part. The library acquired this copy from a London dealer in 1903 from the income of the Charlotte Harris fund.

Learn To Use Your Library And Read With A Purpose

By CHARLES F. D. BELDEN
Director of Boston Public Library

(Written especially for Boston Young Men's News)

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S NEWS

December 20, 1928

READING WITH A PURPOSE

Charles Belden, of the Boston Public Library, has written an article on "Reading with A Purpose" especially for the readers of *Boston Young Men's News*. This article appears on page two of this issue. Be certain to get your *News* next week for the special picture issue with photos of the presidents of the clubs and the program for New Year's Open House. Because of the space required for the photos, no special editorials or articles will appear in next week's issue.

It is the considered opinion of librarians that people are reading more today than at any other time in our history. This reading includes all printed matter both within and without the walls of a library. Much of the matter read must, in the nature of things, be considered worthless, but it is an interesting and encouraging fact that the librarians report the ever-growing demand for the better and more substantial books.

The modern public library is becoming more and more an active factor in keeping alert, open, and well-informed the minds of all those who have ceased their formal education. No one institution provides so widely for the intellectual needs of every member of the community. It provides means of recreation, inspiration and education in the broadest sense. The library is all things to all men, and its possession in freely available form of the best thought of all times, on all possible subjects, gives it, perhaps, a wider potentiality of human helpfulness than any other agency hitherto conceived.

But "What shall I read?" The library in answer to this question offers many aids through its catalogues and bibliographies, and recently the American Library Association, the national association of librarians, has issued a series of Reading with A Purpose Courses. Each of these courses is on a specific subject. Each contains an introduction of twenty or thirty pages and comments on half a dozen readable books arranged for consecutive reading. Each deals with some aspect of science, history, literature, the social sciences, psychology, philosophy, or the fine arts. Among the authors are included some of the most distinguished specialists in America. These courses are written, not for the scholar but for the average man. The courses and the books recommended may be borrowed from local libraries. Many libraries also sell the courses at nominal prices. Nearly 15,000 of these pamphlets on various subjects have been sold at cost at the Boston Public Library. If you are not acquainted with them, they are worth finding out about.

In many of the public libraries of the country, the Boston Public Library included, may be found a Readers' Adviser, whose business it is to advise and help the reader to avoid the book that should have been read a decade ago as well as the book that the reader will not be ready for until another ten years has passed. The Adviser will help to discover your interests and find for you the book just a bit ahead of the place where you stand today. It is not a question of how much you read but what you read. How much you retain is of importance; how much has become a part of your life. Does your reading broaden and deepen your experience? Does it recall past experiences? If you have not already a definite purpose in reading, why not consult a Readers' Adviser?

Kipling has truly said that "if a man brings a good mind to what he reads, he may become, as it were, the spiritual descendant to some extent of great men."

The following points about a public library are worth remembering:—

- It is a publicly owned cooperative institution which lends books free of charge, to everybody.
- It is staffed by people who know books, whose business it is to help people get what they want from books, and who are never so happy as when a man or woman comes direct to them with reading and study problems.
- It is an increasingly important factor in the educational system of every city—"a storehouse of the tools of education."
- It is a bureau of information with something in it about everything. It has something for every member of the family.
- It can help a man to do his work better, and may qualify him to earn more.
- It has in it many a book that, as Lincoln says, "lightens and sweetens toil"—many a book that it will rest a worker to read and at the public library a good book costs nothing.

Are you a card holder in your public library?

Book Marks Ranging from \$100 Bills to Sliced Bacon Found at Library



Boston Institution Constantly Seeking Owners of
Valuable Felt Hats, Sandwiches, Mellow Cheeses,
Spectacles and Burning Love Letters

Miss Mary McDonough, left, at work on the lost and found catalogue at the Public Library; Misses Mary Santino and Mary M. Burke, right, filing "lost and found" articles.

You wouldn't believe that a book-lover would use a slice of bacon as a book mark and return the borrowed volume to the Boston Public Library with the forgotten slice still between the pages, there finally to be discovered by a library employee. But that happened.

THREE FORGET HATS

Or that a man would walk out of the library building leaving a perfectly good felt hat behind. Three men have done that this year! The hats are at the library to prove it—one a \$10 felt.

Or that two days after her lapse of memory a lady would return for a package of her favorite brand of cheese which she forgot and express strong indignation to discover that the library authorities had felt it best for the sanitation of the building that it be thrown out! It's true.

Or that it would be necessary to requisition a substantial section of the library ice box for storage of light and "heavy" lunches, including sandwiches, pieces of pie, oranges, apples and bananas forgotten by absent-minded frequenters of the reading rooms of the library. Nearly every day "lost food" has to be stored in the ice box. If unclaimed, it is sent to the garbage can.

A large special locker maintained on the second floor of the library building is sometimes overflowing with a thousand and one commonplace and also novel articles that negligent readers and other frequenters of the building have left behind.

Scores of pairs of spectacles and reading glasses, wearing apparel, such as rubbers, raincoats and hats—mostly men's—umbrellas, purses, briefcases, and one attached to the article. At the end of a year there is a grand clearing out: things of value are handed to the finders; other articles are thrown away. Then the collection is begun again. Money that has no claimant goes to the city. Books that are not library books are catalogued and put into use after the required lapse of time.

Not infrequently some embarrassment arises. Recently a woman who omitted to take away a package of corn beef sandwiches returned three days later and was much piqued to learn upon inquiry that the sliced meat and bread had been condemned.

An oil painting carefully wrapped, a woman's well worn smock, hundreds of "home made" photographs from the bathing beauty type to "my boy friend" specimens, and love letters galore have been discovered between the pages of returned volumes.

ALL MANNER OF ARTICLES

All manner of articles are discovered in the pages of books examined by Miss Mary McDonough, head of the lost and found division of the issue department. Sometimes valuables bob up.

Recently a purse with \$132 inside was brought to Miss Mary C. Sheridan, first assistant of the issue department. Later a woman appeared inquiring for a purse that "had been stolen while she was in the building." It finally developed, however, that the purse had been carelessly left lying close to the drinking fountain on the first floor and had been discovered there by the library police officer.

A single \$100 bill was found in a returned book, evidently having been placed there for use as a book mark. The owner failed to call for it. Hairpins and coins, such as 50-cent pieces, also appear to make good book marks,

as these frequently are found in returned books.

Nowadays when a library book is checked in as returned at the second floor delivery room its ultimate filing involves its examination for possible forgotten book marks. All articles of value and money, if unclaimed, go to the finder at the end of a year.

A half a barrel of gloves, many of them single, and articles of wearing apparel deemed best destroyed are ultimately ordered thrown into the ash can if they continue unclaimed for. Library authorities declare that many "lost articles" are asked for that are never discovered. The policemen at the library recently had under suspicion a man who was believed to augment his wardrobe by carrying away an overcoat now and then, when opportunity offered. After three coats, all of them valuable, had been inquired for, an investigation cornered the suspected thief.

BABIES ARE PROBLEM

Miss Mary Santino, general assistant and time tray clerk, and Miss Mary M. Burke, receiving clerk, who care for the flood of forgotten articles, would have had a small girl in their lost-and-found collection recently had not the library employees who discovered the small person screaming in the corridors, finally located the mother.

Many babies have been left in their carriages on the front steps of the library while the mothers were reading inside, but in every case thus far, Miss Sheridan says, the mothers eventually have been located and sent down to suppress the uproar of their charges.

Each found article is identified by two slips, duplicates, one for the records and one attached to the article. At the end of a year there is a grand clearing out: things of value are handed to the finders; other articles are thrown away. Then the collection is begun again. Money that has no claimant goes to the city. Books that are not library books are catalogued and put into use after the required lapse of time.

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE

PROMINENT MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST GIVES \$150,000 LIBRARY BUILDING TO BOSTON

Louis E. Kirstein Presents Gift for a Downtown Branch Library in Memory of His Father

By the generosity of Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, prominent Boston merchant and philanthropist, the city will soon have a business men's library. Mr. Kirstein has given the sum of \$150,000 to the city of Boston to erect a branch library for business men and women, according to an announcement made by Mayor Nichols.

The Mayor has accepted Mr. Kirstein's offer to erect and furnish a branch library of the Boston Public Library system on the site of the old police station, No. 2, at City Hall avenue and Williams Court. It is estimated that the library—a three-story building with a basement—will cost about \$150,000.

In Memory of Father

The library will be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in memory of Mr. Kirstein's father, who was a merchant in the city of Rochester and who transacted business in this city. The late Mr. Kirstein always had a warm affection for Boston and her people. Mr. Kirstein explained that the reason for naming the library after his father, a Rochester, N. Y., business man, lay in the fact that his father had always had a love for Boston. He came here yearly for business reasons and used to stay at the old Sherman House in Pie Alley. His son stayed there with him and it was because of his father's Boston associations that the son made Boston his home in 1894.

According to officials at the Boston Public Library, this is the first time that the city will actually have a branch library devoted mainly to the wants of business men and business women, although the idea for such an institution was mentioned as early as John F. Fitzgerald's regime. Two floors of the building will be given over to business books and the other two floors (one floor being the basement) will be stocked with the usual books in a branch library.

Mr. Kirstein believes, and library officials agree, that there are in the various libraries of the city many books on business which may be transferred to the Kirstein library. It is expected that there will be between 15,000 to 20,000 books in the stacks. In the event that the library system is unable to supply a sufficient number, Mr. Kirstein, from his offices in William Filene's Sons Company, said that he would personally add more.



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN
Mayor Nichols' Letter

Mayor Nichols' letter, accepting the gift, to Mr. Kirstein follows: "Dear Mr. Kirstein:

"Permit me as Mayor of the city of Boston to extend to you this acknowledgment of my thanks for your splendid gift to the city. "It is an occasion not only of official recognition, but also one of personal gratification and is a further evidence of your devoted interest in our great city.

"The library which you so generously offer to the city of Boston to be erected on the site of former police station 2 in City Hall avenue and Court square will stand for all time as a tribute to your long list of public contributions.

"During our conversations regarding your gift you made reference to the affection felt by your father, the late Edward Kirstein, for the people and for the city of Boston and desired that the gift should be in honor of his memory. It seems to me, therefore, that the library should be called the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

"Please accept this expression of my sincere thanks and with it the assurance that the city of Boston, which has the honor to have so distinguished a citizen as yourself, is proud to receive your gift."

The Boston Herald, commenting on the gift of Mr. Kirstein, said in part: "The gift of a downtown library branch by Mr. Louis E. Kirstein to Boston is the greatest benefaction but one in the history of the Public Library. That part of the late J. H. Benton's gift which is now accumulating amounted to a million dollars, but has not yet become effective.

"No less admirable than the gift itself is the spirit which prompted it. Mr. Kirstein says simply that Boston has been very good to him and that he wishes to show his appreciation in this library, which will be a memorial to his father."

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL.

Monday, December 31, 1928.
Regular meeting of the City Council, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, at 2 p. m. President GREEN in the chair and all the members present. President GREEN called Court Room to the chair.

LIBRARY BUILDING GIFT OF LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN.

The following was received:
City of Boston,
Office of the Mayor, December 28, 1928.
To the Honorable the City Council,
Gentlemen:—Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, has very generously agreed to make a gift to the Trustees of the Public Library of a new three-story building, fully equipped for library purposes, except for books, and in which building shall be established a branch library. He is desirous that this branch library be used as a branch for commercial and business men and that it be located in the business center of the city. Mr. Kirstein has agreed with the city, by an agreement, which I am forwarding herewith, to make a gift of such a building situated on the site of the old Police Station No. 2, which is no longer needed for public purposes, and after such advance and the erection of the proposed new library building, he will give a deed free and clear of all encumbrances and expenses to the Library Trustees. This gift he is making in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein, who had a very warm affection for this city, and Mr. Louis E. Kirstein accordingly suggests that the building be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library Building. I am transmitting for your approval and ratification, together with the executed contract and deed, herewith, and in the event you deem it proper, a honorable body will permit the construction of this splendid gift.

Respectfully submitted,
Louis E. Kirstein, Mayor.

City of Boston,
In City Council,
Whereas, The Public Commissioner of the City of Boston has notified the Mayor and the City Council of Boston that the land and building located on City Hall avenue and formerly used and occupied by the Police Department as Police Station No. 2 are no longer needed for public purposes, and

Whereas, Louis E. Kirstein of Boston has agreed with the City of Boston in an agreement, and to the Law Department of the city, to purchase said land and building for a commercial and to build thereon at his own expense a new three and a half story building fully equipped for library purposes, except for books, and building shall be used as a branch library of the city, and which shall be known as the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library Building; and

Whereas, After the completion of said building the said Louis E. Kirstein has in said agreement provided and agreed to deliver to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston a deed of the city to said land and building, and to conduct the same as a branch library of the city;

Therefore, be it Ordered, That the Mayor be, and he is, authorized to execute and in behalf of the city to sell to said Louis E. Kirstein, upon the terms stated in the said agreement made by and between the said Louis E. Kirstein and the City of Boston, all the rights, title and interest in and to the land and building located on City Hall avenue and formerly used by the Police Department as Police Station No. 2, for the sum of one dollar and to cause said deed to be delivered to the said Louis E. Kirstein in form satisfactory to the Law Department, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929

Lecture at Public Library on the Pacific Northwest

"The Pacific Northwest" is the title of an illustrated lecture which the Boston Public Library announces for Monday evening, Jan. 7, at eight o'clock. The lecture is to be given by Dr. Charles A. Payne through the courtesy of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929

From These Times Seeking and Finding

The South Mountain Quartet Contrasts Hindemith With Bax

WE ARE as God made us and as the time in which He sets us—truisms made manifest once more at the chamber-concert of the South Mountain Quartet in the Public Library last evening. Mrs. Coolidge fosters the four, who are Messrs. Kroll, Krutner, Held, Wilcke; while on program-leaves they still hail from Pittsfield as though her Berkshire Festivals were not things of the past. They played, first, an early quartet of Haydn—in D major, Number Four of Opus Twenty; played it exceedingly dryly and dutifully. To the last thirty-second note they set forth the contents of the four movements. The attentive ear missed nothing. The variations of the slow division, the cross-accent of the brief Minuet, the turns of the final Rondo, were as clear—and as hard—as the light of an autumn day. The gentlemen from Pittsfield etched the Quartet upon the perceptions of their hearers; but in their playing was scarcely a trace of warmth, ease, bonhomie. It was Haydn—with Haydn left out; the exact discharge of an obligation toward a classic.

Hindemith's first Quartet in F minor—what stir it once made in that same Pittsfield—Bax's in G major, were the other numbers. The German seemed with the eager devices, the restless moods, the vigors for the vigors' sake of a young composer making his way into the chamber-music of this day. The Englishman, according to his habit, chose songful matter; through it released romantic moods; in the handling was free and modern. The South Mountain Quartet played both pieces com amore. Their tone was keen, plastic and full of character. Through the four understanding and sympathy went quick and prompting. From the gravities of the beginning to the Tango of the end, they kept Hindemith's Quartet in vivid motion. When Bax writes in the semblance of folk-tune, as in his first movement and his finale, they were at one with him. In the middle division, they missed none of the suggestion of old and twilight legend which is his tone-poetry. In a word give the South Mountain Quartet music of its own time, however various, and it penetrates vitalizes and projects it.

The prolific Hindemith pays the penalty of his abundance. From him, for the conductors or for the purveyors of chamber-music, there is always a new piece in the offing. By an effort of will must a conductor return to his first Concerto for Orchestra as Mr. Koussevitzky did last October, or the four from Pittsfield hark back, as they now did, to his first Quartet for Strings. There is everything in it, the listener is half-ready to say, when he hears it retrospectively. Throughout goes the fertile and rhythmic Hindemith ever ready with the next thing, ever able to give it animated motion. Through the first movement he might be continuing the ancient and honorable courses of German chamber-music. He consents to its forms; agrees

to its gravities and restraints; makes self rarely—here by some hard restless stroke, there by innate rhythmic vitality. In the variations of the second movement he is well within the German romantic tradition; only in the queer slow march does the impulse come to him out of his own time and temperament.

The Finale is the most Hindemithian of the three. The whirl and bite of the beginning anticipates his later work; a little further and he is working at his fugato in dry, spry mastery of an orthodox form; the suggestion of the old sentiment finding the new, timely, phrase, loudest and longest of the evening, from a miscellaneous audience. Railing is useless. There is that in Hindemith—possibly it is his terse vigor and rhythmic drive—to which audiences in America, time the present, quickly respond. And they can be chilly enough to many a modernist.

Mr. Appel, writing his informing program-notes, cited Bax as "the last of the romantic composers?" But will there ever be a last? Is not the romantic nature, especially when it sets to creation in the arts. The eighteenth century fondly believed that it was overpast in letters; shut Shakespeare in London, for the Roman de la Rose. And lo! along came the romantic rebirth of the first half of the nineteenth century. We of the twentieth are more cautious. We agree that the writing of romantic music has, for the while, gone out of fashion. Yet who dares say it will never return?

Meanwhile, let Bax, as Mr. Appel would have it, be its solitary exemplar and by no means go unheard. Prolific and sometimes tenuous in his tone-poems, he is pithy in this Quartet for Strings. Unaffectedly and at ease he can write a crisp, changeful first movement in the manner of folk-balladry—the knitters singing in the sun, by him heard, remembered, imagined, transmuted. He can write again a slow movement upon which harmonic mists descend; through them sound mourning voices; while once and again dissonance rifts the veil. Then on to a Finale that seems folk-dances whipped into the orthodox Rondo with the four instruments for lashes. Even with Hindemith half an hour away, a Romantic has something to say for himself.

H. T. P.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1929

PATRONS of the Boston Public Library who have gazed on the disfiguring scaffolding around the Abbey murals in the delivery room, for the past two weeks, and explained its presence to themselves as "house-cleaning" were right in their conjecture, but the explanation goes beyond the mere cleansing of the famous canvases of the quest and achievement of the Holy Grail.

Had these readers and borrowers of books remained long after closing hours, through the nights, they would have witnessed a lone craftsman at work photographing such panels as had been cleaned, in a blaze of light which probably for the first time permitted one to see the Glailand story in its true colors. Purchasers of prints will be interested to know that some seven months hence they will be able to obtain prints of the pictures in colors which reproduce exactly the lights and shades which Edwin Austin Abbey, R. A., placed on the walls. The deep, rich tones and faintest glazes of color he used to capture the mystery and the religious sweep of the Glailand story of the knight who sought the Grail.

The photographer is Arthur Jaffe of Vienna, color artist and photographic expert, who is doing similar work in making color reproductions of forty-eight Cologne tapestries, pottery, textiles and pictures in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. He is the head of the color printing house of Max Jaffe, known for its color prints here and abroad, and is making his fourth visit in this country.

Necessary to Clean Murals

The commission to photograph and reproduce the paintings came through Mrs. Abbey, and this is the first time

the intricate technical process of color reproduction has been used. A hitch in arrangements came when it was discovered that the murals were so coated with grime that it would be impossible to photograph them. The coat of dust and dirt falsified the colors and balked the delicate registration which is captured in the color screen. The Museum of Fine Arts was consulted and H. A. Thompson of the museum staff, authority on the restoration and preservation of old paintings, was placed in charge of the complex delicate task of cleansing the walls.

As is the case of any city walls exposed to outside air, it was inevitable that the paintings should accumulate a coating of soot and city smoke. This has been depositing on the murals for twenty-five years. Then it was discovered that the Abbey paintings had not been protected with a coating of varnish and that the comparatively porous surface had readily absorbed the deposit of dirt.

This deposit of course had practically changed the appearance of the pictures in the passing years, causing both a variation of values in lights and darks and a variation in the colors themselves. The effect of the soot was to see reflect or absorb light that it darkened the lights and flattened the darks of the pictures and gave a grayish neutrality. The rich colors used by Abbey were dimmed. The white robes of the angels, for example, became sooty gray. The blacks and the dark colors lost their depth and texture and also approached sooty gray. Altogether, the murals, as Bostonians and visitors were aware, in the uncertainty and complained of lighting of the room, had neither relief, depth nor value. In fact, older employees of the library may be seen gazing at the murals now. Without prompting, they volunteer the information that it is the first time they really have seen what Abbey painted.

Miracle of Chemical Research

Cleaning the walls was no simple task. Mr. Thompson, in taking charge of the work, discovered that the panels represented not only a change in methods by the artist over his working period of eleven years, but that he had changed materials. The cleansing process, therefore, became extremely varied and a delicate operation to reproduce the originals. It was found, however, that there had been no deterioration and the finished result today stands as a miracle of chemical research performed by the museum's representative. Bostonians noting this change which visitors fail to appreciate, have reopened the question which ago evoked much discussion a few years ago—whether artificial lighting could not be so worked out that the paintings might be seen, yet without detracting from the dim light which adds to the mystical mood of the series.

Mr. Jaffe, for his purposes, lights the panels with 5000 candle power photographic lamps placed on wooden towers on another tower stands his huge camera equipped with a Zeiss-Tessar lens of 35-in focal length and bellows 24 inches square and 70 inches long. At the base of the panel he is photographing is a small panel of the spectrum, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, to guide him in the separation of his colors. Extreme care has to be taken in the photographing of the panels and the greatest delicacy of adjustment is required to bring out the plates which at the end of the long process will result in prints which will register the finest variation in color and exactly reproduce the originals.

While Raymond and Hissling, Inc., of New York, will publish the series of seven panels, the color reproduction will be done in Vienna. Mr. Jaffe will take his plates there to his plant, not because America is lacking in technical skill or the most certain and of higher quality than in America in the rush and quantity-producing manner of doing things here. More than a technically skillful workman, an artist, he says, is required to turn out the finished print, and in Vienna are men who have devoted their lives to this work and then the most workmen obtainable.

Experience in this work is a large factor, and in England, in production, as in the United States, the art of the artist which simply outlines the mass and rolling but continues this process for its faithful reproduction of the original. The print will be about 28 inches square, with a corresponding scale of plates, for example, the Glailand with the Knights Round Table, a monumental scene, and twenty-four

in musical composition, and such and quantity in the number and necessity of "business" to overcome

collections will be rather the paintings, in accordance with Abbey's wishes. Where the print will be about 28 inches square, with a corresponding scale of plates, for example, the Glailand with the Knights Round Table, a monumental scene, and twenty-four

ST, JANUARY 6, 1929

How Father's Struggles Inspired Louis E. Kirstein's Library Gift

But the Son of Courageous Optical Man Admits He Knew Hunger Himself at Times---Sold Papers, and Ran Away From Home

BY JOHN T. BRADY

"Please don't make me out a hero in this thing. I'm just a lucky 'guy,' and the struggles I've had during my lifetime are nothing compared to what my father was up against."

Louis E. Kirstein, a merchant prince of Boston, respected and beloved by all his fellow citizens for his social and civic benefactions and his intense zeal in behalf of the public good, was speaking in his characteristically modest way.

In response to my request he was graciously telling me what prompted his generous offer—just announced by Mayor Nichols—to build and give to the city a branch library especially for the convenience of downtown business men, the structure to occupy the site of the old police station at the corner of Pie Alley and City Hall avenue, and to be known as the "Edward Kirstein Memorial."

AS MEMORIAL TO FATHER

So here, for the first time, is the real secret behind that offer.

It was prompted by love. Not love of the plaudits of the crowd, but a son's love for his father, who loved Boston better than any place else in the world, because he recognized it as the cradle of American liberty and culture, and because it did not laugh at his ignorance of the English language when he first came here.

Edward Kirstein was born with much the same spirit of rebellion against oppressive government that was possessed by Hancock, Adams, James Otis, Paul Revere, and other prominent Boston leaders of the American revolution, and so it was but natural that the patriotic traditions of this city, where his son would now erect a library as a monument to him, should have a strong attraction for him.

During his youth in Germany he became an ardent follower of Carl Schurz, who promoted an insurrection in 1848, against the intolerant and oppressive rule of the Hohenzollerns, then represented on the throne by William I. Schurz, fled to Switzerland upon the failure of that insurrection and later came to the United States, where he attained prominence as a publicist, editor, author, politician and soldier. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain, his distinguished service in the Civil War won him promotion to the rank of Major-General, and he was afterwards Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Hayes.

LANDED WITH ONLY \$2

Meanwhile Edward Kirstein had come to America in 1848, immediately following the Schurz insurrection which he supported if he didn't actively participate in it. Life was as dear to him as it is to all young men at 24, but rather than longer endure the bonds of political tyranny, he preferred to risk it on a stormy six weeks' passage across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel and to take his chances of winning success in a land where the prevailing tongue was unknown to him, but where he might enjoy civil and religious liberty.

Some men who have risen from poverty to wealth and high position seem inclined to be ashamed to acknowledge the fact that their parents were once poor and humble, while others boast of being "self-made" men, and the psychologist describes such attitudes as inferiority and superiority complexes.

But Louis E. Kirstein showed me that he has neither of these complexes or any sort of false pride in his makeup when he told me that his father had less than \$2.00 in his pocket on his arrival in New York, and moreover, he couldn't speak a word of English, though he had received a fair schooling in Germany. Nor did he have any close relatives in New York that he could appeal to for aid.



Louis E. Kirstein, who has offered a library to the city of Boston as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein. The library would particularly serve downtown business men and would be located on the old police station No. 2 property on City Hall avenue.

SLEPT ON PARK BENCHES

That meant hungry days and sleepless nights on park benches or in packing boxes with some rolled up newspapers for a pillow, before he got a job. And then he had to work hard at menial tasks for long hours to eke out a precarious living. Edward Kirstein suffered bitter hardships in those days when he was trying to get a foothold in the "land of golden opportunity" as the United States had been pictured to him. But he never complained, and finally his courage, optimism and industry was rewarded.

He had been peddling optical goods for some time and about everything in that line was being imported from abroad then. But after Bausch and Lomb, a cabinet maker and a lens grinder, started to manufacture optical goods in Rochester, N. Y., which was a little town in those days, they induced him to come and sell their products.

"My father's first visit to Boston was as a salesman for the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company," explained Louis Kirstein, "and for a number of years he came here frequently. He used to stop, I remember, at the old Sherman House, which was located where the Court square part of Thompson's Spa is now, and it will be a strange coincidence if I am allowed to build a memorial to him directly adjoining the spot where he used to live while here."

"He never tired of coming to Boston, though the trip from Rochester was a tiresome one, and I've often heard him say that the reason why he liked this city so well was because he got his first bit of real encouragement here and the people whom he had to do business with didn't make fun of his awkwardness in speaking English as they did in some other places, but really seemed more kindly disposed toward him because of his handicap."

LOVED HISTORIC CITY

"I was 17 when he brought me here for the first time on one of his business trips, and I distinctly recall that he took me

out to Concord and Lexington on that occasion and pointed out where the first battles of the American Revolution were fought and other places of historical interest there. I made several other visits to Boston with him before I finally came here to work and on each visit he would take me to Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill monument, or other patriotic shrines.

"Whenever he talked about the United States, where anybody could learn anything they wanted to.

"He was always a great lover of books and recognized the free public library as one of the greatest institutions in America, because of the educational facilities that it offered to poor boys, hungering for more knowledge than they had been able to obtain in the few years of schooling that their parents could afford to give them. So I feel that a library for business men will be a very appropriate memorial to him."

Edward Kirstein died in 1894, and that year was a most eventful one in the life of his son, Louis E. Kirstein. On January 23 he married Rose Stein of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of a member of the Stein-Bloch Clothing Company, and that same year he became connected with the Andrew J. Lloyd Company of Boston.

When his father first came here as an optical goods salesman he found Andrew J. Lloyd working as a watchmaker, and it was through the financial backing of the elder Kirstein that Lloyd was able to start the great optical company which is now known all over the country.

Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 9, 1867, youngest son of a family of six—three boys and three girls—Louis E. Kirstein was 27 when he came to Boston to work, and in referring to that

turning point in his life, acknowledged with a frank smile that he considered himself pretty much of a failure at that time.

WAS NEWSPAPER BOY

Then he told me something about his own boyhood, and how, like his father, he learned what it means to be hungry and penniless, and what those bitter experiences taught him. But he minimized his hardships by saying they were easy compared with his father's struggles in getting a start here without any knowledge of English and in rearing a big family.

"My first job was the usual one of selling newspapers," he began, "and after finishing grammar school at the age of 13 I went to work as an errand boy in a store. But after two or three years on that job I made up my mind it was about time that I started out to make my fortune on my own responsibility. So, on my 16th birthday, I ran away from home and started to rough it."

"I went out West and at times I lived on 10 cents a day and smoked. I always enjoyed a smoke, and I used to spend a nickel for two of those long stogies and five cents for a hunk of cheese and a handful of crackers."

MAN OF DEEP SYMPATHIES

"But I don't like to even think about the painful experiences that I suffered on that adventure, never mind talk about them. I will say this, though, that more than once I was so hungry that I was sorely tempted to steal something to eat, and on one occasion I was so discouraged over having made such a miserable failure of my life, that I would have jumped into the nearest river and committed suicide if someone had suggested it."

"So I can readily understand how a man with no criminal tendencies whatever might steal to satisfy his hunger or to keep his wife and children from starvation, and I feel very soft-hearted toward such unfortunate."

BELIEVES HARDSHIPS BENEFICIAL

"From those hardships, however, I learned a lot about human emotions that I could not have gotten out of books, and I sometimes think my sons, lacking such experience, will be more handicapped in achieving success in life than I was. My lot compared with my father's was easy, and that of my sons, compared with mine, is a 'cinch.' I'm a firm believer that the struggles Lincoln had to go through in his early life, made him the great man he was, and that children who have no hardships of any kind don't get the common touch and the proper knowledge of human nature that is so necessary to success in nearly all lines of work."

Louis Kirstein retained his interest in the Andrew J. Lloyd Co. from 1894 to 1914, when he became vice-president of William Filene's Sons Co., and in that capacity he has become recognized as one of the ablest business men in Boston.

It was in his office that I interviewed him and he impressed me as being the antithesis of the brusque business man. He is a big man physically, with round and rugged features, and wide spread dark eyes. He has schooled himself to look stern, but his eyes, his soft voice, his benign smile and warm, firm handclasp, all reveal that naturally he is mild-mannered and of kindly disposition.

LINCOLN HIS HERO

On a table in the centre of his office there is a beautiful silk United States flag, and on the walls are pictures of Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Charles W. Eliot, famous Harvard president. They are his demigods, but Lincoln is his greatest hero. He named one of his sons after the "Great Emancipator," and he told me that he has read about everything that has ever been written on Lincoln's life. Just now he is reading Albert J. Beveridge's biography of Lincoln.

Over the desk at which he works there is another picture, a portrait of his mother, seated in a rocking chair, that is strikingly like Whistler's famous painting of his mother.

TRIBUTE TO HIS MOTHER

He had made no mention of his mother, and as I stood admiring her picture when I was about to leave him, I asked him to tell me something about her, and what an inspiration she was to him.

"She was a great woman," was all he said, as though he considered her memory too sacred to talk about for newspaper publication, and as there are volumes in those words, I did not press him for more.

Since his debut in Jewish philanthropic work in 1913, Louis E. Kirstein has been regarded as the outstanding Jewish leader in Boston. In one year he raised the annual income of the Federated Jewish Charities from \$60,000 to \$250,000, and that amount has been greatly exceeded every year since until at the present time a campaign is on which is expected to realize \$900,000.

He makes his home at 506 Commonwealth avenue, and he has three children. His daughter, Mrs. Henry T. Curtis, is assistant professor of English at Smith College, and his two sons, Lincoln and George, are students at Harvard.

Now you can judge for yourself if there is anything heroic about Louis E. Kirstein's rise to success, of if, as he says himself, he has "just been a lucky guy."

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1929

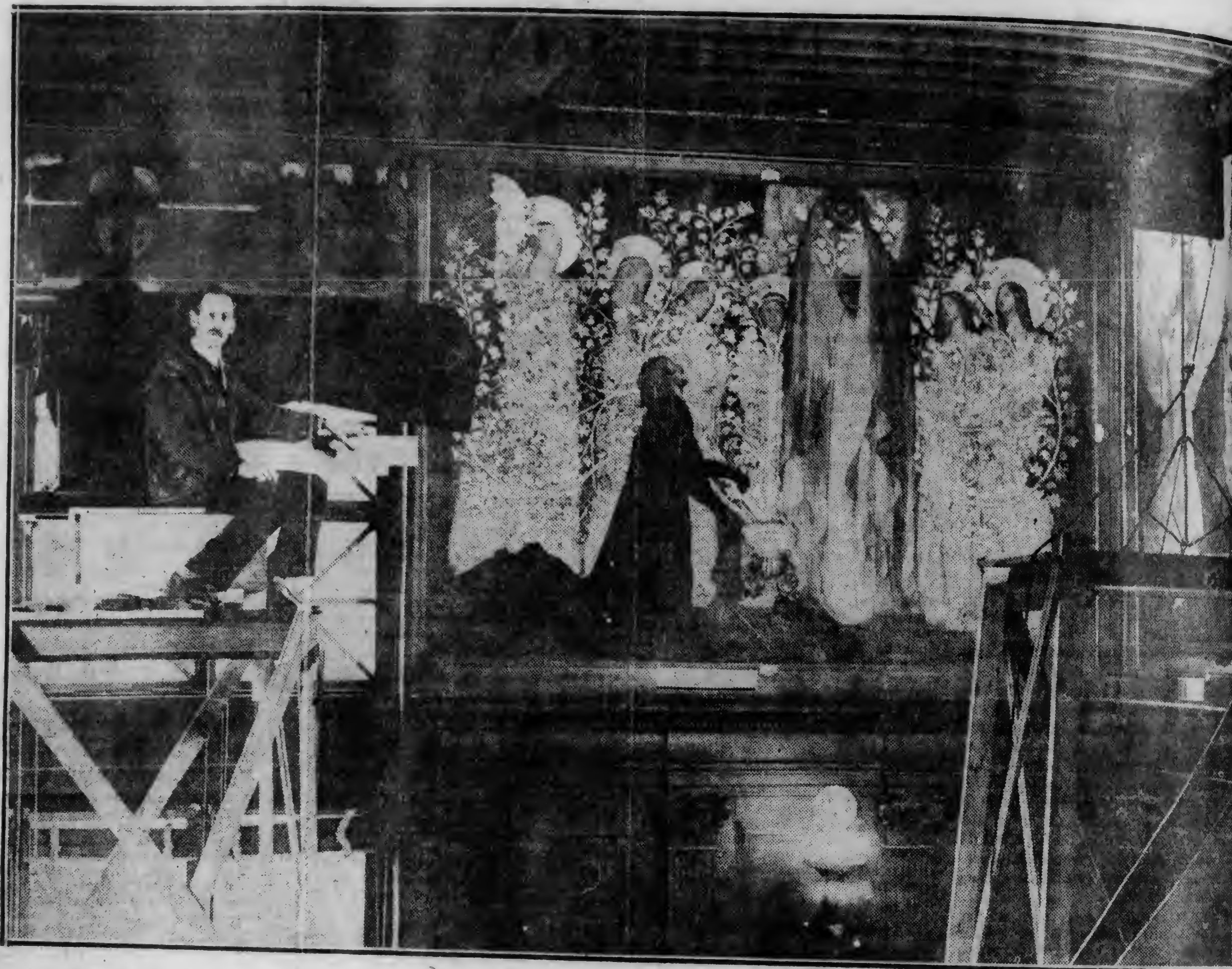
Librarians and the Censor Law

The effort for reform of the book-censorship law which has now been begun by the Massachusetts Library Club, acting through its responsible officers, commands thoughtful notice. No profession comprises a body of workers more conscientious, more singly devoted to high and good aims, than the corps of public and private librarians who serve cities and towns throughout Massachusetts. When this group feels moved to protest against certain features of the existing law, and to recommend appropriate amendments, its voice deserves and should win close attention.

Question was raised yesterday in the Boston press whether the librarians, as a group, are really prepared to support the effort for reform which has now been launched. Upon investigation, it seems to us that there is no doubt what ever of the responsibility of the Massachusetts Library Club for the new bill introduced in the Legislature. The petition which accompanied the act was signed by Helen W. Hill of Quincy as president of the Massachusetts Library Club, by Charles F. D. Bolden as chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners; by Edward H. Redstone as librarian of the State Library, and by Leslie T. Little of Waltham and Frank H. Chase of Boston as chairman and as a member, respectively, of the Massachusetts Library Club's committee on censorship. This committee, we learn, was appointed by the club after more than two years of discussion and study of the censorship situation; and the committee was given definite power to draft and introduce a bill containing the specific features which are now incorporated in the draft.

The principal feature of the proposed change is simple namely, that hereafter no book shall be deemed unsuitable for sale merely on account of one single passage in its text, but the issue must be considered with due regard to the context and to the purpose, value and character of the whole book or of a substantial portion thereof. This proposal seems, on its face, well-considered and merited.

Making the Abbey Murals Available in Truthful Prints



Arthur Jaffe of Vienna on His Tower in the Delivery Room of the Boston Public Library Where He Is Photographing the Abbey Murals of the Quest of the Holy Grail for Color Reproduction. Behind the Camera Is the Panel of the Kingdom of Sarra. In the Center Is the Fifteenth Panel of The Golden Tree and the Grail Rising Heavenward. To the Right Is a Section of the First Panel of Galahad the Child

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—JANUARY 6, 1929

By C. A. LAWRENCE
Few of the patrons of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, formerly the West Church of Boston, located at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde sts., have much idea of what is above the main floor of the library.

Yet some of the attractive features of the old building are in the massive tower. Twenty-seven steps of decidedly high risers lead up from the entrance vestibule, first to the gallery floor level, and then on, by steeper and steeper steps, to a room on the floor above.

This room is about 28 feet by 14 feet in area and is very bright with the light admitted by three of the four high arched windows that mark this story of the tower. It is next to the clock room above.

For 32 years the West End Branch of the Public Library has occupied the church building. Its patrons all unconscious that, housed in this upper room, never visited by the public, there is another and smaller library composed of books once belonging to the library of the church, and of others far antedating the time when any American church could claim a library.

Boston's First Sunday School

This church, under the fourth of its five brilliant ministers, the Rev Dr. Charles Lowell, instituted the first Sunday school in Boston, planned upon one at Beverly, the first in America, and while this was at first for charity children, and later on for girls only, it soon came into its full use for all members of the church and parish. The imprint and regulations of the Sunday school are to be found in many of the 1700 odd volumes that occupy the six wall cases which stand around this interesting tower room.

It is doubtful if any Sunday school library in the city, possibly none elsewhere, can show volumes so widely separated in dates of publication as this one. There are volumes on church policy, church history and religious commentary of many dates. There are also volumes of travels such as men now past middle life loved as boys.

The oldest book discovered by the writer is in four volumes, and is a commentary upon the Pentateuch. Each of the binding labels, old, dingy and hardly decipherable under the effects of long use and a preservative varnish, bears the name of Patrick. There are "Patrick on Numbers," "Patrick on Deuteronomy," etc.

The writer is, however, not the patron saint of Ireland, but "the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Simon, Lord Bishop of Ely"; this was Simon Pat-

rick (1628-1707), who was Bishop of Ely from 1691 until his death. The date is MDCXCIX, which used to mean 1699. Other godly books are "Prideaux's Connexions," "Harmer's Observations," "Colmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible," in four volumes; Archbishop Secker's Works, also in four; and many others of like intent and similar age, several of which date from the early part of the 18th Century, and a large number from the opening years of the 19th.

Only Five Pastors

The ministers of this church were William Hooper, who came from England to the church in 1737, served for nine years and then joined the Church of England; Jonathan Mayhew, who served from 1747 to 1766, a man mighty in patriotism, and the chief opponent of Rev. East Apthorp, who tried to convince Boston that no church but that of England had any right to serve in America, save by the gracious sufferances of the Lord Bishops at home (Dr. Mayhew lived to see the hated Stamp Act repealed a few days before he died); Simon Howard, an Arminian in religion and a Whig in politics, who, it has been claimed, first preached what became known as Unitarianism in America; Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, father of poet James Russell Lowell and of Charles Lowell, the Civil War hero, and finally, Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, under whom the last services were held when the church was finally disbanded and the property sold, to become, in 1896, a branch of the Boston Public Library.

Walter F. Watkins, who was librarian of the church school in the early 70's, says that the school, or a part of it, at that time met in this very tower room, the library books being then kept downstairs. Dr. Bartol never used the room for a study or library, although he thinks that Dr. Lowell might have done so.

Perhaps the oldest books were at first the property of the earlier pastors, becoming, in time, part of the furnishings of the church edifice, and passing finally into the ownership of the Public Library. Dr. Mayhew was, in his time, considered the preacher of first importance in America, while Hooper, Howard and Lowell were all eminent in their day.

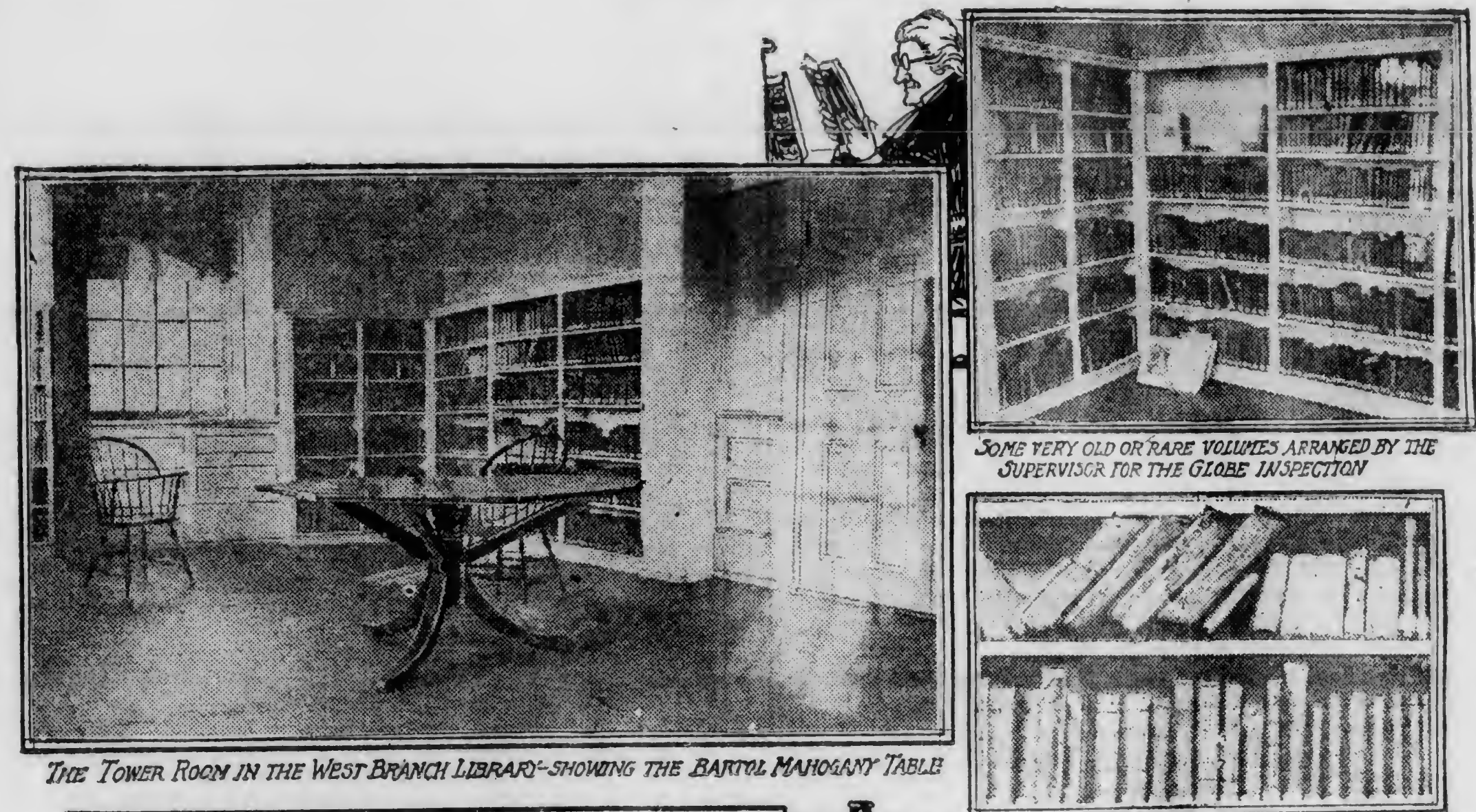
Steward of Historical Associations
While Mr. Watkins feels sure that this lofty tower room was never used as a study by Dr. Bartol, there is an instance of Rev. Dr. Prince's library, housed in a tower room in the Old South Meeting House, many books of which were burnt by the British for kindling during their occupancy of that church building as a riding school. The West Church was also used as a British barracks, but not the present building, which dates from 1846 only.

In the center of the West Church tower room stands a beautiful table of dark "rose" mahogany, supported by three legs, its top a perfect octagon and cut from a single section of some gigantic tree. It is nearly five feet in diameter.

This table was a gift made by Dr. Lowell to Dr. Bartol, and upon it the latter's sermons were to a large extent written. Dr. Bartol's daughter, the

TREASURES IN TOWER ROOM OF THE WEST END PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH

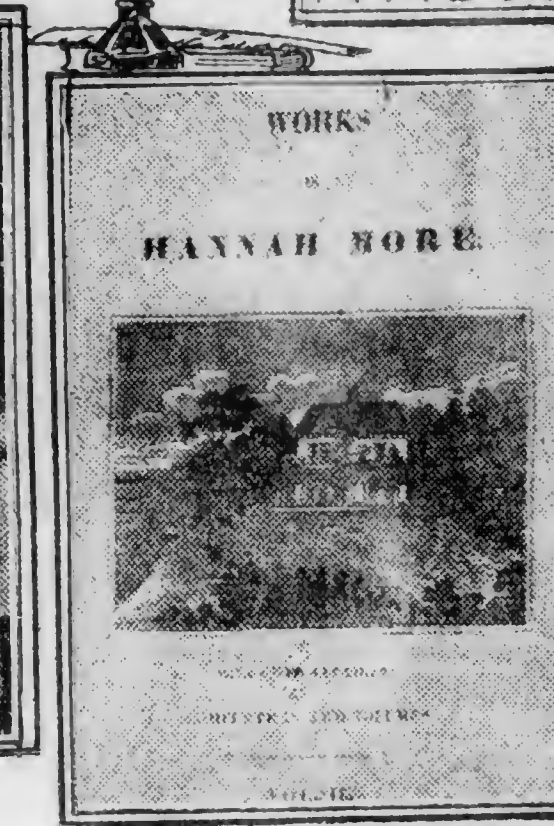
Ancient Books Once Property of the Old West Church—Preserving West End History For the Future



THE TOWER ROOM IN THE WEST BRANCH LIBRARY—SHOWING THE BARTOL MAHOGANY TABLE



A MUCH USED VOLUME 14 YEARS OLD



RELIC OF A SAINTLY WOMAN

SOME VERY OLD OR RARE VOLUMES ARRANGED BY THE SUPERVISOR FOR THE GLOBE INSPECTION

RARE OLD BINDINGS, AND MARGINS—POSED TO SHOW WEAR OF A CENTURY'S USE—FOUR DATE FROM 1699

Boston, 195 Dec. 1887
Dear Friends: you were a faithful worshippers to come through the storm of sympathy choruses. I go out of church to-morrow-but please God, when I come back, shall be glad to find you in Cedar Street.
Cordially yours
C. A. Bartol

DR. BARTOL'S LETTER TO A DEVOTED PARISHIONER

late Miss Elisabeth Bartol, presented it to the library, together with a sum of money sufficient for making and fitting the book shelves which now occupy the tower room. She also engaged the artist, Marie Danforth Page, to paint the portraits of four of the eminent ministers of the church, which now hang in the general reading room. It is not unlikely that survivors of other prominent families who once occupied the West End and were members of the West Church may contribute other pieces of furniture in the near future, when further plans for this room shall have been made realities.

The present librarian of the West End Branch, Miss Fanny Goldstein, with the approval of Mr. Belden, the director of the library system, is deeply interested in carrying out the policy of having this room devoted to use as a place where sober-minded people may meet for special study and effort for the good of the section and city.

The position of librarian at this particular branch makes its occupant not only custodian of the West End Library, but also a steward of the precious historical associations which are en-

shrined there. Among the recent accomplishments of the West Branch staff is the making of a list of men in the arts and sciences who are now living on Beacon Hill and its vicinity, and whose works, insofar as possible, are represented among the library's treasures. There is now on temporary loan in the children's room a plaster reproduction of the portrait of "Laddie Boy," the dog once owned by the family of President Harding, done by the West End sculptor, Bashka Pacific, a bronze copy of which is in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Survey of the District

This list is only one feature of the exhaustive survey of the district recently completed as a part of the library survey of the entire city, made by the staffs of the various branches. A typewritten index of this survey makes ingenious use of a large number of symbols in the form of tiny colored angles, dumb-bell forms, etc., each representing a division of the crafts or professions. There are already about 40 notables so listed at this branch. Side by side with the index is a size-

able map of the district which now hangs on the vestibule door, and may in future be put into permanent form. In such ways the librarian is working to preserve for posterity every item of interest concerning the West End, and anything of real historic value which may be sent to the branch is sure of careful preservation. The tower room may receive certain minor rearrangements, such as the fitting in of seats against the great windows, which will contribute to the comfort of those who may wait it as a place of meeting on special occasions, or for the more regular students of the past who may wish to consult its rich store of volumes dealing with the older learning.

It will be recalled that the preservation of the building, which is a characteristic example of early Boston architecture, was for long a matter of doubt, and that only by means of the untiring efforts of such people as Rev. James A. Hilditch and Mrs. Jack Gardner, to mention only a few, was it brought about and put into the hands of trustees: the Library Department finally acquired it as a home for the West End Branch Library.

Jewish Advocate, Jan. 10, 1929. Latest Honor Comes to Jacob Binder

Portrait of Josiah H. Benton Accepted by Board of Trustees of Boston Public Library and by City Art Commission



THE LATE JOSIAH H. BENTON
From a Portrait by the Eminent Portrait Artist, Jacob Binder

The latest honor that has come to Jacob Binder, eminent portrait artist of this city, is the recent acceptance of the portrait of Josiah H. Benton, who was chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. It is a signal honor, for this acceptance means that it has the unanimous approval of both the board of trustees of the library as well as the art commission of the city of Boston.

The portrait is now hanging in the trustees' room of the library, and it is expected that the unveiling will take place in the near future.

Confirming this distinction is the following statement made by Mr. Belden, which reveals the satisfaction felt by the trustees: "Mr. Belden, director of the Boston

Public Library, states that not only he, but the members of his staff who were long associated with Mr. Benton during the period of his trusteeship at the library, feel that the picture painted by Jacob Binder is not only a delightful portrait but is an admirable likeness of the late Josiah H. Benton. It is a satisfaction to have this portrait in the Boston Public Library, where it will undoubtedly give much pleasure to the many friends of Mr. Benton."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1929

Change in Program at the Public Library for Jan. 24

Owing to illness, the lecture by Edwin A. Freeman, on Virginia, scheduled for Thursday evening at the Public Library, has been cancelled.

In its place, Nathaniel J. Hasenpus, of the English High School, will lecture on "A Wanderer in the Near East and Europe," with lantern illustrations.

Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1929

BOSTON LIBRARY GETS DEFOE PERIOD BOOKS

The notable collection of works by or relating to Daniel Defoe and his period, made by Prof. William Peterfield Trent of Columbia University, has been acquired by the Boston Public Library. This is the most important homogeneous collection of books to be acquired by the library since the gift of books relating to the theatre given by the late Allen A. Brown.

Prof. Trent, who has devoted a lifetime to the study of 18th Century literature, has been collecting this great mass of material, centering about the figure of Defoe and amounting to 30,000 items, for the past 20 years. The collection has great intrinsic value and includes a number of titles of which no other copy is known to exist. The collection affords abundant material for the early history of journalism and for a study of the development of English fiction. It is especially rich in the political pamphlet literature of the period from 1690 to 1730.

The outstanding feature of the collection is a set of first editions of Defoe's works, consisting of 77 volumes, uniformly bound, which formerly belonged to Henry Labouche. The first edition of Robinson Crusoe, in three volumes, is one of the much-sought rarities of English literature. The acquisition of this collection will make a large addition to the assemblage of rare or unique works to be contained in the new Treasure Room to be constructed on the upper floor of the library.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, JAN 21, 1929

FOLK SONGS OF TRADES HEARD AT LIBRARY HALL

An interesting and varied program of American folk songs of the trades was given at the Boston Public Library lecture hall yesterday afternoon by Miss Catherine Smith Bailey, assisted by Douglas A. MacKinnon, bassist. The first group, songs of the lumberjacks, included "Shanty Man's Alphabet," "Gerr's Rock," "Shanty Man's Life" and "Flat River Girl." The lecturer illustrated her talk on canal men with the song, "The Erie Canal."

The miners' favorite, "Red Iron Ore," the railroad builders' "The Cars Are Coming," and the saddle song, "The Lone Star Trail," told the songs of the folks in other trades and the program was ended with a group of songs of the sea, "Paddy Doyle," "Blow the Man Down," "Rio Grande" and "A-Roving."

Folk songs and poems in French were given at the evening entertainment in the Lecture Hall. Miss Lina M. Gremillot sang and read from old folk lore.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1929

Public Library Buys Defoe Collection of 30,000 Items

Many of Works in \$35,000 Purchase from
Columbia Professor Unique—First Edition of Crusoe Worth \$15,000

A Daniel Defoe collection of 30,000 items, including rare first editions, hundreds of pamphlets, and a mass of material by Defoe's 17th and 18th century contemporaries, has just been acquired by the Boston Public Library. It was announced by the trustees yesterday. A written statement from the library describes it as "the most homogeneous collection of books to be acquired by the library since the gift of books relating to the history of the theatre given by the late Allen A. Brown, and now known as the Brown Dramatic Collection."

The Defoe collection was bought for \$35,000 from Prof. William Peterfield Trent of Columbia University. Its nucleus is a set of first editions of Defoe's works, bound uniformly in 77 volumes about a hundred years ago and formerly owned by Henry Labouche whose bookplates the volumes bear. The set includes the rare first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" in three volumes the market value of which has been estimated by bibliophiles at about \$15,000.

WORKING 20 YEARS ON BOOK

To Prof. Trent the Boston library's new acquisition represented a lifetime of book collecting and scholarship, and two decades devoted to the intensive study of the pamphleteer who has been credited with the fatherhood of both the English novel and of modern journalism. "Who's Who," disregarding its almost inviolate custom of recognizing only an author's published works, says of him: "Has been engaged for 20 years upon an exhaustive biography and bibliography of Defoe in 10 volumes."

Prof. Trent's thoroughness, and his failure to appreciate the immensity of the task he had set himself, are made clear in an address he delivered in 1911 to the Hobby Club in New York. "The libraries of America not proving sufficient for my purposes," he said in part, "I made the first of five visits I have paid to England in the interests of a book not yet published, a book which was intended to be a modest duodecimo but which will stretch, I fear, to at least 3000 octavo pages. I fear, I am like Jacob I am doomed to serve seven years more, with no Leah in the meanwhile, and what a Rachel at the end!"

MANY TITLES UNIQUE

There is no Rachel yet. The book has not been published. But there is a ghost of Rachel, or a promise, in the great collection still to be catalogued, which reached the Boston Library Friday night and represents the accomplishment of Prof. Trent's secondary ambition—to gather the most comprehensive bibliography of Defoe that the world has known.

The collection includes a number of titles of which no other copy is known to exist. The volumes are made richer by many of Prof. Trent's notes. They may well serve as a basis, according to library officials, for "a bibliography of Defoe far more complete than any yet compiled."

Especially choice is a set of Defoe's Review, forerunner of Addison and Steele's Tatler and Spectator papers. The Boston Library's set contains more of the exceedingly rare ninth volume

than the one in the British Museum, the only other copy known.

ATTACK ON SWIFT

Several other items are in better condition, or more complete, than any known copies in the world. These include the set of the "Tour of the Whole Island of Great Britain," the "True Born Englishman" and "Mere Nature Delineated." Of the latter there is only one other copy known. It is particularly interesting for its attack on Swift as a "brass-farthing author who talks bawdy."

Among the works supposed to be unique are a "Brief Explanation of the Shortest Way with Dissenters," publication of which in 1703 sent Defoe to the pillory; "Fifteen Comforts of a Scotchman," attributed to Defoe; a manuscript copy of Balcanquhall's "Account of the Affairs in Scotland," to the 1714 edition of which Defoe contributed an introduction, and "Stockings Out at Heels," an attack on Defoe published about 1705.

GREATEST PLEBEIAN GENIUS

"The acquisition of this collection," the library statement says, "will make a large addition to the assemblage of rare or unique works to be contained in the new Treasure room about to be constructed on the upper floor of the library. The fame of the Barton, Ticknor, Prince, Bowditch and other special collections of the Boston Public Library has long been world-wide; the purchase of this unrivalled Defoe collection will add materially to the renown of the Boston Public Library among scholars and to the pride of Bostonians in their great municipal storehouse of books."

Indisputably, too, it will stimulate the interest of Boston scholars and Boston readers in the paradoxical 18th century writer whom Prof. Trent could describe in a single address as "the most precious journalist and voluminous scribbler in the world's annals," "the most interesting and perplexing though far from the most inspiring personality I have ever studied," and as "the greatest of plebeian geniuses."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1929

Now when the air is full of President Lowell's great plans for the reconstruction of Harvard, the Boston Public Library bulletin does peculiarly well to quote from the brief sketch of "Cambridge Sky" which David McCard has included in his new book under the general title "Strabouth."

"The autumn," writes McCard, "is the spring of Cambridge, the season of youth and books, as it was in the time when the language of the Yard was Latin. But the air is still October, filling the eye with an image of sunset and rust, and the lungs with a deep draft of the woods. The cloister in which I stood was built of a curious anomaly: the red brick ends of Lionel and Mowrer, and the ancient wall of Holden, that bit of the Old World set down in the New, a soft, dandelion. . . . Thus it has been for nearly three hundred years that under the arch of this same sky, the sky of Holyoke and Dunster, of Emerson and Thoreau, of Royce and Santayana, under its stark New England beauty, autumn has come with the fumbling of the leaves of a book."

Manuscript Jan 23, 1929

From City Club to Library

Oil paintings, mostly landscape and waterfront scenes, are included in an exhibition of the work of Mae Bennett Brown, now on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. The display will continue through Jan. 25.

Manuscript

Jan. 23, 1929

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

NEXT week we may talk about the amazing Kern sale, which will have concluded its sessions now in progress, and which has marked the end of an era and the beginning of another in the history of book collecting in America. At present the process of piling up big totals for rare books is going on so rapidly that it allows no time for discussion.

But an event of great consequence and of more local interest is the acquisition, by the Boston Public Library, of the Trent collection of Defoe. This is the library of Professor Trent of Columbia, being the material from which he has written his three-volume unpublished life of Defoe. The significance of the Trent collection lies in the fact that Defoe was for forty years the most active and versatile editorial writer in Europe, and these thirty thousand or more books and pamphlets represent more or less completely what came under the eye of such a trained newspaper man. Furthermore Defoe was used by the British Government for secret missions. A letter from him to the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, written in 1708 from Edinburgh, where he had gone to observe Scotch political conditions, was one of the items of the Kern sale for which a dealer gave \$2,200. The author of "Robinson Crusoe" was an important man even if he had never written a line of that great work, or such literature as "The Fortunate Mistress." This library presents, as does no other collection, a composite picture of the life of England from 150 to 200 years ago.

But why the Boston Public Library? It is said the credit for putting the deal across belongs to Howard Corning of the Harvard Business School Library. The Harvard College Library has no funds available for such purchases until the matter of the William A. White collection is settled. When it became clear after Professor Trent had been incapacitated by a shock through he still retained his faculties that the Trent collection would not go to Columbia, Professor Trent's colleagues, most of whom were Harvard men, wrote to various institutions—overlooking Harvard—announcing that the collection was for sale. But Harvard heard of it, and Mr. Corning consulted Assistant Librarian George Parker Winslow, who entered into the scheme with enthusiasm. Mr. Corning suggested that the Boston Public Library might buy it, and with Mr. Winslow he attended a special meeting of the public library trustees at 3.30 P. M. of Friday. The trustees, having accumulated special funds, acted favorably. Mr. Corning and Mr. Winslow met at five o'clock train for New York and at 10.30 that night were conversing with Professor Thorndike. Professor Trent's most intimate friend, the universities of Michigan, Chicago and Texas had all made inquiries, and two of them had sent men to examine the books and report. But the Boston men had established over the telephone a priority in closing of the purchase. Director Belden of the Boston Public Library arrived in New York, and at nine o'clock the next morning the Boston and Cambridge men met Professor Thorndike at the Harvard Club, and a written agreement was given him to buy the collection at the price asked. Then they went to look at the books, which are in a fireproof library room at Westport, Connecticut, and were back at the Back Bay station in precise time.

The new owners of the Trent collection were on pins and needles for a while, for there was a chance that the deal might yet fall through. The University of Chicago was not as keen as the others, but Michigan recognized the Massachusetts priority and gracefully withdrew. Texas, however, it is stated, felt pained and hurt because of the unsatisfactory replies to their telegrams, and sent a man to New York. When he got there the lawyer, without whom nothing had been or could be done, had gone on holiday shooting in the South.

Harvard and the Boston Public Library "sat tight." When the lawyer came home, the first heard from him was a telephone message to the Boston Public Library to come over and get the books.

Now that the Kern Defoes have been sold, the price paid must be considered low. The examination which Mr. Winship, Mr. Corning and Director Belden were able to give was, of course, not exhaustive, but they had the authoritative opinion of Professor Henry Hutchins of the University of Michigan, who will in all probability finish Professor Trent's work for publication. He has worked with Professor Trent and knows the collection intimately. There is apparently every recognized Defoe title, including a set of first editions uniformly bound (from Henri Labouche's collection); copies of the different periodicals that Defoe edited, and whole shelves of various editions of "Robinson Crusoe." The "Crusoe" first edition is said to be a worthy companion to the Kern copy which brought \$11,500, and there are scores of other rare editions. The great point is that there has been made available to students in Boston and Cambridge, an unequalled collection of the writings of Defoe, which would not have been possible but for the prompt and hearty co-operation of the Harvard authorities and those of the Boston Public Library.

Jan. 24. '29
BOSTON POST.

I understand that the lecture which was to be given this evening in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, by Edwin A. Freeman, entitled "Virginia: Historic and Beautiful," has been cancelled, due to Mr. Freeman's illness.

Instead, Mr. Nathaniel J. Hasenfrus, of the English High School, will give an illustrated talk on "A Wanderer in the Near East and Europe."

Sunday afternoon, in the lecture hall of the Public Library, John J. Ward will talk about "Rambling Through Europe," accompanying his discourse with illustrations.

Sunday evening Margaret Anderton, pianist and associate editor of "The Musician," will give what the programme describes as an "intimate piano concert."

Both this evening's lecture and Sunday's lecture and concert will be open free to the public.

For this evening's, the doors will be opened at 6, and the lecture will begin at 8; Sunday afternoon the doors will be opened at 1:30 and the lecture will begin at 2:30; and Sunday evening the doors will be opened at 6, while the "intimate piano concert" will begin at 8.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1929

Postpone Recital to March 24

The lyric action recital by the Misses Paget, scheduled for Sunday evening, Feb. 3, at eight o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Public Library, has been postponed to Sunday, March 24, at the same hour. In place of this recital, Theodore Spencer will speak on "Hamlet and John Donne" under the auspices of the New England Poetry Club.

In the new issue of "More Books," the Boston Public Library's monthly bulletin, there appears an article in review of "The Biography of John Bunyan." This best reveals at once that unusual combination of quick sympathy with careful scholarship, of energetic power of summary with conscientious, patient regard for details, which readers have come to know is characteristic of the editor of publications of the Boston Public Library, Dr. Zoltan Haraszti.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1929

Poe and Boston in Library Lecture

Boston loomed large in Joseph Lorraine's illustrated lecture on "The Life and Art of Edgar Allan Poe" at the Public Library last night. One of the convincing exhibits was a picture of theater posters dated Jan. 11, 1809, three days before Poe's birth, showing both his father and mother in the cast of a play at the Old Federal Street Theater. This proved that Boston, not Baltimore, was the poet's birthplace.

Later, when he had achieved fame as a poet, Poe came back in 1845 to the Federal Street Theater to lecture and read "The Raven" and others of his poems. His audiences were disappointed because he did not read an original poem, as expected. He was severely criticized in an article by Mrs. Richards, Cornelia Walter, the second editor of the Transcript. Mr. Lorraine said that the reason for the attack was Poe's keen-cutting criticism of Longfellow, New England's pride. An excellent and charming picture of Mrs. Richards was shown.

Another reproduction of special interest to Boston was the title page of "Tamerlane and Other Poems by a Bostonian," published in Boston in 1827. Five copies are in existence, the lecturer said, and the price is exceedingly high.

Mr. Lorraine stoutly defended Poe's character against charges of inebriety and the using of drugs, saying that his death was due to "mental exhaustion." He was the usual college boy at University of Virginia and utterly unmitigated temperamentally for the discipline at West Point. The collection of pictures of Edgar Allan Poe himself was significant, as it showed the development of the man. Only the later pictures disclosed the sneer, the cynicism and discouragement which grew on him after the death of his wife. The one hundred pictures shown by Mr. Lorraine covered exhaustively and thoroughly every phase and place connected with Poe's life, from his ancestor, Dr. Reginald Poe, friend of the Stuarts, to his grave, owned by the Press Club of Baltimore.

"The most mysterious literary character in our history," the lecturer termed him. He paid high honor to Poe as the "first American critic," a great short story writer, as well as America's greatest poet. Once Poe borrowed \$50 of Horace Greeley to start a paper. This, the lecturer said, was his undoing, and the basis of his persecution later by Griswold and others. This persecution was the cause of the breaking up of his second romance with Sarah Ellen Whitman and the consequent heartbreak. Mr. Lorraine is a dramatic pleader for Poe's honor, literary skill and love of art for art's sake. His pictures are certainly a remarkable collection from any point of view and they cast much light on the controversy about the poet and his life.

BOSTON GLOBE, FEBRUARY 4, 1929

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION DANCE AND WHIST WEDNESDAY



MRS. JAMES S. KENNEDY

The Boston Public Library Employees' Association will hold its annual dance and whist at the Fenway School Center, Boston Teachers' College, Wednesday evening.

Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Louis H. Kirstein, Gordon Abbott, Frank W. Buxton, Guy W. Currier and Mr. Arthur T. Conolly are among those who have been invited.

Music will be furnished by a radio orchestra and there will be talent from the Boston theatres.

The committee comprises James J. Kelley, chairman; Emil L. Hoffman, Alice M. Kernan, Benjamin W. Rudd,



VICE PRES FRANK H. CHASE

Edith Von Schoppe, Elizabeth Cosgrove, Sadie Locke, John J. Hemsworth, Angeline Hovestadt, William H. McCarthy, Dorothy E. Shaw, Alexander D. McGee, Mary M. Burke, Richard Brown, Joseph and Lillian Conway, Josephine E. Day, Mary J. Doherty, Agnes C. Doyle, Daniel W. Sheeran, Jane F. Hanson.

The following are the officers: James S. Kennedy, president; Frank H. Chase, vice president; James P. J. Gannon, secretary; Morris J. Rosenberg, financial secretary; Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer; M. Florence Cufflin, James J. Kelley, William C. Malers and James P. Moers, directors.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

LINCOLNIANA DISPLAY AT MILTON LIBRARY

The famous Lincoln cabin owned by Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes, located on her estate on Milton hill, will not be opened on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, as in former years, due to the death recently of her mother, Mrs. J. Murray Forbes. The collection of Lincolniana will be displayed instead in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library and the art gallery of the Milton Public Library. Included in these two displays will be the Lincoln portrait by Margaret F. Browne, 1860 campaign posters, civil war battle scenes and numerous lithographs and personal mementos.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

500 LIBRARIANS AT MID-WINTER MEETING

Experts Discuss Topics of Professional Interest to Those Present

Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, state department of education, addressed the joint midwinter meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston at the Hotel Statler last night. Nearly 500 persons attended.

At the afternoon session C. F. D. B. L. den of the Boston Public Library described the proposed new downtown business branch. Howard Hudson, distribution manager of the World Peace Foundation, spoke on "A Beacon Hill Center of World Information," and George W. Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster, Inc., urged the foundation of library headquarters in Boston that would serve as a center of library information. John A. Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y. library, led a discussion in the morning on library administration and other problems.

BOSTON HERALD, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1929

Library Joke Books Worn Ragged by Toastmasters

Boston Chefs Also Constant Students, Seeking the Printed Gems of Culinary Art

By THE HERALD'S ROVING REPORTER

It sounds like a bit of fiction, but it is 100 per cent true. The most popular authors are those who have written books on how to be successful in the culinary art and how a toastmaster at public and private functions can keep his listeners from going to sleep.

Every day a stream of toastmasters-to-be and chairmen-elect timidly call at the Boston Public Library to borrow books from the 55 volumes on "Here's to You," "Sparks of Laughter," "Toasts and Tributes," "More Toasts," "Patriotic Toasts," and so on, down to the well known line of "Jokes, Stories and Quotations." To these folks, this list is simply a "kitchen directory."

These facts were ascertained from Harry W. Matthews and other attaches of the library when they were asked if it were true that countless Boston men, single and married, were spending their spare time in the book stalls looking over the pages of books on the proper method for cooking this or that dish. The caller intervened at a busy noon-hour. Naturally, the question sounded queer to those of the library staff and at first they believed that some one was trying to be a will Rogers. They were then informed that in a certain Massachusetts city many men, bachelors and bachelorettes, were calling at the library to get the best books on the kitchen art.

"There must be something wrong with the housewives in that city," said an attaché. "I hardly think that a man has ever called here for a cook-book. We have on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, as in former years, due to the death recently of her mother, Mrs. J. Murray Forbes. The collection of Lincolniana will be displayed instead in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library and the art gallery of the Milton Public Library. Included in these two displays will be the Lincoln portrait by Margaret F. Browne, 1860 campaign posters, civil war battle scenes and numerous lithographs and personal mementos."

"Have you a 'slag book'?" asked the visitor.

The attendant scratched his head and bending forward, said:

"What?"

"That's just the point—what?"

The library attaché shook his head.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1929

Lincoln Cabin Not to Be Open Tuesday

Owing to the recent death of her mother, Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes will this year omit the usual public opening on Lincoln's Birthday of the replica of Lincoln's birthplace at her home in Milton. In order, however, that admirers of Lincoln may have opportunity to see some of the relics that Miss Forbes has collected, there will be exhibitions of articles from the Lincoln cabin at the Milton Public Library and at the Boston Public Library. A painting of Lincoln done for Miss Forbes by Margaret F. Fitzhugh Browne, campaign posters of 1860 and other articles from the Forbes collection will be on view at the Boston Library.

At the Milton Library the exhibit includes a collection of mementos of Civil War scenes just given Miss Forbes by C. Russell Hunt of Milton, a portrait by Miss Browne of the late Jedediah Strangman of Milton, who had a record of participating in twenty-eight battles of the Civil War, also a painting of James H. Wood of Nantucket, one of Lincoln's escort when the President went to Richmond after Lee's surrender.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

OF the making of new periodicals there is no end, but seldom is there such a beginning as one first achieved by the first number of "The Journal of Adult Education." Here is a magazine new-born, yet full of maturity. Articles of seasoned value crowd it from cover to cover. Issued under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education by a board of five editors, including Charles F. D. Belden of Boston, the new journal may best be understood, in a general way, through close reading of the following editorial preface written by James E. Russell, president of the American Association:

"The 'Journal of Adult Education' is not an organ of any class, or sect, or party; it is not directly concerned with schools or educational institutions; it is not an exponent of any particular economic theory, social creed, or philosophy of education, and it offers no panacea for the salvation of the body politic. But it does constitute itself a medium of expression for those who have faith in American ideals, who believe in the perfectibility of our institutions and who would increase the sum of human happiness and add to our social security by the continuing education of men and women through worthy endeavor their lives long. It is the open forum of the American Association for Adult Education which invites constructive criticism of its aims and methods of assisting adult learners in securing opportunity for advancement in character, culture, citizenship and vocational efficiency.

The leading article is contributed by L. F. Jacks, under the title "Break-Winning and Soul-Saving." "Break-winning," says Dr. Jacks, "still remains the fundamental and all-inclusive employment of society; the indispensable basis and support of all its other activities; so that, if civilization were ever to pray as a single unit, its first prayer, addressed to the soul of the universe, would always be 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

"If the reader at this point should charge me with 'gross materialism' and remind me that civilization needs food for its soul as well as for its body, I have my answer. The quality of the spiritual food that mankind gets for its soul is strictly dependent on the way it goes about the business of earning the daily bread that feeds its body. If the bread-winning part of its business contributes nothing to its spiritual nourishment the soul of civilization will die of famine, all social reforms, political philosophies and religious revivals notwithstanding, while the drugs, stimulants and appetizers made use of to keep it alive will only hasten the process of spiritual decay."

In a text entitled "Liberating Liberty," Everett Dean Martin points out, with exceptional perspicacity, that "We men of the Twentieth Century are less keen about our freedom than any generation of men in modern times and less concerned about human liberty than people were in the days when they were striving to achieve it. This is a psychological situation which is common enough. The things which we take for granted are the things for which we no longer fight. But when a populace becomes indifferent to its freedom, it begins to lose it."

We have forgotten what the lot of the common man was before our Bill of Rights was wrested from the hands of unwilling monarchs. We have forgotten what it means to live in communities where there is no constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishments. Compare today with the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries! Think of the fact that almost uniformly in human history the great benefactors of the human race have had to live in exile because they have given humanity new truths and have challenged its old beliefs. We have forgotten what liberty has cost. We no longer have even a very clear conception of what we mean by liberty."

One of the troubles is, Mr. Martin goes on to explain, that "Men have had two things in mind when they have talked of liberty. The first is concerned always with concrete issues and the attainment of concrete rights. For instance, the men of the Renaissance, when they spoke of liberty, meant freedom to study classic

literature in opposition to religious obscurantism. To men of the Protestant Reformation, liberty meant the right of private interpretation as opposed to the existing hierarchy. In the English Revolution it meant the immunity of the subject in opposition to the aggrandizement of an over-reaching monarch. In Nineteenth Century England it meant free trade in opposition to Government favored monopoly. In every instance, there was a concrete, definite issue.

"Our modern ideas of liberty are confused by theories derived largely from the teachings of Rousseau. This second philosophy of liberty, as distinguished from the first, which is specific, envisages liberty in general, as a state of human happiness. The second is vague, and is the outcome of philosophical discussion. . . . The first stands for self-discipline, the second for spontaneity. The first believes that liberty is a human achievement; the second believes that liberty is a natural right, a gift of nature. The first believes that liberty is an outcome of culture and a means to culture; the second believes that liberty is an escape from the burdens and artificialities of civilization."

Here surely is a keen and penetrating view. Freedom to read, think, study and labor—that indeed is a liberty worth but, for which many extremist organizations in the country today, such as the Ku Klux Klan, do wrong to fight against. Freedom, on the other hand, merely to sit up all night, smoke too much and drink too much, is not a liberty that commands broad human respect.

What has all this to do with libraries? The connection is close, as will be found from one section of the new journal which asks the question, "Is Adult Education a Fad?" and which offers a "Symposium on Recent Trends in Librarianship." Here the challenging letter is reprinted which John Cotton Dana, the Newark librarian, recently wrote, beginning as follows:

"In common with many others we librarians have been much concerned over a new phrase, 'Adult Education.' I regret to say that we have been moved to worship the phrase, and to speak of it almost with bated breath. In our quasi-religious frenzy we imagine that in the world with us is now a vast multitude of young men and women, limited in the formal education of the schools, but awakened now to the verities of life, yearning to become 'educated,' and not knowing how to go about it."

"Meanwhile the facts are plain before us: those who have gained in school the elements of the technique of reading, and do not read, are simply uneducated. Advice, guidance, lists and exhortations rarely make a reader of a non-reader. We cannot make a learner of one who does not wish for learning. Those who, knowing the technique of reading, have reached high adolescence in this print-pervaded land and still do not see that 'education' is not merely of the schools, but of the very daily round of life itself; and still fail to realize that they have been 'educated' for a thousand hours by their life of doing, reading and thinking against one hour of being taught by a teacher in a class in school—those grown-ups who have not seen yet these facts, never will."

"And, again, if the impact of life, and the impact of the daily newspapers which now fall by thousands into every one's hands, have not shown to every adolescent that there are things worth knowing, but which he does not know; that there are ideas worth pondering if he will but ponder; that he can learn by reading if he will but read and think, and that education awaits his taking if he will but use his mind to take it—if an adolescent has not got these ideas into his head by the time he is twenty-two, the chance is slight that he ever will."

To this thesis able, keen-witted replies are offered by Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; Walter L. Brown of Buffalo; Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis; and Adam Strohm of Detroit.

"The war," says Mr. Belden, "certainly aroused the country to a new sense of the importance of more or less formal education to large numbers of men and women who, in their youth, had missed it. Many of these men and women, who were in the armed forces, had no needs or cravings of many others who had been met by the library. The task was to emphasize the powers of the library for helping these people, and this is now well under way. The public at large is aware of the educational possibilities of the library. It has never been before, and many persons who have thought of library books simply as a means of recreation now see them in another light. This may ultimately have an effect in decreasing the proportion of fiction and other light reading in the circulation of our libraries."

"Whether the work of selecting or suggesting books for systematic reading requires the services of special assistants,

remains to be seen. Some libraries are developing this function through their regular reference staff, others are appointing reference librarians, and it may be that the function is not a separate one, but can best be performed in connection with other work. It may be that a new emphasis has been mistaken in some quarters for a new movement, and that we shall wake up to find that it is only another name for something that we have always been doing. The emphasis, I believe, has been no mistake. A public library is justified chiefly through its educational function."

"Welcome to every factor which helps to train the minds of readers and to make them think! The newspapers and other periodicals are doing a vast work in this direction, as are many other agencies, but the library has certainly something to contribute, and it is well both for librarians and for readers that the library has awakened to its proper part in popular education and is realizing its place as the reservoir from which these teachers who are to teach themselves may draw more and more deeply."

An exhibition of miniature books, called a "Lilliputian Library," is now being held at the New York Public Library, through the courtesy of "The Lilliputians," a society of book collectors, whose name, as many know, is pronounced "sixty-four-mos." On the first floor of the New York Library, these minidogs of the book-world, says the New York Times, offer an unusual side-show that is making many readers pause. Here may be seen the smallest book in the world—an edition of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, as translated by Edward Fitzgerald, which was published by Charles Hardy Meigs. The entire book is only five-sixteenths of an inch square and less than one-eighth of an inch thick.

Every language from Sanskrit to shorthand is represented in the collection. Every type of book from bibles to dictionaries finds a place. Even among minidogs there are variations, and the larger minidogs look like giants when compared to the smallest. But none of them exceeds the height limit of four inches.

Sometimes it seems a little difficult to understand why miniature books are capable of arousing, among certain collectors, such keen interest and enjoyment. The tiny volumes may easily appear of almost no practical worth. But Wilbur Macey Stone, lawyer of the very significant and useful collection of "Four Centuries of Children's Books" recently shown at the Boston Public Library—argues the case for miniature books in a persuasive article which lately appeared in "The News-Letter of the Lilliputians," published at 55 Greene street, Brookline. First, says Mr. Stone, one must predicate the general love of books. The love of them not only for their literary contents but for their exterior beauty, for the quality of the paper on which they are printed, for the cleverness of the typography, the proportion of type to page, and for the many other features which go to the making of a beautiful book.

"Of course we look for and sometimes find all these features in books of ordinary size and at present the physical features of books are receiving much discriminating attention. Nevertheless, among books in general, the well-made book is the exception and the handsome book is a rarity. Among miniature books, the reverse is the rule. Most miniature books are beautiful, many are works of art and only a few descend to the mediocre."

"Many of the great books of all time may be found in miniature form. Perhaps you are an admirer of the Latin classics; alas! few are in these so practical times, but if you are, numerous miniature editions are at hand to gladden your heart. The series of Diamond Classics, issued by Pickering in 1820 to 1830 are excellent specimens of book-making. They are a bit tall for the over-fastidious, being three and one-half inches in the ordinary edition and four inches in the large paper. Virgil, Horace, Cicero and others are to be had in entirely readable type. Then Homer may be had in Greek, and Petrarch and Dante in Italian. What, to my mind, is the most charming edition of dear old Isaac Walton's 'Angler' occurs in this series, an ideal vest-pocket book. If one prefers his classics hoary with age the beautiful edition of Horace done by Gammon in Sedan in 1627 is still obtainable by a little searching."

Before me lies a copy hand-ruled in red throughout and bound in shagreen with two silver clasps. Also it bears within the book plates of three previous owners, mine making the fourth. If still greater age is desired, I might offer you a dear little copy of a work that was printed less than eighty years after Gutenberg made his name immortal. It has a woodcut title page and ends with a bold printer's mark in the colophon. The imprint is 'Imprimetur Venetiis Impensis domini Bernardini de Tridino Monileserendi' and the date is 1530. The binding is vellum."

"Whether the work of selecting or suggesting books for systematic reading requires the services of special assistants,

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1929

Concert-Chronicle

The Years and the Music

CONTRARY to announcement and to official expectation, the Lenox, and not the Letz, Quartet sat on the stage last evening in the Lecture-Hall of the Public Library. There was no explanation, beyond the assurance, obvious enough, that "it had been sent over" presumably from New York. It also played the pieces upon the appointed program—Quartets by Kodaly and Beethoven, the Terzetto of Dvorak for Two Violins and Viola. Whether they had been prepared hastily for the occasion or lay within the repertoire of both groups of players did not appear. Beethoven's Quartet in D major out of Opus 15 might easily be stock-pieces for each Kodaly's quartet less probably; Dvorak's Trio least likely of all three. To name did the Lenox Quartet give melodic warmth, rhythmic animation or quick play of color. Often performance seemed tentative; under other circumstances it could be justly reproached as perfunctory. To be charitable, call this inertia a necessity of the occasion.

It is February of 1929, and in November of 1914, "The Kneisels" first played Kodaly's Quartet in Boston. Conservative ears recoiled under the shock. Reviewers bawled out their damning adjectives—sensational, irritating, labored, discontinuous. This Kodaly was minded "to startle at any cost." What had "The Kneisels" to do with such as he? (Enough, it subsequently appeared, to repeat at a third concert the last two movements of the offending Quartet.) The things change and we change with them. Nowadays, Kodaly is more likely to be blamed for routine than "sensational"; while no conceivable audience could be "startled" by a measure here set down. His musical speech is indeed broken, restless, sharpened, bare. He prefers the darker to the brighter tonal colorings. Often he is moody and rhapsodic. To all these things a new composing generation has accustomed old and young. There is no more surprise in them than was in come from Beethoven's early Quartet and as little "irritation."

There are folk-favorites from Hungarian soil in Kodaly's rhythmic transitions, tonal colors, darkening moods. Few suspected them in 1914. Now they need scarcely a program-note. Many a free counter of chamber-concerts believes that he still hears with the ears of 1910. He has only to listen to this Quartet of Kodaly to discover the change that, consciously or unconsciously, his perceptions have undergone.

Or to the Terzetto of Dvorak. From the two violins and the viola of the Lenox Quartet, it seemed a commonplace music, undisturbed by the melodic fertility customary with Dvorak. By his rhythmic animation, by his quick play of color. Outside the brief Scherzo no Czech tang was discoverable; while the final set of variations suggests an end decided rather than imagined. The folk-favorites save Dvorak off-moment nowadays, they are really the preservative of his "New-World" Symphony; but they are few enough in this resurrected Terzetto.

The young Beethoven had only himself to prefer, out after a century and a quarter the beginning of this Quartet in D major still springs into life; the Andante sings with eighteenth-century sentiment; the finale runs its gay race. Seldom could it have withstood more lifeless heavy-handed performance.

H. T. P.

Boston Transcript
February 11, 1929

Public Library Director to Aid Newsboys' Foundation

The Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation is to have the cooperation of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library in taking charge of a library group. Its purpose will be to point out to the boy the beauty that lies in literature beyond the printed word. Mr. Belden intends to obtain from time to time various outstanding persons to assist him in this undertaking in the hope that the boy will come to appreciate the richness and beauty in the right kind of books.

Christian Science Monitor

9 February 1929

Libraries Tested by Public Service

Measured by Information for Clients, Not by Books.
Mr. Lowe Declares

That the number of books passed across a desk is not a measure of real library service as compared with the actual placing in the hands of borrowers information eagerly sought for and meeting a definite need, was the opinion voiced yesterday by John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, at the joint midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston, held at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Lowe said the new trend in education emphasizes the work of the individual and the responsibility of the library lies in the conception of librarianship defined as "the art of directing the great source of power in books to the service of men."

In speaking of the relationship of fiction to the needs of the public library, the Brooklyn librarian advised limiting the purchase of fiction to a comparatively few titles each year in that the public, in his opinion, buys all the fiction it wants.

Other speakers included Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, who described plans for a new library of business provided for by Louis E. Kerstein, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, in memory of his father.

February 14, 1929

The Boston Post

At the Public Library lectures last Sunday afternoon, Professor Albert Bushnell that with talk about "The Boston Public Library."

It has been said that the man living knows more about the life of our first President than does Mr. Hart. On Sunday evening the chamber group organization of the Boston Public Library will give a concert.

I suppose that there is nowhere in the Boston Public Library a more interesting spot right now than the room where the catalogues room—the room, in short, where patrons apply for books to take out and where they return books after having had them out.

It is the room where the books are received with Sargent's portrait and the "The Boston Post" is the room where the books are now being copied in their original colors.

Accidentally, something has been copied out of the past. In the same color and shades as the originals, the hands of the great Sargent.

A powerful spotlight plays upon the mural that is being copied, while below, there stand groups of on-lookers.

Mr. Chase, the reference librarian, tells us that, so far as he knows, there is nothing "official" in the artist's copying Sargent's paintings. There is, however, he explained, something official in the photographing of those same Sargents.

Not long since, Mr. Chase tells us, the library had the murals cleaned so that they could be photographed.

The photographic reproductions are to be used in the making of illustrations, probably for postcards or descriptive folders.

The name of that place by the way, is "the delivery room," so Mr. Chase tells me.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1929

MYSTERY AND DIRT

To the Editor of the Transcript

Some months ago those interested in the lack of visibility of the Abbey Pictures in the delivery room of the Boston Public Library had the opportunity of reading the artist's position on the subject of artificial lighting of his work. This was through the kindness of Mr. Thomas A. Fox publishing in your column Mr. Abbey's letter to him on this particular subject.

We doubt if at that time Mr. Fox or many others, who very naturally in view of Mr. Abbey's expressed desire, stood out against artificial lighting, realized how obscure the pictures had become through dirt.

We also doubt, if the artist had seen how obscure they were from this same layer of dirt, that he would have refused the benefit of proper lighting, supposing the moment that cleaning could not be believed.

The revelation produced by the cleaning shows how absurd was the attitude that the effect was anything like that intended by the creator of these marvelous pictures—or otherwise. Mr. Abbey, of course, would have left his pictures originally as they were a few weeks ago, hardly so veiled as to be but a fraction as visible as they now are. By this time, if Abbey had so deliberately disfigured his pictures they would have disappeared entirely. This robbing of art of its life, before the cleaning for practically all of some of the pictures and for portions of some of the others and now, it seems, for portions of all such in bright weather.

"Mystery" and dirt were becoming badly confused in the minds of some, apparently, who felt they were leading the unguided and uninitiated into a sort of righteousness. The writer is for more light on these delicious pictures than we have had in the past, considerable number of years, whether by greater cleanliness or by the assistance of electricity. In the conviction he is nearer to the artist's real desire than the "mystery" advocates will even now admit.

FREDERAL SAYWARD

Contributor, Feb. 7

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1929

Reading Aloud to Boys and Girls Called Easy Road to Culture

Interest Aroused by Good Stories Compels Children to
Scan Books Themselves, Boston Library
Director Believes

Just after the New Year, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, told the secretary of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston that it would give him pleasure to come down and read aloud one evening to a group of boys in the Foundation Library. "How many will be there?" Mr. Belden inquired. "As many as you like, from a dozen to 800," the secretary said. "Eight hundred is too many," said Mr. Belden. "I am not going to make a speech. I am going to read a story. Stories are best read to small groups."

So, on a certain evening, Mr. Belden read Conrad's story called "Youth" to about 30 boys. Later, in his room at the library, Mr. Belden explained what he had in mind in reading aloud to the boys himself, and arranging for others to do so, too, at intervals. He is a tall, spare man, of precise speech; his room is small and dusky, with a long, black table set diagonally on its scarlet carpet and the vaulting in the low ceiling is picked out in the turquoise blue that ancient Egyptian princesses loved. Two doors of the room stood open; between these Mr. Belden walked, back and forth, back and forth, leaning against the door for a moment when he had turned, before crossing the floor again.

"I took Conrad's story," Mr. Belden said, "because my own four chil-

dren had been happy, hearing it read aloud. At the time their ages were between eight and seventeen; I believed the ages of the boys at the Foundation might vary. It was a long story to try them on, but a good one; it shows that there are beauties in literature beyond the printed word. One would not read it and, thereafter, find reading unattractive."

Subsequently Mr. Belden arranged for others to take turns at the readings. Professor Ross of the Emerson College of Oratory, Mr. and Mrs. John Cronin, the library's own story tellers, and others, Mr. Belden spoke of Professor Copeland, the famous "Copey" as the ideal of all readers.

Mr. Belden, asked what he believed lay in reading aloud that was more provocative to boys and girls, said:

"Well, in my house the children say 'And now Mether, will you read us a chapter after supper.' Mrs. Belden does 'Wind in the Willows' or 'Huckleberry Finn.' Then it is bedtime and she says 'We will go on with this another time. I am certain that the children will not wait for someone to 'go on with it another time,' but that they will go on with it for themselves. It takes very little of that, you know, to establish a reading habit that has nothing to do with compulsion and everything to do with the pure joy of investigating good books."

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

To Speak on Rotogravure, Lithography in Lecture

At the second of the 1929 series of the educational discussions conducted by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Charles F. Shirley of the Forbes Lithograph Company and Jean Stimme of the Boston Herald-Traveler will be the speakers. The lecture will be given at the Boston Public Library Monday evening at seven-thirty o'clock and will be open to the public. Mr. Shirley is to speak on lithography and the Forbes company will arrange an exhibit in connection with his address. Mr. Stimme will describe the rotogravure process.

THE BOSTON HERALD.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1929

WASHINGTON'S DETRACTORS HIT

Albert Bushnell Hart Gives
Lecture in Public
Library

URGES PUBLICATION
OF 20,000 LETTERS

George Washington as a many-sided man, the leader of his people was described yesterday afternoon by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of government at Harvard University, in a lecture at the Boston Public Library before 300 persons.

Prof. Hart, who is a member of the George Washington commission, which is delving into the life and letters of the great man, expressed the hope that Congress would "do the right thing" and appropriate money to pay for publication of the 20,000 letters written by Washington in 25 volumes.

He referred to his "running fight" with W. E. Woodward and Rupert Hughes, biographers of Washington, "Woodward believes that people want to know Washington as a caddish sort of fellow, as a moon-faced lad in love," he said. "This gives the wrong gloss, but makes an interesting picture. Mr. Woodward writes of Washington as a general defeated in the revolutionary war. He will have to write another volume to show Washington was defeated and the English won. Mr. Hughes, on the other hand, is improving. In his first volume he had 291 'slams' against Washington, while the second contained only 259 'slams.' Probably when he writes 50 volumes there will only be 50 'slams.'"

He pointed out that the public belief of Washington as a "little prig who wouldn't tell a lie" is due to a book written by Mason L. Weems, who described himself as "rector of Mt. Vernon Church." This statement would have been accurate, Prof. Hart explained, if he had been rector and if there had been a Mt. Vernon Church.

After his talk, Prof. Hart laughingly admitted he had slipped up on the name of a man who died about 10 years ago and left Harvard a large sum of money. During his address he said of Washington:

"Despite the fact that he did not study law, he was able to devise a form of trust that is used even today. 'In fact,' he continued, 'it was used by—by Charles Schwab, the Pittsburgh capitalist, who died about 10 years ago. His will left several shares of his estate to Harvard University. It was a very good will. When the estate was divided Harvard received a considerable sum of money.'"

As Charles M. Schwab is still alive, Prof. Hart later admitted that he had made a mistake. The man he referred to, he said later, was an associate of Andrew Carnegie. This donor had divided his estate into shares, the form devised by Washington, and several went to Harvard and several to Yale. Harvard realized, "about \$60,000," he said.

The donor's name has "S" for an initial, he explained. When a check-up was made and the names of Charles Steel, Grant Schley, F. B. Trout and J. W. Simpson were presented to Prof. Hart, but he checked them out. The name Lawrence E. Sexton, who died in 1919, and donated land worth \$50,000 to Harvard, was presented, but Prof. Hart declared that he is not the man.

Prof. Hart emphasizes that if he hears the name he can tell instantly whether it is that of the man he refers to. Who is the man?

Prof. Hart emphasizes that if he hears the name he can tell instantly whether it is that of the man he refers to. Who is the man?

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, FEB 18, 1929

PROF HART PRAISES WASHINGTON THRIFT

Lecture at Public Library
by Harvard Man

"George Washington, earning \$17 a day while not much above the age of 16 did not spend it on cigarettes, but invested it in undeveloped land and thus became one of the great land-owners of his time," said Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, in an address in anticipation of Washington's birthday in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, yesterday afternoon.

The period referred to was when Washington was a surveyor and it was admitted that it was not every day, but occasionally, that he earned that much.

20,000 Autographs Found

The lecturer, who is a member of a Federal commission to edit publications of the Revolutionary period, declared that there are probably 20,000 letters or documents bearing Washington's signature, including about 2000 recently discovered near Fredericksburg, Va. "for the publication of which in about 25 volumes Congress ought to provide."

Anyone starting out to buy one of those 20,000 Washington autographs had better have \$1000 in his pocket, it was suggested.

Washington's "general orders" as commander of the Continental Army during the Revolution are soon to be published in five or more volumes, the speaker stated.

Washington never recorded his opinion on anything in his diary, he said, but only recorded facts of his daily life, among them his loss in one year of \$75 at cards, all of which he won back, save about \$4, during the same period.

"Slams" Charged to Hughes

The recent Washington biographies by W. B. Woodward and Rupert Hughes were characterized as unfair, Prof. Hart declared. "Hughes 'slams on Washington' were said to total 561," the speaker said. "Hughes seemed to think Washington was the kind of man that Hughes would have been had he been Washington."

"While Hughes credited the Father

of His Country with having had seven or eight sweethearts in youth, Woodward asserted that he was so cold and uninteresting that no girl would have anything to do with him."

"As to the charge that Washington married a rich widow, it is equally true that the widow married a rich husband, and by so doing acquired a steward to look after her great estate without obligation to pay him a salary."

Prof. Hart did not think highly of the biography of Washington written one year after his death by Rev. Mason L. Weems, who was said to have adhered fairly well to the probabilities in the first edition, but to have introduced into the second several ridiculous stories, which he claimed to have heard from "an old lady," among them, of course, the cherry-tree story and an account of the meeting of Washington with Franklin and Tom Paine in heaven.

Spelling as Good as Adams'

Of Washington's reputed bad spelling, Prof. Hart declared, "he spelled about as well as John Adams," and that anyway, "there was no Webster's Dictionary in those days." The speaker termed his hero the greatest military man in America at the outbreak of the Revolution, not excepting a number of retired British Army officers here.

Washington's influence was credited with having brought about the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It was recalled that Bolsheviks of that period in Philadelphia had threatened him with violence during the excitement over the French Revolution.

Citations showed that Washington from youth was a pioneer in winning the West away from the French, that he was a practical architect, highway engineer, banker, captain of big industries, distiller and a good lawyer, judging by his 40-page will drafted without assistance.

Referring to recent investigations of his own in England as to Washington's ancestry, Prof. Hart said that only one link is lacking to show George's descent from a Washington mentioned in 1185. That form of the name was said to obviously mean "washing land," or "wet land," on which the first bearer of the name lived.

From that remote period the Washingtons' reputed ancestors have been large landowners, it was stated. The first one settled in Virginia had a grant of between 5000 and 6000 acres.

A Miss Washington was married 540 years ago to a Kitson who had made an enormous fortune in fish and sheep-raising and whose coat of arms bore the later symbol of Massachusetts, the codfish.

Prof. Hart stated that on the site of George Washington's birthplace, near Fredericksburg, Va., a house of the type he is believed to have been born in is to be erected, and that it will be included in an itinerary for tourists in Washington which will take in all available existing houses associated with Washington in that region.

Boston Transcript

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1929

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Professor Hart Lectures on George Washington

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University gave a lecture at the Boston Public Library yesterday on George Washington. Professor Hart is a member of a Federal Commission appointed to edit publications of the Revolutionary period. He said that there are probably 20,000 letters and documents bearing Washington's signature, including about 200 recently discovered near Fredericksburg, Va. Washington's "general orders" as commander of the Continental Army are soon to be published, the speaker said. He stated that on the site of George Washington's birthplace, near Fredericksburg, a house of the type he is believed to have been born in is to be erected, and that it will be included in an itinerary for tourists in Washington which will take in all available existing houses associated with Washington in that region.

THE BOSTON HERALD.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1929

REVIEWS HISTORY OF ROTOGRAVURE

Herald Art Head Talks to
Printing Craftsmen

Rotogravure is the aristocrat of all tonal facsimile methods of printing, in the opinion of Jean Stimme, art manager of The Herald, who spoke last night at the second of the 1929 series of educational discussions conducted by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen in the Boston Public Library.

There are 88 newspapers in this country with rotogravure sections, and of this number only seven have their own plants, Mr. Stimme said. The Herald is included in the latter group. It was first used in Germany, he said. In 1914 The Herald imported the second machine into this country, being preceded by the New York Times by only a few months. Since that time rotogravure sections have been a standard and ever-popular feature of The Herald.

Charles F. Shirley of the Forbes Lithograph Company, an expert and authority on lithography, after 58 years spent in study and work in this art, spoke on lithography, from its inception to the high development of the present day. A large audience attended.

THE BOSTON HERALD.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1929

A NEW QUARTERLY

At hand is number one, volume one, of "The Journal of Adult Education," published by The American Association for Adult Education. It is not a magazine for light reading while one is waiting for dinner, although it does contain articles by James Harvey Robinson and Glenn Frank, who are not above writing for the popular periodicals. Primarily a professional magazine for educators and librarians, it will, however, appeal keenly to all persons interested in arousing greater participation in the consideration of public problems. It is a vehicle for plans and reports on ways of reawakening in the minds of mature men and women that curiosity regarding the world that most of them had in their youth.

The journal possesses a range of subject and treatment from a purely theoretical essay by Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, to a personal account of a "reading survey" made by a young librarian in Cleveland. There is an attack on the program of adult education by John Cotton Dana, librarian in Newark, N. J., and replies by other prominent librarians throughout the country, including Charles F. D. Belden of Boston. Many other contributions, differing in subject and length, add flavor to the magazine which, by the way, presents itself in an attractively modern format. Starting with no fixed prejudices or policies, but with a firm belief "in the perfectibility of our institutions," the editors have a notable opportunity to blaze new paths in the present field of education and to explore unknown spaces in that great mental continent, the minds of our grown men and women.

THE BOSTON HERALD.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1929

TABLE KIRSTEIN LIBRARY PLAN

Councilmen Argue Site on
City Hall Avenue Not
Desirable

EFFORTS TO ELECT PRESIDENT FAIL

By CHARLES A. COYLE

The city council yesterday cast 13 ballots in a vain attempt to elect a president after ending eight weeks without a head.

It tabled the order submitted by Mayor Nichols proposing to sell old police station 2 at City Hall avenue and Pie alley to Louis E. Kirstein for the nominal sum of \$1 on condition that he would erect a three-story library for business men and women on the site as a memorial to his father and deed it back to the city.

The meeting was marked by a spirited clash between former President Thomas H. Green of Charlestown and Councilman Robert G. Wilson of Dorchester, after the latter had broken afresh the Sunday baseball scandal in a speech calling for the Democratic support of Councilman William G. Lynch of South Boston, the central figure in the recent public hearings before the finance commission.

In spite of the warning by Councilman Frederic E. Dowling of Brighton that Mr. Kirstein might withdraw his generous offer if the members of the council delayed the acceptance of the proposition, the majority of the members in executive session voted with Councilman Roger E. Deveney, the leader of the tabling motion.

Councilman Deveney, in urging the tabling of the Nichols order, declared

that with 44 other city-owned sites available, the council should study the matter with a view to giving Mr. Kirstein the best possible location on which to erect a memorial to his father.

"The new building will be overrun with sidewalk brokers who now infest the neighborhood of the proposed site, and who are arrested almost daily on charges of obstructing the street and as vagrants and common nuisances," Councilman Deveney said. "The old station house is dark, surrounded as it is with high buildings, and is affected with the noise of the traffic, the smell of food from restaurants, and the constant roar of machines from nearby buildings."

Councilman Peter A. Murray of Jamaica Plain, who represents the mayor's home ward, added another disagreeable feature when he declared that the business men and women who might visit the place would be the victims of hijackers and blackjacks if they left the library after dark and tried to reach the main street through alleys with their library books.

Councilmen Mahoney and Fish urged the selection of a site in one of the outlying districts in need of a branch library, arguing that the proposed library would not serve the citizens of the city but those from surrounding cities and towns.

Councilman Dowling retorted that the city is indebted to the non-resident, who, he declared, carried on the business life of the city and provided the employment for thousands of the citizens. He urged the adoption of the mayor's order.

Councilman Israel Ruby of Dorches-

ter led the fight to have the measure reported back from the executive session as "ought to pass," but he was defeated after the lengthy arguments. He tried to gain the unanimous consent of the council to bring the order up in the regular session, but again sustained defeat.

Under ordinary circumstances, with a president of the council, the matter is referred to the committee on public lands, which holds hearings on the question, and before which body those interested appear and are heard. None of those interested put in appearance yesterday.

The offer made by Mr. Kirstein some time ago to Mayor Nichols was made public after a meeting of the library trustees, of which Mr. Kirstein is chairman, and was accepted by them. Yesterday was, however, the first time the proposal was officially brought before the members of the council.

The Boston Post

SALE TO KIRSTEIN HELD UP

City Council Tables Order for Branch Library

The Boston City Council yesterday tabled Mayor Nichols' order proposing to sell old Police Station 2, in Pie alley, to Louis E. Kirstein, prominent merchant, for the price of \$1, on condition that he would erect a \$150,000 business men's library on the site as a memorial to his father, and deed it back to the city.

WARNING BY DOWLING

Although Councilor Frederic E. Dowling of Brighton warned that the delay by the Council might cause Mr. Kirstein to withdraw his magnificent gift, Councilor Roger E. Deveney of Roxbury persisted in his fight to place the matter over at least for a week so that the Council might have an opportunity to study the offers, and give it due consideration.

Councilor Deveney argued that probably the worst site in the city had been selected for the branch library, pointing out that the old station is dark, surrounded as it is by lofty buildings, that the place is noisy and smoky from motor trucks and that the building

of President Kirstein, but urged that the Council table the measure for a week to see whether it will not be possible to give a better site for the library.

Scornful of Law Department

Until the Council has had before it a copy of the agreement between President Kirstein and the city, as well as an explanation of the plan from the library trustees, together with an opinion of the sale from the law department, Councilor Wilson warned

that the Council should withhold action. No one had made any appearance at yesterday's meeting in regard to the matter, he said.

That the opinion of the law department was not worth a scrap of paper was the contention of Councilor Thomas W. McMahon of Dorchester, who urged that the lawyer members of the Council look into the legality of the transaction.

Ruby Leads Fight for Measure

Speaking as the representative of Ward 3 in which the police station site is located, Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, lieutenant of Martin M. Lomasney, said that he favored laying the measure over at the will of the Council, and his position was supported by Councilor Thomas H. Green of Charlestown, although both expressed willingness to vote for the order if their colleagues desired.

A strong battle to push the measure through yesterday was made by Councilor Israel Ruby of Dorchester. But the majority voted to table the order for a week until Mayor Nichols could send a copy of the agreement and a member of the board of library trustees

would be overrun by "sidewalk real estate brokers" ankle deep in tobacco who are now raised weekly in the basement of City Hall.

Urges Another Site Be Picked

Councilor Peter A. Murray of the Mayor's home ward in Jamaica Plain agreed with Councilor Deveney, adding that the business men "would be black-jacked at night before they could get out of the alley with their library books." He suggested that the Board of Library Trustees, of which Mr. Kirstein is president, select one of the other 44 pieces of property owned by the city but removed from the noise of traffic. "The aroma from the alley kitchens," said Councilor Murray, "would add little to a library in that sector."

Councilor Michael J. Mahoney of South Boston complained that it would not be a good thing for the city to maintain a library for business men in back of City Hall. "It would be patronized almost solely by the State Street crowd who can get their books near home in Brookline where they pay their taxes."

Lauds Kirstein's Offer

That President Kirstein might give consideration to a fine site in the residential section of the city was the recommendation of Councilor Albert L. Fish of Dorchester, who, like Councilor Mahoney, complained that a downtown business library would be maintained by the city mostly for the business men from Medford, Malden, Chelsea and other points.

"I would want some place other than that dump in the darkness of Pie Alley for a library site," said Councilor R. Gardner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester. He paid tribute to the generous offer

February 26, 1929.

THE BOSTON GLOBE

CHARGES PAYROLLS OF CITY OVERLOADED

Dowling Tells Legislators
Budget \$391,000 Too High

Fox Defends Mayor's Request for
Increase in Boston Tax Rate

The city of Boston administration was subjected to heavy fire yesterday when Chairman John C. L. Dowling of the Finance Commission told the Legislative Committee on Municipal Affairs what he thought of "overloaded payrolls and superfluous jobs" on the budget in which Mayor Nichols asks the Legislature for a \$12.75 limit.

Mr. Dowling went through the budget item by item, and characterized a number of them as extravagant.

Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox presented the case of the administration.

"You members of this committee are really the City Council," Mr. Dowling declared. "The City Council is subservient to the Mayor and you are the only agency in Massachusetts which can put a check on the extravagance of the Mayor of Boston."

Mr. Dowling presented a budget of his own which totaled \$391,000 less than the Mayor's.

"Superfluous Positions"

Four city departments, Mr. Dowling eliminated right off from suspicion of wasteful spending. The hospital, library, art and sinking fund departments, he said, are so well managed, that there is never any need to investigate them.

The Assessing Department has 17 superfluous positions, Mr. Dowling charged. "That is admitted by Mr. Kelly himself," he said.

Senator Kinneale of the committee asked, "How are they loaded on to him if he doesn't want them?"

"By executive order from the Mayor," Mr. Dowling replied. "These positions were abolished in 1926 and immediately restored. Mr. Kelly doesn't want them. If that reform were carried out, \$8898 could be saved."

Attacking the increases in the Public Works Department, Mr. Dowling declared that \$6000 was paid last year for overtime work because the department insisted on having a force of mechanics to stay overtime every night all winter to plow plows on the department trucks, and then had them come early to take them off in the morning.

No Check on Relief Cases

The overseers of public welfare came in for a particularly severe raking over. They had the spending of \$1,700,000 for poor relief, said Mr. Dowling. He continued: "Our investigation showed that there was no check on the stories told by those applying for relief."

He cited cases. One woman receiving regular city aid was found to have

a four-apartment building which paid her \$135 a month, he said. Another woman, classed as a widow, and given exemption taxes on her home, was found never to have been married, to have an income of \$50 a week and an un-mortgaged home valued at \$12,000 on which the city levied no tax.

In the Registry Department, he declared, "the deputy registrars divide among themselves \$6000 a year, received, as fees for certifying records. These fees increase their salaries, but the fact does not appear in the budget sheets."

The Finance Commission chairman objected to increasing the salary of an assistant city auditor who has been sick on full pay, he said, for six months.

More Firemen and Police

Mr. Fox, for the Mayor, presented the request for a tax limit of \$12.75, which is 25 cents higher than last year. Even if the \$391,000 were cut out of it, as Mr. Dowling urged, it would still have to be higher than last year's limit.

Mr. Fox presented itemized budget expenses to show that taxes should bring in \$24,343,005.

The city surplus gained \$1,000,000 during the year, Mr. Fox said. But increases of 68 in the Fire Department, 150 patrolmen, and 120 new positions in the Hospital Department demanded new funds. An item over which the Finance Commission and the Budget Commissioner could not agree, he said, was the cost of replacing wooden floors in fire stations. It was absurd, he said, to continue wooden floors in fire stations when the Fire Department required concrete floors in all private garages. The cost would be \$6000 for each station to re-floor in concrete.

Says Cut Would Harm Service

The budget commissioner told the committee that cuts could be made in the budget. But they could only be made at the cost of adequate police and fire protection, adequate health provision and care of the needy of the city, he said.

One item calls for \$30,000 for maintenance of two new health units to be established under the White Fund. Representative Whidden asked about the cost of these health units. The city has now four, which cost \$15,000 each to maintain, Mr. Fox said. The White Fund covers only construction of the units.

The recent gift of a branch library for business men by Louis Kirstein calls for another maintenance item of \$15,000 in the budget.

"Everybody wants his old brick sidewalk replaced by granite sidewalks," Mr. Fox declared, explaining a \$100,000 appropriation for granite sidewalks.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, FEB 26, 1929

CITY COUNCIL FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

Fitzgerald Gets 11 Votes,
34th Ballot Taken

Two \$1,000,000 Orders for New
Sewers, Streets Passed

The Boston City Council adjourned yesterday afternoon still unorganized, although 34 ballots had been taken in an attempt to elect a president. Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of the West End was leading the field yesterday with 11 votes, but was never able to achieve the 12th and necessary vote to win.

Between ballots the Council took time to pass two loan orders of \$1,000,000 each, sent in by Mayor Nichols. One is for new sewers, the other for streets. The second order was for \$1,500,000, but the Council lopped off \$50,000 when Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. of Dorchester declared he thought \$1,000,000 would be enough just now. Councilor Michael J. Mahoney then offered a new order and it was adopted.

The attempt to elect a president brought forth some stinging repartee between Councilor Wilson and Ex-Pres Thomas H. Green of Charlestown. Councilor Wilson accused Democratic members of the Council of taking dictation from the Mayor in the voting for president.

"Curl Up in Mayor's Office"

"Some of the men who proclaim their democracy loudest," declared the Councilor from Dorchester, "have worn a beaten track to the Republican Mayor's door. And when I see them still talk democracy to the gallery here and within an hour curl up and purr in the Mayor's office, I expect some of the great Democrats of days gone by must turn over in their graves."

"If a nonpartisan choice cannot be made, there are certainly more than enough Democrats in this body to elect one of their number president, without asking instructions on the second floor before each Monday's balloting. I firmly believe that our president for the year 1929 should be the free choice of this body, and not the nominee of any outside influence."

Echo of Sunday Baseball Row

An echo of the Sunday baseball scandal came into the meeting when Mr. Wilson said: "The whole story of the Sunday baseball mess hasn't been told yet. It may never be told. But one thing is certain, the testimony of Fuchs was not all his own creation. It was some busy little worker, antagonistic to the announced candidacy of Councilor Lynch for the presidency of this body, who whispered to Fuchs the story which was to pull friend Adams out of a hole."

"And so I say to you gentlemen that the high lights in Fuchs' story were carefully painted for him by a Boston author. 'Poor slob,' 'haberdasher.' How accurately the visitor from New York city remembered each name and every detailed description. He remembered because he was given that

recitation to learn. You can't make me believe that Councilor Lynch ever furnished the intimate local color to the visitor from New York. But he got it somewhere, and he got it from someone who wanted to pull away votes the Councilor from South Boston might otherwise receive for election to the presidency of this body."

"But let's at least have done with hypocrisy. Let us meekly accept the Mayor's appointment of a presiding officer of the Boston City Council and get down to business."

Green Answers Wilson

Councilor Wilson was no sooner through than Ex-Pres Green was on his feet and glaring across the chamber at Mr. Wilson. He was soon shouting that he wanted the entire story of the baseball scandal and that he was going to the district attorney and the Attorney General in order to get it. "I visited Fuchs' office," he said. "And I never received one dollar from Fuchs or Adams. I'm tired. Mr. President, of hearing the Councilor from Dorchester stand up in the Council every Monday afternoon and attack the character of someone."

Pointing his finger across the chamber at Mr. Wilson, Ex-Pres Green shouted: "I don't think you like the blood in your veins. It's pretty hard for you to keep one toe in the Harvard Club and the other in South Boston. I demand a retracement. Mr. President, I'm ashamed of you, you intellectual giant."

Mr. Wilson rose a little later to inform the body that he was born in a three-decker on I st., South Boston, and "I do not belong to the Harvard Club."

Tables Library Site Order

The Council tabled an order sent in by Mayor Nichols proposing to sell old Station 2 in City Hall av for \$1 to Louis E. Kirstein on condition that he would erect a building on the site for a branch of the Public Library as a memorial to his father and deed it to the Library Trustees.

Councilor Frederic E. Dowling urged that the offer be accepted, but Councilor Roger E. Deveney persisted in having it laid over for a week, during which time more information could be obtained on the subject.

Mr. Deveney pointed out that the location is a dark one, surrounded by tall buildings and said that the sidewalk brokers who now infest City Hall would be the only ones to use it. Councilor Peter A. Murray declared that users of the branch would be blackjacked at night before they could get out of the alley.

Councilor Israel Ruby of Dorchester put up a stiff fight yesterday to have the order passed, but he was defeated when a vote was taken to table it. The order is in the executive committee, as there have been no other committees appointed so far, nor will there be until after election of a president.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

Library Has Exhibition of Cross Student Work

Assembled under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Arts, examples of the work of students of Anson K. Cross are being shown in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Cross was for some time a member of the Massachusetts Art School, and later, for many years, an instructor at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While associated with the Museum School he invented his "Painting Lens," planned to enable students to judge values of color, perspective and the other problems of the painter's craft. The glass was the result, Mr. Cross states, of study of the writings of Leonardo da Vinci and Sir Joshua Reynolds. With his new lens, Mr. Cross conducted classes in its use at the Museum School, and later founded his own school and art colony at Rottbury Harbor, reaching the use of the instrument both at the colony and by correspondence. His efforts have found the support of Columbia University and Mr. Cross is now endeavoring to have the Commonwealth Art Colony, as his school is named, endowed. The exhibition now shown at the Library is that of beginners in the system.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929

Haydn, Bloch and Another

The habitus of chamberconcerts shook his head when he discovered as first number upon the program at the Public Library last evening a quartet of Haydn—the second of Opus 33, in E-flat. From this fact and that, whether by spontaneous choice or by spreading fashion, how often has he led the list, the autumn and the winter through! And there is also Mozart, in comparison overlooked and gone on a journey. Demure stilled, however, as "The Burgins" played. Their tone was light and supple; tame are the words beside the quality. Their touch, one or two or three or four, attacked, and released each note in the softest instant. Every phrase curved into the rounded period. Not a rhythmic accent was misplaced, under or over stressed. Figures ran with breath-taking evenness, modulations seemed the happiest of strokes; ornament, the filaments of fancy spun by adroit fingers on bows and strings. The Largo unfolded through broad phrases into firm course. "The Scherzo was all playful grace. Here was the true manner for Haydn—smoothed shapeliness, clear sonorities, quiet, sensibility, flawless adjustment, simplicity without, messo within, all things at smiling ease. And here also was the Haydn of chamber-music composing effortless—in equal abundance, with equal felicity. With him the evening might have begun and ended, and the audience departed not unfed.

There were other pieces to follow. First, the three impressionistic "Landscapes" of Mr. Bloch—northern winter, Alpine contrasts; from a distance heard the fête-like tumult of a South-Sea Isle. Usually he expresses himself expansively. It is a chain of reviewing to reach him as over-long. Here, however, he is all for concentration, for tones that at the instant shall impinge his images upon the ear. He succeeds—in the suggestion by sound of the strain of silence of a wintry night—soon it will crackle in the rhythms and the dissonance that from afar bear tribal rejoicing. The Alpine prospect stands not so clear; yet from the four voices rises the eagerness of memory recalling American is Mr. Bloch's prime. Swiss Quartet in D minor. The Russian, like Franck, has outlived a first vogue. Once "Stenka Razin," "The Kremlin," this symphony and that, was a piece to be anticipated. Now he is out of fashion—the composer who was too ready with the apt means, the fit matter, whatever the form or the flow of the music-making. And music-making it remains—gratifying at least, as "The Burgins" amply proved, to them that give it voice.

March 5, 1929.

BOSTON POST.

DELAY ON KIRSTEIN LIBRARY

Councillors Doubt the Validity of Agreement With City

The City Council again, yesterday, voted to lay on the table for another week Mayor Nichols' order seeking to sell old Police Station 2 at City Hall avenue and Pi Alley to Louis E. Kirstein, eminent Boston merchant, for \$1 on condition that the latter erect a three and a half story branch library building on the site at a cost of \$150,000 as a memorial to his father.

IMPORTANT PHRASE NOT IN This action was taken on motion of Councillor Roger E. Dowd of Roxbury after the written agreement between Mr. Kirstein and the city had been brought in and Councillor Henry Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay, with Councillor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester, all lawyers, urged that a written opinion on the validity of the document be obtained from the city law department.

Councillor Parkman pointed out that the phrase, "heirs and assigns," is usually included in similar legal forms to make the agreement binding, not only for the principals but also for their successors, and this phrase had been omitted from the library agreement.

Against the sole opposition of Councillor Israel Ruby of Dorchester, the Council voted to table the matter to permit Mr. Kirstein to make a new agreement with the city, including the phrase, "heirs and assigns," and to give the law department an opportunity to forward an opinion to the Council on the validity of the agreement.

"Question of Validity of Agreement"

"I don't want the Council to be placed in the position of refusing this magnificent gift, or of delaying it, and I am sure that Mr. Kirstein cannot possibly take any offense," explained Councillor Parkman. "But there is the question of the validity of the agreement in the case of Mr. Kirstein's death. It is a serious matter, which any business man or any lawyer might well question."

"There is a grave question as to what might happen if after the property was deeded, Mr. Kirstein died, and the heirs did not feel like going through with the offer. We should make certain that the property will be conveyed to the city under any circumstances and for this purpose have the words 'heirs and assigns' put in the agreement so that they too will be bound, should anything happen to Mr. Kirstein."

"I do not feel that I would be acting rightly to vote on this agreement while out the formal written opinion of the law department," Councillor Parkman explained. "I do not want to take the responsibility of conveying such a valuable piece of property in the heart of the city for \$1 without the endorsement of the corporation counsel."

Site as Matter of Sentiment

He was met with much opposition, however, led by Councillor Parkman of the Back Bay and Councillor Wilson of Dorchester, who demanded a formal written opinion from the city law department as to the validity of the contract between Mr. Kirstein and the city.

"I don't believe in looking a gift horse in the mouth," Councillor Parkman said, "but much can happen between the deeding of the land to Mr. Kirstein for the sum of \$1 and the completion of the library."

"This agreement, read by the clerk and drawn up and approved by the law department, is a personal agreement between Mr. Kirstein and the city. There is a grave question as to what might happen if, soon after the land was deeded, Mr. Kirstein died, and the heirs did not feel like going through with the offer. We should make certain that the property will be reconveyed

to them that give it voice.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929

COUNCIL STILL HAS NO HEAD

Fitzgerald Withdraws from Race for President as 45 Ballots Fail

KIRSTEIN LIBRARY PLAN AGAIN TABLED

By CHARLES A. COYLE

The city council again failed to elect a president yesterday after taking 11 more ballots. On the motion of Councillor Henry Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay, the council tabled the Kirstein library proposal for another week. The council has now taken 45 ballots for president.

The meeting marked the withdrawal of Councillor John I. Fitzgerald from the presidential race, after it had been reported before the meeting that he had obtained the extra vote needed to win him the election in the person of Councillor John F. Dowd of Roxbury.

His opponents moved quickly, however, and threw their strength to Councillor Peter J. Murphy of Hyde Park, who until yesterday had voted consistently for Fitzgerald. With Murphy voting for himself, the swing of Dowd to Fitzgerald did not gain him the election and he was still minus the extra vote needed.

The action of the council in keeping the Kirstein library order on the table for another week came after a long discussion in executive session. Councillor Ruby of Dorchester made a motion to report the order of the mayor, calling for the sale of old police station 2 at City Hall avenue and Pi Alley to Louis E. Kirstein for the sum of \$1, in consideration of which he would erect a 3½-story library, back into the council as "ought to pass."

DEMAND WRITTEN OPINION

He was met with much opposition, however, led by Councillor Parkman of the Back Bay and Councillor Wilson of Dorchester, who demanded a formal written opinion from the city law department as to the validity of the contract between Mr. Kirstein and the city.

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under any circumstances and have the words "heirs and assigns" put in the agreement so that they too will be bound should anything happen to Mr. Kirstein.

"I do not feel that I would be acting rightly to vote for this agreement without the formal written opinion of the city law department. I do not want to take the responsibility of conveying such a valuable piece of property in the heart of the city to any man for such a sum without the endorsement of the law department."

SAYS SITE IS BAD

Councillor Wilson, one of those who opposed the project last week because of its location, agreed with the Back Bay councillor that there should be a formal opinion given by the law department and again voiced his opinion that the site selected was one of the worst in the city.

Councillor Ruby of Dorchester declared that the site had been selected by Mr. Kirstein himself and had not been picked for him by the administration. He informed the council that a hotel once stood on the site, where Mr. Kirstein's father, to whom the library will be dedicated and named after, always stayed when a visitor to the city.

Assistant City Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman was called by Chairman Keene and he declared that the city was fully protected under the terms of the written contract signed by Mayor Nichols and Mr. Kirstein. Councillors Parkman and Wilson, both members of the bar, disagreed with him and he finally informed them that he would have the words "heirs and assigns" entered in the contract. He clashed sharply with both members on several occasions and was attacked by Councillor Wilson for remarks he declared the Dorchester member had made.

After taking seven ballots for president without making a choice, Councillor John I. Fitzgerald addressed the members in open meeting and definitely withdrew from the race. He informed the members that he felt he was not the choice of the majority and rather than keep up the deadlock, asked his supporters to vote for some other member, not naming anyone, however.

"There has been a great deal of talk about the influence used by the mayor to have me elected president of this body," he said. "It is true that the mayor would like to see me elected. I told him only last week that under no consideration should he mortgage his office to see me elected, for if I could not win on my own I preferred not to take the job."

Councillor Dowd failed to vote for Fitzgerald on the first ballot, but gave his vote to Murphy. He switched to Fitzgerald on the third ballot when the latter received 11 votes.

Following Fitzgerald's withdrawal, Dowd addressed the members and asked them to get together and elect Councillor William G. Lynch of South Boston. Lynch's supporters, however, continued to vote for Murphy as did Lynch himself, Dowd being the only one to vote for the South Boston councillor.

The balloting then developed into a race between Murphy and Donovan, with the former going as high as eight votes while the latter polled 10 votes on the 44th ballot.

After taking the 45th ballot, the council adjourned on motion of Councillor McMahon, when it was plainly seen that an agreement could not be reached. Donovan and Murphy will probably effect a compromise during the week, for the council is in an elective frame of mind following the withdrawal of Fitzgerald.

March

1929

The MUSICIAN

Boston Public Library Brings Fine Concerts to the Public

The able plannings of C. F. D. Belden, director of Boston Public Library, have this season brought some exceptionally fine artists and concerts to the public of Boston. The Sunday night concerts are usually the "high spots." That they fill a definite need among the genuinely music-hungry people of Boston is evidenced by the fact that the Auditorium of the Library is usually crowded for these events, particularly when the artists are noted.

Among the chief music attractions of this season have been the Chamber Music Quartets supplied through the generosity of Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C. Another high spot was the concert given by Margaret Anderson, pianist, with Eleanor Leutz Diemer, the Boston cellist, as collaborating artist. An enthusiastic audience filled the auditorium on this occasion. The two artists gave the seldom-heard Grieg A Minor Sonata for Cello and Piano, with an especially smooth and finished interpretation. Following this were solo groups, by the pianist, of infrequently-heard music of the all-American group, and as a concluding number by popular request, the Beethoven Op. 27 sonata, played in a darkened hall, and without break between the movements. That the public who attend these concerts are discriminating listeners is attested by the breathless interest during the music.

Mr. Belden is carrying on a fine piece of constructive work, supplying choice concerts without charge to the public.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929

To Speak on the Negro's Contribution to Music

Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, composer, and conductor of the Hampton Institute Choir, will speak on "The Negro's Contribution to Musical Art," Saturday afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

On Sunday, March 10, at 3.30 p. m., Edward Burlingame Hill will speak on "Henry Gilbert, an American Composer," in place of Mr. Shostakovich's lecture scheduled for this date, which has been changed to April 14, the date originally scheduled for Mr. Hill.

March 5, 1929

THE BOSTON GLOBE

MORRIS GEST, IN RADIO TALK, RECALLS DAYS WHEN HE SOLD PAPERS IN PIE ALLEY HERE

America's Great Patron of Beauty, in Recounting Incidents of Life, Tells of Sending Hoover \$10,010.96 Taken In at Benefit Performance

NO RECEIPT REQUIRED RETURN IF ANY CORRECT CHECK MUST BE FURNISHED FOLLOWING TERMS	
DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Benefit for	
Institute	
Russian	
Artist	
Moscow	
Petrograd &	
Moscow	

MORRIS GEST No. 6407
BALIEFF'S "CHAUVE-SOURIS" BENEFIT.
NEW YORK, April 10 1922

PAY TO THE ORDER OF American Relief Administration, \$10,010.96
Herbert Hoover, Chairman.

TEN THOUSAND - TEN AND 96/100 DOLLARS

THE MUTUAL BANK
40-51 WEST 34TH STREET
NEW YORK

Morris Gest

CHECK WHICH MORRIS GEST SENT TO HOOVER AFTER PERFORMANCE FOR BENEFIT OF RUSSIAN ARTISTS IN 1922

His sensitive white artistic hands waving in the air like a violinist's and his voice throbbing with emotion, Morris Gest, America's great patron of beauty in the spectacle and the dance and Boston's most famous ex-newsboy, last night over Station WNAC made a stirring appeal for the recall of Boston's artistic leadership in the theatrical and musical world.

Mr Gest, who is in Boston in connection with his production of the "Chauve-Souris," which opened last night at the Majestic Theatre, was persuaded by John Shepard Jr to tell some incidents of his life over the air. And Mr Gest certainly did.

Picture Hard to Forget

Clad in a soft blue shirt with the characteristic black tie, Mr Gest presented a picture that those who sat in the broadcasting studio and listened to him will not soon forget.

Beginning with his young days in Boston, when as he so picturesquely put it, "I starved to death in Boston," he continued right along until his supreme triumph, when he brought the "Chauve Souris," a Russian production back to Boston, his adopted city in America. His voice took on a special note when he spoke of Boston, a similar note to that with which he spoke of Russia and his family.

He described with pride how he took the members of his shows the Miracle, Chu Chin Chow and the Chauve Souris

down to Salem st. and the West End, Pie Alley and Newspaper Row to show them where he had learned the lessons which brought him success.

The story of his wonderful romance with the daughter of David Belasco brought his voice to a suspension of tears.

Speaking of an incident at the time when he was trying to get an interview with Mr Belasco he said: "He had men lined up from the sidewalk to his cab on the street and I couldn't get near him. So I ran into the street and grabbed the horse by the bridle and he called to me: 'Russian, come here, I will talk to you.'"

Swings Pick Before "Mike"

Mr Gest talked more familiarly to his audience than if he were standing before them. When he told one of the stories about his youth, of working with a pick and shovel, he actually went through the motion of swinging the pick as though his audience could see him. They probably could, for his voice carried every action that his sensitive hands made and his eyes gleamed with excitement.

"I don't want money," he said earnestly. "Money isn't everything. I want to bring beauty and lovely things to the people who are starving for them. Money doesn't mean anything to me. I have refused \$100,000 for my life story, which is to be published in my own way in a short time."

Several times he whispered into the "mike," "I'm tired, I'm tired." Then

his voice rose to a high pitch as he told of the assistance given him by Otto Kahn and Joseph Schenck.

"I love Boston," he said. "I'll always have a soft spot in my heart for Boston. I'm always glad to come back here and see the wonderful friends I have here. I love to go to the Common, where I played the Wild Man of Borneo and chewed raw meat. I sold papers in Pie Alley to Mr Thompson of Thompson's Spa and Sherman Hotel, the big lawyer of that time." He smiled reminiscently. "That was way back in 1893."

Then he spoke of his great benefit performance on April 9, 1922, in New York, where Herbert Hoover had come to see the show just before he went over to Europe as food administrator. The benefit was for the destitute Russian artists at the Moscow Art Theatre, the Petrograd Theatre and the Odessa Theatre. Gest sent the proceeds, \$10,010.91, to Hoover.

"Mr Hoover said after the show," Mr Gest related, "he would not let one Russian child go hungry. And that is why I am proud that Herbert Hoover is my friend."

At the close Mr Gest said:

"I wish now to thank Mr John Shepard for his kindness in making this broadcast possible and also my friend Charley Howard of the Globe, who has done so much for me in Boston, and Louis Kirstein of the Filene Company, who has made the exhibit of many of my things possible at the Public Library. My friends, I am tired. I am very tired. I could go on for a long time, but I must stop."

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929

COUNCIL AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

Fitzgerald Withdraws, but Deadlock Continues

Forty-Five Ballots Taken—Offer of Branch Library Tabled

The Boston City Council went to 45 ballots yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to elect a president. On yesterday's seventh ballot, Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, who has been leading the field, withdrew and part of his support was thrown to Councilor Timothy F. Donovan of East Boston.

The largest number of votes given to Councilor Donovan, however, was eight. It takes 12 to elect.

The other important feature of the meeting was the tabling for a week of Louis E. Kirstein's offer to tear down old Station 2 on City Hall av and erect in its place a 25-story branch library building in memory of his father. The tabling was voted after Asst Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman had been questioned as to the degree to which the agreement in its present form is binding upon Mr Kirstein or his heirs.

Declines to Be Stubborn

In giving up his ambition to be president of the Council, Mr Fitzgerald declared that it was apparent that he was not the choice of the body and that he refused to take the responsibility of holding up the business of the city by a stubborn attitude. He urged those who had been supporting him in more than 40 ballots to concentrate their strength on someone who could win.

The Councilor from the West End deplored the criticism that he has heard concerning Mayor Nichols' support of his candidacy. He declared that his friendship with the Mayor runs back for a good many years and that because of that friendship it wasn't at all remarkable that the Mayor should support him for president.

After a discussion on the branch library offer Mr Silverman agreed to make a change in the wording of the agreement to include Mr Kirstein's heirs, in case anything should happen to him before the agreement is consummated. Mr Kirstein offers to accept the property from the city at a cost

of \$1, tear down the old building, erect a new one and convey the new building and land to the library trustees.

Parkman Leads Fight

Councilor Henry Parkman Jr led the fight against the acceptance of Mr Kirstein's offer. "I don't believe in looking a gift horse in the mouth," he said, "but much can happen after the city deeds the property to Mr Kirstein and the time the library is built and deeded to the city."

"This agreement is a personal agreement between Mr Parkman and the city. There is a grave question as to what might happen if, soon after the land was deeded, Mr Kirstein died and his heirs did not feel like going through with the agreement. We should make certain that the property will be reconveyed under any circumstances, and the words 'heirs and assigns' put into the agreement."

"I do not feel that I would be acting rightly to vote for this agreement without a formal written opinion of the law department. I don't want to take the responsibility for conveying such a valuable piece of property in the heart of the city to any man for such a sum without the indorsement of the Law Department."

Wilson Opposed to Site

Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr agreed with Mr Parkman and reiterated his opinion that the site selected for the branch library is one of the worst in the city for the purpose. Councilor Israel Ruby of Dorchester, supporter of the measure, declared that the site was selected by Mr Kirstein. He said that there was formerly a hotel on the site and that Mr Kirstein's father always stayed there when in the city.

Mr Parkman took occasion yesterday to criticize the use of public money for purposes other than those for which it was appropriated. The Back Bay Councilor, who was two years ago chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, pointed to an item of \$75,142.83 spent for materials in the paving service that had been appropriated for something else.

His committee found, Councilor Parkman said, that because of this practice the City Council and the Budget Commissioner were shorn of all power to control expenditures once the budget was approved. He said that the Mayor had agreed to issue an executive order giving the Budget Commissioner control. At his request the Council voted to ask the Mayor for a report on the situation.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1929

THE CITY COUNCIL

The City Council did a good day's work yesterday. It elected a president on the 52d ballot—the first 51 are always the hardest. It accepted Louis E. Kirstein's proposal to build a branch library on the site of Station 2. Twitting on facts, an observer might say that the Council ought to have been more expeditious in each case, but the jobs are done. The Council will be better for having a duly elected presiding officer, and the city will be better off for having a splendid looking building dedicated to the people in place of the ugly brick structure which served no purpose.

Timothy F. Donovan, the new president, has a good opportunity to restore some of the long lost prestige to the Council. For many years it has often failed to live up to expectations, and has at times frittered away its sessions in futile discussions. Because of his experience, both as a Councilman and a Representative, Mr Donovan ought to be able to better off for having a splendid looking building dedicated to the people in place of the ugly brick structure which served no purpose.

Mayor Nichols said a while ago that Mr Donovan was 33 per cent. acceptable. Inasmuch as the Council itself made the election yesterday unanimous, it may be that the Mayor will revise his figures and that we shall have that harmony which has been so sadly missing.

KIRSTEIN LIBRARY PLAN ACCEPTED

Council Votes to Transfer Site for Building

The city council yesterday passed unanimously the order of Mayor Nichols calling for the sale of old police station 2 to Louis E. Kirstein for the sum of \$1 on condition that he erect a three and one-half story library building on the site and deed it back to the city library trustees. The library is to cost \$150,000.

Some debate was caused in executive session by members who argued that the building should be deeded back to the city itself, instead of the library trustees, but their arguments did not prevail. On the motion of Councilman Bush the order was reported back "ought to pass" after the words "heirs and assigns" had been included in the agreement between Mr. Kirstein and the city, and the council passed the order unanimously in open meeting.

Brighton, Mass.

Feb. 23, 1929

All-Day Schedule Starts At Allston Library

Beginning next Monday, Feb. 25, the Allston Branch of the Boston Public Library, located at 161 Harvard Avenue, will start on an all-day schedule, opening at 9 a. m. and closing at 9 p. m. Sunday the hours will continue as usual, 2 to 8 p. m.

In 1905 the first branch library was established in Allston and was located on Cambridge street opposite the Allston depot. A few years later it was moved to Harvard Avenue, adjoining the Allston Post Office where it remained until the Post office took over the quarters in 1919. Then three rooms over the Liggett Drug Store at the corner of Brighton and Harvard avenues were rented for a year—the year extending into ten before a new home was secured.

However, the crowded, stuffy rooms of the corner block are things of the past. Today, the library is occupying the greater part of the upper floor of a modern block in the heart of the business section of Allston. It has a one hundred foot frontage on Harvard Avenue with sixteen windows allowing plenty of light, air and sunshine, a boon to the library staff as well as to the hundreds who daily patronize the library. The electric lighting, most modern and well placed, turns night into day.

The library is one flight up from

the street. A double door leads from the main corridor to the book delivery desk which is separated from the other departments by glass partitions. On the right is the adults' room and the librarian's office. The adults' room is furnished with oak tables, fan-backed chairs, magazine and newspaper racks, atlases and reference bookstand. The walls are lined with books and new literature is being constantly added. A picture of Lincoln and a picture of Washington Allston, the latter a gift to the library from the Wales family, hang on the side walls.

On the left of the delivery desk are the children's department and the library work room.

The children's room is also furnished in oak, the low tables and chairs in keeping with the low bookcases for the comfort of juvenile readers.

The librarian, Miss Katherine Muldoon, is sharing the happiness of her many patrons in the vast improvement made by the change in library location. The influence of spacious quarters and better lighting has already wrought great changes, as noticed by Miss Muldoon who has been in charge of the Allston Library for many years.

Miss Muldoon has as her assistant librarian Miss Fannie Cohen, and as special assistant in the children's department, Mrs. Dorothy Hanna.

Likely Pattern of Hoover Régime Traced in Display at Library

Steps He Took as Food Administrator in Putting
Every Citizen to Work Forecast Program to Be
Adopted in Reconstructing Government

Christian Science Monitor, March 9, 1929.

An interesting and illuminating forecast of the pattern into which President Hoover's administration is certain to fall is to be found in an exhibit, current at the Boston Public Library, of items illustrative of successive steps in the United States Food Administration which he planned and carried through to successful termination during the World War.

Posters, pictures and pamphlets from the Food Administration archives and many other items never before publicly shown are eloquent of the manner in which the new President Hoover attacks a problem before him. They illustrate the three steps characteristic of him; the statement of the problem before him, the outlining of what he believes to be the solution and the getting to work.

In 1917 President Hoover wrote "Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. Our solution is to eat less of these foods ourselves and more of other foods which we have in abundance, and to waste less of all foods all along the line."

Entire Nation Organized

Immediately following this statement the wholesalers, the retailers and the consumer were organized to make the solution possible; the producers were already called into line by the Department of Agriculture. Each large food industry had its official representative with his staff in Washington, and along the corridors of the Food Administration building signs beside office doors read "Dairy Products," "Canned Foods," "Poultry and Eggs," "Grain Co-operation," "Wheat," "Perishables," "Sugar," "Co-ordination of Purchases," and so on.

The heads of these divisions prepared statements and outlined programs of operation which the educational division, through its press section sent out in printed form to the official representatives of the Food Administration in various states and, in turn, these representatives presented them to the United States with additions appropriate to the individual locality.

Every Citizen Had Part

The collection is of the utmost importance and interest as an historical record of country-wide organization in which President Hoover encouraged every patriotic citizen to have a part. He simplified the machinery of an operation which assumed vast proportions before it was concluded and injected into it elements of human values which made its aim and conclusion a matter of the highest practical idealism.

The exhibit, which has attracted great attention since it was placed in the exhibit room on the third floor of the library, will remain on view one more week—thereafter, at least for a time, it will remain in the custody of the Supervisor of Branches of the Library who is at the major task of organizing and cataloging it for permanent maintenance.

It is especially suitable that it should be publicly shown for the first time in the Boston Public Library inasmuch as Mr. Hoover relied greatly upon libraries as agencies for the dissemination of the important matter contained in his bulletins concerning the Food Administration.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

SOME members of the Boston City Council seem determined to prove themselves unfit for office. The question of accepting Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's generous and extremely worthwhile offer to build a downtown business branch for the Boston Public Library having come before the Council, certain members suddenly rose to their feet and delivered themselves of speeches full of wanton absurdity. Their declarations in favor of delaying acceptance of the offer rested upon the flimsiest grounds, and in some cases upon the most complete fallacy, yet the councillors strove hard to convey the impression that they meant what they said. When their speeches were summarized in the newspapers, however, no reader could possibly take them seriously. They sounded like the extremist ravings recently published by the Harvard Lampoon, in a special burlesque number edited as a parody upon the excited utterances of radical authors in an obscure New York weekly. Still, there was one unfortunate difference. The Harvard Lampoon is supposed to be a comic weekly. The Boston City Council, on the other hand, is not supposed to be comic.

At this week's meeting of the Council, at last one sincere note of objection was heard. It came from Henry Parkman, who made a suggestion for legal improvement of the agreement proposed between Mr. Kirstein and the city authorities. The essence of the offer of this public-spirited citizen is that if the municipality will convey to him for the sum of one dollar the land and building in City Hall Avenue formerly used for a police station, which has now been abandoned, he will construct there an excellent modern three and one-half story building to house the business branch and re-convey the whole property, gratis, to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to have and to hold in the same manner that the trustees now hold all other property owned by the municipal library system. In short, the city of Boston is asked to deposit one dollar, in order that a building worth hundreds of thousands of dollars may be returned to it. Mr. Parkman points, however, to a possible legal flaw. He remarks that the memorandum of agreement, as now drawn, does not provide that Mr. Kirstein's heirs would be bound to carry out the donor's agreement if the donor's death should occur before the property had been re-conveyed to the library board of trustees.

Though the contingency thus defined is remote, still it is of course desirable that a document of the kind in question should duly guard against all adverse possibilities. No one who knows Mr. Kirstein can doubt for one moment that he recognizes this principle and would be the first to act upon it, in order to remove a flaw of the kind which Mr. Parkman has now mentioned. A few strokes of the pen, to make a legal document bullet-proof, will not cause him an instant's hesitation.

Meanwhile, the great public value of the gift which Mr. Kirstein has offered, stands beyond the least doubt. For many years leaders in the library's service have felt convinced that the system needed a business branch, and what is more, that the downtown community ought to have the advantage not only of immediate access to the great mass of valuable reference material which has been developed in modern times in the fields of commerce, industry and finance, but also the service of a general branch

library, providing the best books in all fields. On the third floor of the new building in City Hall Avenue such a branch room would be provided. Undoubtedly this will do much to increase the vitality of the Boston Public Library's service to the people of Boston. The moment technical legal details have been cleared up, the City Council of Boston should accept, with grateful thanks, a loan which the people of Boston would be angered beyond measure to see denied to them through the childish antics of a few misguided councillors.

How strong does the human tendency seem to be to let "the other fellow carry the burden" once the load is securely strapped on the other fellow's back? Here in Boston, where the public library has been in the main supported by tax funds, important private gifts, such as Mr. Kirstein has generously offered, have been all too rare. Though there have been some very handsome contributions to the well-being of the city's book system, the total has been trifling when compared to the outpourings of unanimous Bostonians into the coffers of other great undertakings for the social welfare of our people, including, for example, the munificent gifts which have been made to the Museum of Fine Arts, an institution which, as everyone knows, is not supported by public tax funds.

Over in Providence the situation is just the other way about. Unlike the public libraries of most of the large American cities, the Providence Public Library has been chiefly maintained by private giving. The contributions from tax funds have been meagre indeed, even more meagre, by far, than the list of private gifts recorded in this city to the tax-supported public library of Boston.

The new issue of the Providence Library Bulletin reviews the situation there as follows: "As a result of the gifts of public-spirited benefactors, the Providence Public Library has, since its beginning more than fifty years ago, been maintained almost entirely from the income of its endowment funds."

During these years, the city government has been asked to make an annual appropriation of but a few thousands of dollars. Up to 1928 it had not exceeded \$33,000, while the entire budget for the same year (1928) exceeded \$200,000.

For the past two decades, the growth of the city and the traffic of the streets made extension of the library's service a necessity. Gradually a system of neighborhood libraries, branches, etc., has developed until now there are nine branches, three sub-branches and twelve stations scattered over the city. In every instance but one, these are situated in donated or rented quarters, and all are entirely inadequate. This is because the Trustees of the Public Library have had insufficient funds to build a large number of modern branch structures.

In 1928, it was decided to replace two of the branches with new buildings, and the Tockwotton Branch, a remodeled church, was constructed, and the Winslow Branch, a thoroughly up-to-date branch library, was erected. Realizing that the other branch libraries needed relief also, but that there were no funds at hand for the purpose, the Trustees made a proposal to the Finance Committee of the City Government as follows: That the Trustees would expend from their endowment approximately \$75,000 per branch to replace four branches and one sub-branch if the city would reimburse the Trustees for the income lost thereby, by expending the capital and add a small sum to cover the increased cost of operating a larger branch, in each instance. It was agreed that an annual increase of \$10,000 to the library's appropriation would accomplish this purpose.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1929

A Gift of Wisdom

A prospect of the most eminent value now opens before the people of Boston as an assured certainty. The City Council has accepted Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's generous offer to build for the Boston Public Library a "business-men's branch" in City Hall Avenue. Thus, at a stroke, all the resources of two of Boston's most valuable institutions, now somewhat out of touch with the life of the city down town, will be made, for the future, directly accessible and actively useful. The services of the Boston Public Library will become significant for the progress of the city as never before. And not only that. The rich collections and the skilfully organized files of the George F. Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will be likewise made accessible in a very direct and convenient way.

That is the special distinction of Mr. Kirstein's gift: It is not the result of any sudden impulse, loosely related, as some philanthropic gifts are, to the existing needs of the beneficiary. On the contrary, this gift is the carefully considered, logical fulfillment of the greatest need of the Boston Public Library system. For many years, under the thoughtful guidance of the librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the urgent desirability of a downtown branch has been emphasized. But public funds for its construction were never forthcoming. Then the remarkable co-operative arrangement between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Business School was brought to pass—an excellent achievement, but still quite lame in reality, unless and until a downtown branch could be built to provide house and home for the essential activities of the agreed co-operation.

Now Mr. Kirstein's generosity and judgment have set in the arch the missing keystone. It is a distinguished public service. Both for inherent worth and for the magnitude of the gift, the offer stands in the first rank of benefactions done, during years past, for the Boston Public Library, by such men as Robert Charles Billings, Joshua Bates and Josiah H. Benton.

Elect Donovan Council Leader

Councillor Timothy F. Donovan of East Boston was elected president of the Boston City Council for the year late yesterday. His victory, by unanimous vote on the fifty-second ballot, broke the deadlock in the council that had persisted since the first of the year and gave to that body a Democratic leader in the chair.

The balloting was not without dramatic moments. Councillor John I. Fitzgerald, hitherto the leading candidate, had the election in his grasp only to lose it. With eleven votes recorded in his favor, Fitzgerald rose and asked to be permitted to change his vote from Councillor Peter Murray to himself, thereby giving him the necessary majority of twelve votes. But Murray at once arose and switched his vote from Fitzgerald to Murphy.

High praise was given to Councillor Henry W. Parkman, Jr. Councillor Fred Eric E. Dowling began by calling upon the Republican members in the council to vote for the Back Bay representative and invited his Democratic colleagues to do the same. Councillor John F. Dowd, declaring that he "did not know a fine type of man than Councillor Parkman," added, however, that a Democrat should receive the honor. Councillor Peter J. Murphy also lauded Mr. Parkman. The latter, however, asked that his name be withdrawn, since, owing to his legislative duties, he would not have the time, if elected, to assume the additional burden of council president.

The council passed unanimously the order of Mayor Nicholas calling for the sale of old police Station 2, City Hall Avenue, to Louis E. Kirstein for the sum of \$1 on condition that he erect on the site a library building in memory of his father, to be deeded back to the city library trustees.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER—Tuesday, April 16, 1929

Prepare to Rebuild Library Steps



Workmen attending the pumping machine used to draw water from holes dug in the cellar of the Boston Public Library yesterday to enable engineers to make soundings in preparation of the reconstruction of the library steps.

(Record-Advertiser Photo)

DONOVAN ELECTED AS COUNCIL HEAD

East Boston Man Wins Office When 52d Ballot Is Taken

Kirstein Library Offer Is Accepted —County Budget Reported



TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN

City Councilor Timothy F. Donovan of East Boston was yesterday elected President of the City Council on the 52d ballot. Six ballots had been taken yesterday, with Councilor John I. Fitzgerald holding his lead. On the seventh ballot Mr. Donovan, who had been voting for Mr. Fitzgerald, changed his vote to himself, thereby winning the election.

The other members then changed their votes to Mr. Donovan and the election was made unanimous. A burst of applause greeted the selection and Mr. Donovan was escorted to the rostrum. The chair was surrendered to him by Councilor Frederick E. Dowling, who had been occupying it for 11 weeks.

Fitzgerald Near Election

Mr. Donovan promised the Council a fair and impartial administration and the body settled down to business.

On the second ballot yesterday, John I. Fitzgerald had the election won when he switched his vote from Councilor Peter Murray to himself. Councilor Murray immediately rose and switched his vote from Mr. Fitzgerald to Councilor Peter J. Murphy—thereby blocking the election of Mr. Fitzgerald. Councilor Herman L. Bush, a Republican, threw his vote to Councilor Donovan, a Democrat, on the 52d ballot and the Democratic members fell in line. The vote was 11 for Donovan, just one short of the necessary 12 for election, when Donovan shifted his own vote to himself and won.

Parkman Declines to Run

Those who originally voted for Mr. Donovan on the last ballot were Councilors Bush, Deveney, Dowd, Dowling, Lynch, Mahoney, McMahon, Motley, Murphy, Parkman and Wilson. Councilor Parkman was put in nomination by Mr. Dowling after the first few ballots were taken yesterday, but he refused to stand, explaining that as he is also a member of the State Senate he would not be able to serve as head of the Council. Mr. Parkman has voted consistently for Mr. Donovan.

The new president was born in East Boston 39 years ago and attended the Sacred Heart School and Boston Latin School. He attended Suffolk Law School and is now in the real estate and insurance business. He is the son of the late James H. Donovan, prominent in politics at the end of the century. Recently he was married to Miss Susan K. Bradley, daughter of Ex-Representative Manassah Bradley.

Fred Donovan was a lieutenant in the war. He served in the Legislature from 1923 to 1924, when he was elected to the City Council. His election gives East Boston its first Council head since the incumbency of Joseph A. Conry in 1908. He lives at 755 Bennington st., East Boston, and his mother is Mrs. Elizabeth T. Donovan.

Sale to Kirstein Approved

The sale of old Police Station 2 in City Hall av was indorsed by the Council when it voted to sell the station to Louis E. Kirstein for the sum of \$1. Mr. Kirstein will erect a branch library on the site as a memorial to his father and then will reconvey the building and land to the city.

At the suggestion of Councilor Henry Parkman Jr., the original agreement between Mr. Kirstein and the city was amended to include Mr. Kirstein's heirs and assigns.

Councilor Michael J. Mahoney of South Boston introduced an order asking that the Public Works Department clean up the streets of South Boston in time for the Evacuation Day parade. It was adopted. Mr. Mahoney also introduced an order requesting Mayor Nichols to direct the Board of Street Commissioners to give the name "Gallivan Boulevard" to the Southern Artery in honor of the late Congressman James A. Gallivan.

Mr. Mahoney said that he wanted to get the order on the calendar as unfinished business which Ex-Mayor James M. Curley has promised to perform when he returns to City Hall next year. He criticized the Mayor and Street Commissioners for refusing to name the boulevard in honor of Mr. Gallivan on a previous order adopted by the Council.

County Budget \$3,675,519

Mayor Nichols yesterday submitted budget recommendations totaling \$3,675,519 for the County of Suffolk for 1929 to the City Council. The budget was referred to the Executive Committee.

The total represents a reduction of \$121,302.32 in the estimates submitted to the Mayor, but is an increase of \$94,906 over 1928. The Mayor commented upon an increase in crime which caused an increase in the appropriations for stenographers, copying and index service for the Superior Criminal Court.

An increase of \$95,459 in the appropriation for supplies for the County Jail and Deer Island may be directly traced to the increase in crime and the consequent increase in the population of these two institutions, the Mayor said. The Mayor pointed out that the tax assessed upon the citizens of Boston for county purposes has increased 30 percent since 1918, while for the same period the tax assessed for city purposes, exclusive of schools, has increased approximately 18 percent. Mr. Nichols points out also that "it must be apparent that the time is rapidly approaching when the serious consideration must be given to relieve the city, at least in part, from this growing tax burden."

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1929

Art Week in Boston

This is Art Week in Boston. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has sponsored a movement which brings to public attention the fact that the spirit of beauty lives in harmony with the spirit of commerce and industry. Art museums, art clubs and art schools of Greater Boston, the Public Library, the public schools, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and department and specialty stores are lending their aid. It is an undertaking typical of the times. It shows commendable progress from the days when art was regarded as something outside the range of ordinary affairs, and folk who regarded themselves as practical people leading common sense lives had little patience with and much contempt for those of their fellows who devoted time and effort to an understanding of some of the finer things of life. But that there was this saving element in the community was revealed in the fact that it had its initiators. They gave point to the poet's lines:

All loved Art in a seemly way,
With an earnest soul and a capital A.

It was still, however, a period when art found little expression in the home. The great god Utility reigned there supreme. Beauty had not invaded the kitchen adjoining the dining room where art was caricatured in the chromo representing a dead fish, or the parlor where the worsted motto over the mantelpiece invoked divine benediction on the home. Nor was there any general understanding of what art might do in providing a pretense of pulchritude for plain people. There was little suggestion of beauty in the founces and furbelows of Miss Flora MacElmsey of Washington square, who so dolorously exclaimed that notwithstanding her supply of them she had nothing to wear.

But that condition belongs to one of the cheerless yesterdays. There is today a recognition of the part which art may play in daily living that makes well worth while effort to give guidance to this appreciation of the beautiful. It has come to pass that in the age of Big Business we may have also what may be called Business Beautiful. The engineer gives his attention to the arrangement and appliances of the home as well as to the spanning of rivers and the raising of sky scrapers. The chemist guarantees the fabric in the garment in the store window. And business now makes the artist their ally and associate. It is appropriate that business organizations should take action directing attention to that fact.

Kirstein's Gift

THE problem of a proper disposal of the old police station on City Hall avenue, has been very happily solved by an agreement between the city and Mr. Louis E. Kirstein.

The abandoned building, which has been an eyesore to thousands of persons passing it daily, will be torn down and replaced by a three and one-half story structure designed for a branch library.

It has been very thoughtful and generous of Mr. Kirstein to propose so useful a gift for Boston. A great many people would make use of a library in that location, who would not avail themselves of the existing facilities, all somewhat remote from that section.

The nearest branches of the city library are at 3A North Bennet street and 131 Cambridge street, quite out of the beaten path for thousands of residents who could conveniently patronize a library near City Hall.

"City Hall avenue" is a high-sounding name for the narrow street which flanks City Hall on the east. Erection of an attractively-designed public building on that thoroughfare will help it to live up to the name, though full attainment of that dignity is impossible. While the namers were about it, the wonder is that they didn't call this lane for pedestrians a boulevard. In one respect it makes an ideal street for a library: pedestrians can run in without being run over.

March 15, 1929.

The Boston Post

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Evacuation Day coming this year on Sunday it will be observed next Monday, and the Boston Public Library has arranged to have the Washington Medal placed on exhibition for that day only. It will be shown in the delivery room, where are the far-famed Abbey Grail paintings. This precious medal is kept locked up in the safe during the other days of the year, so that here is an opportunity to see one of Boston's finest treasures.

That medal, of solid gold, and beautiful in its design and workmanship, was authorized by Congress in recognition of the supreme service rendered by General Washington in freeing Boston from the grasp of the British. This medal was purchased by 50 citizens of Boston for deposit in the library.

The unbounded gratitude of the citizens of this rescued town thus found fitting and enduring expression in securing and preserving for all time that golden memorial of the distinguished service rendered by Washington. We know all the difficulties and discouragements he had encountered and surmounted.

March 13, 1929

Bulfinch May Design Kirstein Library



The Old Library Building on Franklin Street, Designed and Built by Famous Architect in 1795. Which May Be Copied When New Business Branch Is Erected at Corner of Pie Alley

By Karl Schriftglessner

WHEN the old and dingy red brick building at the corner of Pie Alley and City Hall Avenue, that for so many years housed police station No. 2, finally goes the way of all out-moded

buildings, a proposal has been made to replace it by a copy of the structure which housed in 1795 what is today the oldest surviving proprietary library in Boston. This week the City Council adopted the order accepting Louis E. Kirstein's gift of the library to the city and the Transcript

learned today that architectural plans already are being considered which may restore to Boston another copy of the work of its most famous architect, Charles Bulfinch. In 1794, at about the same time that Bulfinch was doing his work on the State House on Beacon Hill, he conceived

Continued on next page.

March 13, 1929

— Continued —

a plan that was as ambitious as anything which ever interested his fertile mind. That it was to be the cause of bankruptcy he did not foresee, although undoubtedly he was well aware of the chances which he was taking when he approached certain Boston citizens with his scheme. In England the Brothers Adams had already built structures such as he had in mind and, misjudging the trend of the times, Bulfinch dreamed of transplanting their idea to Boston.

Franklin street was chosen for the scene of the business and architectural adventure. The scheme was simple. Bulfinch was to design fourteen adjacent houses in that section of Franklin street below Hawley which is today still curved. In the center of these fourteen similar dwellings was to be another building, the lower part of which was to be an archway. This in turn was to be surmounted by two stories where historical societies and other such organizations might have rooms.

Opposite the central building was a strip of planted land where was kept an urn which had been brought back from Europe as a memorial to Benjamin Franklin.

Forced Into Bankruptcy

The plan started out as a co-operative venture. David Sears and Harrison Gray Otis were the moving spirits, but such men as Charles Vaughn and William Scollay also had a finger in the pie. The risk of the venture was great as the financial situation in this country had become endangered by the negotiations leading up to the passage of Jay's Treaty. However, the co-operative movement continued and many shares were sold. But with the beginning in the drop of property values in 1795 much of the financial support which had been given Bulfinch was withdrawn. Vaughn got out of the venture entirely; Scollay gave little help. The result was that Bulfinch was left "holding the bag" and was forced into bankruptcy. His father and his brother and G. Storer were his indorsers. The sudden disaster almost brought real poverty to the architect, who became much discouraged over the turn of events. He had to move to less pretentious quarters than he or his family had been accustomed to.

He did not lose faith in his project nor did he, thanks to the encouragement of his charming wife, allow himself to be daunted by this withdrawal of support. The building went ahead and although the houses were expensive they were all occupied after their completion. In 1795 only one-half of the shares offered for public sale had been taken up; the other half was held by the company which originally backed the scheme. Later the property was all bought.

It is with the central building, the one with the arch which gave the little street running from Milk to Franklin streets its name, that we are concerned here. This was a building with a typical Bulfinch front. The lower floor is merely picturesque, serving as a passageway to the rear of the buildings on either side. Directly above this was a spacious floor

lighted from the front with one large window.

Gives Library Room

It was on this floor, which consisted of one room, that the Boston Library Society had its quarters. Records still in existence reveal that Bulfinch decided this room to the society in 1795, before the bankruptcy event took place, but after Vaughn had withdrawn.

The Boston Library Society is the oldest proprietary library in existence in Boston, if not America. Although there are gifts of books prebidding its establishment to the Town Hall, now the old State House, the society is undoubtedly one of the very oldest libraries of any kind in America, and surely in Boston. It maintains rooms at 114 Newbury street at the present time. The Massachusetts Historical Society also had rooms in the old Franklin street building, having accepted the gift of them from the promoting company in 1794.

From this later sketch of the origin of the first library building in the city it may be seen that the newest library, only a little more than two city blocks removed from the site of the first building, will bring back to Boston a little of the spirit of the eighteenth century.

The front of the new Kirstein library, it is believed, will be copied as directly as possible from the existing picture and plans of the original Bulfinch Building. Instead, however, of the arch leading to a passageway in the rear, windows will be placed under the arch for the display of books.

Business and Books

The first and second floors of the library will be occupied by the "business library" which is the main purpose of the gift of Mr. Kirstein. Through arrangements with the Harvard School of Business Administration, the Boston Public Library, of which the new library is to be a branch, has access to all the books in the Harvard Business School. This arrangement is a boon to Boston business men who are continually having to go either to Brighton or to Copple square. With the new library, right in the heart of downtown Boston much time and inconvenience will be saved.

It is believed, although no definite announcement has yet been made, that the third floor of the building will be a complete branch library, where any book procurable from the Boston Public Library may be obtained.

Mr. Kirstein, who has not yet entered into any actual agreement with any architect regarding the building of the library as a memorial to his father, has not yet definitely decided upon building a reproduction of the Bulfinch library, but all indications are that he regards the idea with favor.

If so, the old and ugly red brick building where the police of Station 2 long held sway, will soon be in the hands of the wrecker, making room for another building, this time of white brick, with columns and a fan window, as nearly a reproduction of the first library building in Boston as it is possible to make.

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1929

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott Explains "Triumph of Time"

For twenty-eight years the horses of the centuries have been galloping magnificently across the ceiling of the children's reference room at the Boston Public Library. The decoration was named "The Triumph of Time," by the late John Elliott, the artist among whose other nationally known works is the great "Diana of the Tides" in Washington.

On Sunday at noon, when the sunlight above the courtyard turned every billowy cloud to rose and gold, Mrs. Elliott, Maud Howe Elliott, of literary fame, held an anniversary commemoration, explaining the theme to the group of friends who responded to her invitation.

First comes Father Time, gorgeous in his golden chariot, the wheels catching the sunlight. Behind him a beautiful time spirit carries his scythe, and another his hour glass. They are the Hour of Death and the Hour of Life. The remaining hours, each a beautiful girl, guide the horses of the centuries, foaming, protesting, playful, eagerly treading the iridescent foam of the clouds, or galloping madly into eternity. In the vanguard goes the present century, led by a fair maiden hour, with the last at her heels. For these the heads are those of the artist's wife and a celebrated English beauty of the time.

The great charm of the picture lies in its chiaroscuro. So intricate are the lights and shadows that the gures seem to hurtle through airy space, and one can see behind and around them the far-flung distances of eternity. They were a favorite study of the late Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who considered the ceiling one of the finest he had ever seen.

Mrs. Elliott invited for the anniversary celebration as many as possible who were present at the original dedication. Judge and Mrs. Robert Grant, and Benjamin Curtis, of Copley Print came, had been at the unveiling. Other guests on Sunday were Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, Frederick W. Coburn, art critic; Mrs. Louis E. Chester of Brookline; Mrs. Isidore L. Gould and John Howland of Newport, where Mrs. Elliott makes her home, and Miss Isabelle W. Lawrence of Cambridge.

The meeting in the library was followed by luncheon at the Chilton Club.

Entertained at Chilton Club

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport in Town for Anniversary of Unveiling of Late Husband's Mural Painting in Public Library

With an informal gathering of a few invited guests at the Boston Public Library, followed by luncheon at the Chilton Club, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, of Newport, commemorated Sunday afternoon the twenty-eighth anniversary of the unveiling of John Elliott's important mural painting "Time Leading the Procession of the Centuries" at the library.

Incidents of the private view preceding the dedication were recalled by several who were then present, and a large scrapbook containing appreciations of the decoration by the late Frank B. Sanborn, Sylvester Baxter and other writers was examined with interest. Mrs. Elliott called especial attention to the two original studies for the ceiling decoration which were recently given to the library and which now hang in the children's delivery room.

Later, the gathering re-assembled at the Chilton Club where Mrs. Elliott entertained at luncheon Judge and Mrs. Robert Grant, Charles F. D. Belden, Benjamin Curtis, Miss Isabelle W. Lawrence, Mrs. Isidore Lull Gould, John Howard and Frederick W. Coburn.

THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

March 16, 1929

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A GUIDE TO READING

THE Public Library is doing more than most of us realize for the education of both young and old. Only recently our attention was called to the booklets published by the American Library Association called "Reading with a Purpose." Forty-six titles already have been published. Each booklet tells in substance what has been discovered in a particular field and gives the names of half a dozen or more books bearing on the subject which may be found in most public libraries. Number one in the series is on "Biology," by Vernon Kellogg. Number two is on "English Literature," by W. N. C. Carlton. Number three is "Ten Pivotal Figures in American History," by Ambrose Vernon. Among the subjects treated are "Geography," "Sociology," "Poetry," "Music," "The Stars," "The Foreign Relations of the United States," "Living Religions of the World," "Religion in Every Day Life."

The difficulty we find with the series is that it is too engrossing—with any half dozen of these little books on the desk, no other work will get done.

The booklets sell for thirty-five cents each in paper, or fifty cents in cloth. They make a good little one-foot shelf for those who do not have time for a five-foot shelf. And if one could read the books suggested he would be a well-informed man in more fields than most of us know about.

Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Director of the Boston Public Library, who has done much to push the use of this library service, should have the thanks of all good citizens.

* *

MYSTERY AND DIRT

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Some months ago those interested in the lack of visibility of the Abbey Pictures in the delivery room of the Boston Public Library had the opportunity of reading the artist's position on the subject of artificial lighting of his work. This was through the kindness of Mr. Thomas A. Fox publishing in your column Mr. Abbey's letter to him on this particular subject.

We doubt if at that time Mr. Fox or many others, who very naturally in view of Mr. Abbey's expressed desire, stood out against artificial lighting, realized how obscure the pictures had become through dirt.

We also doubt, if the artist had seen how obscure they were from this same layer of dirt, that he would have refused the benefit of proper lighting, supposing for the moment that cleaning could not be achieved.

The revelation produced by the cleaning shows how absurd was the attitude that the effect was anything like that intended by the creator of these marvelous pictures—or otherwise. Mr. Abbey, of course, would have left his pictures originally as they were a few weeks ago, namely so veiled as to be but a fraction as visible as they now are. By this time, if Abbey had so deliberately "mystified" his pictures they would have disappeared utterly. This reductio ad absurdum was already achieved on dark days, before the cleaning, for practically all of some of the pictures and for portions of some of the others and now, it seems, for portions of all even in bright weather.

"Mystery" and dirt were becoming badly confused in the minds of some, apparently, who felt they were leading the misguided and uninitiated into paths of righteousness. The writer is for more light on these glorious pictures than we have had in the past considerable number of years, whether by greater cleanliness or by the assistance of electricity—in the conviction he is nearer to the artist's real desires than the "mystery" advocates will even now admit.

PERCEVAL SAYWARD

Braintree, Feb. 7.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1929

CLOSING THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

We were interested to read, on April 1, the protest of K. E. E. upon the closing of the Boston Public Library on Good Friday last. I felt sorry for the disappointed visitor, and would shrink from learning the impression he must have formed of certain phases of our municipal legislation. I have often wondered through what authority orders as drastic as the closing of certain public buildings (supported by the taxes of the people) were carried out, on one religious day or another.

On March 17th, a few years ago, I carried a half dozen books to the library for return, planning to go on down town, on some necessary errands. To my consternation I was met by a stern, uncompromising frontage of locked portals! One of the gathering at the door, disappointed like myself, ventured that "perhaps the library was closed on account of St. Patrick's Day!" and here was I, laden with six weighty tomes! Fortunately a nearby store acceded to my petition for a few hours storage—but I have not since "taken a chance on" the Public Library.

I know of no religious anniversary of enough serious interest to Christians in general to justify a disrupting of our average daily habits, except Christmas—which is international. But if the anniversaries of Saints' days or certain religious events comprise the reasons for certain prohibitions, why discriminate in the favor of any one sect? The Hebrew adherents, for example, might find certain municipal closings in their honor highly agreeable.

Is not the city, like the State, and the central Government, run by civic legislation? or has this fair, one-time Pilgrim settlement become a law unto itself? Boston, April 2. J. A. M.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1929

CLOSING THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Finishing my other work, and desiring to consult certain books at the Public Library which I cannot see in Washington, I reserved this afternoon to have a "real good time" among the treasures there. To my astonishment I found the building closed and a sign hung out to that effect. It is Good Friday.

Now, while it becomes everybody to respect his neighbor's religion, it does not seem to me either meet or fair for any sect to exercise the peculiarities of its religion to the actual disadvantage of others.

What, in the name of reason and of the happiness of all, has the Boston Public Library got to do with religion?

I must leave town for my home in Washington without consulting my beloved books, on account of some rite in which I have not the least interest. I saw others waiting there. K. E. Egan Boston, March 29.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

FURTHER light is cast upon President Hoover's "library relations" by a valuable article contributed to the Library Journal by Nathan van Patten, director of libraries, Stanford University. The major facts about the great Hoover War Library are well known. Mr. van Patten ably reviews them; but he tells also some things not before known to most librarians. For instance, he remarks that Mr. Hoover "has been for years a staunch friend of library development at Stanford (where he was graduated with the class of 1895) and in his private capacity has aided many individual research workers requiring exceptional library resources."

While Mr. Hoover was living in China, the article goes on to explain, "he recognized both the scarcity and the value of the literature relating to the history of that country during the period following upon its first contact with Western civilization. He became an enthusiastic collector of such material and later turned over his collection to the Stanford University Library, where it has been used as the basis for important research work."

For many years Mr. Hoover has added to his private library every important work coming to his attention relating to mining, metallurgy and mineralogy. The resulting collection is a notable one, including, as it does, copies of practically every classical and standard work in these fields, many of extreme rarity.

"His interest in the literature of his own profession is that of a true book man, and strikingly illustrates the thoroughness with which Mr. Hoover applies himself to the problems within the fields of his interest. An example of this may be seen in the effort, made while a resident of London, to obtain everything written by Swedenborg. This author is best known today for his theological writings, but he was also an outstanding authority upon both mining and metallurgy. His books contain frequent references to mines in northern and western Europe with which he was familiar. Many of these mines, unworked for generations, had passed into obscurity, and even their location was no longer known. Mr. Hoover, as a mining engineer, specialized in the rehabilitation of abandoned mining enterprises by the application of modern mining methods. Mines which could not be profitably operated under the older conditions were often again placed in successful operation. The data to be derived from a study of Swedenborg's treatises had therefore a practical value."

Mr. Hoover has frequently made possible the purchase of both manuscript and printed works required by associates at Stanford University in connection with their investigations. Much of this material has already reached the Stanford University libraries.

The March meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston will be held next Monday evening, March 25, at 7.30 P. M. in the office of Metcalf & Eddy, 1300 Sturtevant Building. Miss Ruth Eddy, librarian for Metcalf & Eddy, will tell about the mechanical equipment of the firm's library. A report of the executive committee will be

read in regard to George Winthrop Lee's proposal of a centralized bureau of information. In this connection, remarks present available will be offered by the following speakers: Miss E. Gertrude Mealy, librarian for the Associated Industries; Miss Aletta Spence, librarian of the New England Bureau of Public Service Information; Miss Laura R. Gibbs, readers' adviser in the Boston Public Library; Mr. John H. Reardon, in charge of the information office of the Boston Public Library, and Mr. Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Supper will be served before the meeting at Schrafft's, 356 Boylston street, at 6 P. M. Members planning to attend are requested to notify Miss Ruth Eddy, Library—Falmouth 4600, line 214—not later than Saturday, March 23.

Literally extraordinary among the published by the A. L. A.'s series of booklets entitled "Reading With a Purpose," numbers, have asked for these booklets; how many persons directly written the show a kindred interest in the rich education of the St. Louis Public Library, took up

this subject in a paper read not long ago before the Arkansas Library Association and made some pretty stern and forthright remarks concerning it. "The library profession," Mr. Compton said with energetic force, "has as yet given little attention to continuing its learning after formal library training has been received. We only need to take a glance at the teaching profession to realize the contrast. Teachers are continually working at extension courses in summer schools, and even taking leaves of absence to gain higher degrees. I am not advocating that we follow exactly in their footsteps, but I do believe that librarians could to advantage organize both their professional and general reading instead of doing it in such a superficial, unorganized manner. I judge that this applies equally to library workers in large and small libraries. Some libraries, notably Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., are making definite efforts to systematize the reading of their staffs. In St. Louis we recently asked the members of the staff to hand in a list of twenty books read and enjoyed in the past year. On the whole the books read were creditable, and perhaps we should not expect more. However, it did not fail to attract my attention that I found no member of the staff who had read the books in even one of the 'Reading With a Purpose' courses. In other words, 'Reading With a Purpose' is good for our public, but not necessary for ourselves."

More intimate and personal report of the interest taken by Pope Pius XI. in the modernization of the Vatican Library is given by Angus MacDonald in a special article published in the New York Times than has been offered by any other American engaged in work at the Vatican Library. The Times introduces the matter as follows:

"Desiring that every modern scientific device be employed to safeguard the 60,000 manuscripts and 250,000 volumes of rare books in the Vatican collection, the Pope requested Mr. MacDonald, who is president of the firm of Smead, bookstack designers, to come to Italy. And it was as

one library expert to another that the two men, dispensing with formalities, discussed the latest American methods of housing and preserving books, for Pope Pius is a trained librarian, having served before his election to the Pontificate as head of the Ambrosian Library at Milan and of the Vatican Library at Rome.

"The first impression that his Holiness gives," said Mr. MacDonald, "is one of power—power of mind and body. He is a big man, with marvelously penetrating and kindly eyes behind his spectacles. In his presence one feels not so much that here is one of the great elected potentates of the world, but that here is a man who is a leader by force of his natural qualifications."

"He is a splendid listener and a born executive. At one time, when there was a dispute between the architects and the librarians, I was enabled to watch his method of handling a controversy. He listened carefully while each side presented its arguments, asked a question or two, then gave his immediate decision. But it was backed by such sound judgment and lightened by such kindness and humor that the feelings of both sides were kept uninjured and they were made to feel that the decision was right and just, rather than arbitrary."

"His attitude toward the American section of the work was 'What is best?' Pope Pius is leaving his mark in history by his far-sighted cultural reforms, and he is anxious that the new library be a worthy tribute to his administration. Therefore, he lets no religious considerations influence him in his selection of workmen—as witness his choice of a Scotch-American."

"His main insistence," continued Mr. MacDonald, "was that atmospheric conditions be adjusted so that the rare book collection would be preserved. In Italy, the climate is often so damp that the books are inclined to mold. On the other hand, the air occasionally becomes so hot and dry that there is danger of warping and disintegration of the book bindings."

"To prevent both of these possibilities two new devices were installed which, without human attention, will keep the temperature in the book stacks adjusted. Should the air become too moist, an electric heater automatically turns itself on to dry out the dangerous moisture. Should the air become too hot and dry, a jet of steam is automatically shot into the air current to provide the needed moisture."

"Another modern device which the Pope is having installed in the Vatican Library for the first time is the time switch. This saves electricity and also relieves the attendant of the necessity of remembering to turn off the light. When the switch in the book stacks is turned on, the light remains lit for exactly seven minutes, or ample time for the librarian to get a required book and retire before the switch automatically turns itself off."

It would be of some interest to know what rural town in New England had the largest number of library branches. A note in a Maine newspaper calls attention to the fact that "the town of Paris, Me., is particularly proud of its three beautiful libraries, one at Paris Hill, one at South Paris and one at West Paris. The people have shown their appreciation of the value of good reading by the fact that the libraries are all dedicated free from debt. The building at Paris Hill is perhaps the most unusual, for it was originally a jail. Now it is one of the most attractive buildings in town."

THE BOSTON HERALD, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1929

Located in Refrigerator Is One Lost Book Excuse

Library Glad to Get Them Back—Search of
Homes Reveals Some Placed Under Radiator,
In the Cellar—Babies Cut Teeth on Them

By THE HERALD'S ROVING REPORTER

A timorous maiden was she, as she shyly walked toward the desk of the librarian in one of Boston's branch libraries. She placed a slip on the desk before the librarian, a notice that she had kept a book over the prescribed time limit. Where was the book? "I know where it is, Ma'am," she softly answered, "but I can't get it." Frightened, and fearing that this might be deemed insolent, she blurted out: "I can't bring it back. My grandmother died and the undertaker needed a head-rest in the coffin, and he took the book, and it's in the coffin."

That's one of the unusual excuses given the branch librarian when she tackles one of the greatest problems of the library system—unreturned books. Some of the reasons given are sad, others pathetic, many humorous.

Take the young lad who truculently marched into the library with the notice that his book was overdue in his hand. He stopped before the woman and aggressively filled his lungs. When asked about the book, he explained: "Oh, gee, that darn sister of mine—it's all her fault. She had her room painted orange, and the book went well with the color of the room, so she kept it to lay on the table." That book came back!

VARIOUS EXCUSES

Carelessness, laziness and illness are responsible for persons not returning books. Books are lost, of course, but it is surprising how many are found if a search is conducted into every nook and cranny of the house. Persons have told the workers under Charles F. D. Belgen, head of the library system, that they have found "lost" books in every conceivable spot, on the shelf under the dining room table, behind the radiator, in the cellar and even in the refrigerator!

The Boston library is glad to get books back, no matter when. The library folk realize that one is likely to slip, but if the books are returned you have their blessing. Apparently people know that, for books have been returned from London (quite a few) Sweden and many foreign cities and countries. A man in North Dakota, walking along a lonely lane in the woods, found eight Boston books, which he sent to the Copley square branch. Books dating back as far as 1901 have been returned to the city by finders.

When a book is not returned a messenger is sent. Last year there were 4486 calls of this nature. Failure to return books on time results in fines. In 1928 fines collected at the Copley square branch totaled more than \$4000 and were more than \$15,000 for the system. One branch alone, where evidently the borrowers are willing to keep books three weeks and pay for one, collected \$800.

Many agencies assist the library to regain possession of books inadvertently lost by borrowers. The Elevated sys-

tem sends many books in, the museums, department stores and theatres are responsible for the recovery of more. Bookstores, by law, must give up library books and willingly do so. When such books are returned the borrower is checked as having brought it back and there is no money paid for a new book.

After a book has been out a certain length of time, it is considered lost. The borrower then has to pay the retail price of the book. That apparently did not deter the mother, who, listening to the radio and hearing a good recipe, wrote it down on the nearest white paper—a book. "I couldn't return the book until I learned the recipe," was her excuse.

DAMAGED BY PARROT

Books, even when returned by borrowers, do not reach the shelves in the same condition as when they left. Dogs, it seems, have a particular liking for little boys reading clean books.

Then babies cutting their teeth find the Boston public library binding just the thing for this most important work. As a lad asserted, his baby "attacked" the book. And one boy, minus a baby and without a dog, managed to leave his book where the family pet, a parrot, could wreak his will, and bill, on it.

On another occasion the librarian found that Brown's Fairy Tales, when returned, had changed color and was green—it had been painted. The story told by the borrower furnished one of the fairy tales, she believes. A large number of children do not return books because they have lost their cards and are afraid to tell the librarian.

Lodgers take books to distant cities with them and often forget to return them. If told, they are willing to give up the book. Such was not the case some time ago when a man said he didn't want to return the book because it was the volume his father was reading when he died. He paid for the book. A librarian received a check for \$10 one day—a woman borrower liked an expensive book and intended to keep it. She did.

Then there was the person who read a book while ill. When finished he placed it under the mattress. He didn't find it until the spring! Others put books in safe places, one person putting them in the refrigerator to hide them from the baby, and another packing them with the silver and placing the package in a safe deposit vault.

In the summer time the librarians give up hope, for persons leave for vacations and don't reply. When they return in the fall the libraries are flooded with returned volumes.

Next time you have a few minutes take a look about the house. Make it a game. When you find a library book—don't laugh, you will; we did—return it and help out the library workers. You will help them and give pleasure to some other person who perhaps is waiting for the book.

THE BOSTON HERALD,

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1929

MUSSOLINI PRAISED BY MGR. CONNOLLY

'Heaven-Sent,' Says Pastor,
On Returning from Rome

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, returned yesterday from Rome, enthusiastic over the new papal state and convinced that Mussolini is a "heaven-sent man who has done great work and will continue to do great work."

Mgr. Connolly was in Rome when the announcement of the papal state was made, and took part in the rejoicing that followed. He saw the demonstration in front of the Vatican, where 100,000 gathered to celebrate the occasion, and later had a private audience with Pope Pius.

He expressed great interest in the pilgrimage of Catholics of the archdiocese, who will go with Cardinal O'Donnell to Rome next month. It is expected that Pope Pius will make a public appearance on Ascension day, May 8, while the local pilgrims are in Rome.

Mgr. Connolly is a trustee of the Boston Public Library and spent much of his time in Rome in the Vatican library.

Mgr. Connolly believes that there may be an interchange of visits among the rulers of Europe and the Pope.

Conditions in Italy, Mgr. Connolly believes, are much better under Mussolini than heretofore. There is an absence of beggars which is new to Italy.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1929

Will Answer Question, "Why Is Modern Art?"

The fourth lecture in the series of educational talks sponsored by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen will be given Monday evening at 7.30 in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library by Thacher Nelson of the Oxford Print. His subject, illustrated by stereopticon slides, will be "Why Is Modern Art?" Mr. Nelson, who has been engaged in the printing and paper business for ten years, is a graduate of Harvard and of the Chicago Art Institute, and is secretary of the Society of Printers. A musical program will be given by Herbert Davidson, baritone.

To fulfill the desire of the public for a keener appreciation of things that are beautiful, and for a development of that faculty called good taste, the Committee on Industrial and Civic Art of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has set to work to co-ordinate the art groups in Metropolitan Boston in featuring their activities during a particular period, to be known as

"ART WEEK IN BOSTON"

MARCH 10-16, 1929

It believes and hopes that this co-operative effort will stimulate public thought and appreciation of all that is good in the field of art.

April 6, 1929

Congressional Library Head Honored in Book of Essays

Friends Give Dr. Herbert
Putnam Testimonial on
30th Anniversary.

Dr. Herbert Putnam was honored at the Library of Congress yesterday by being made the recipient of a volume of 61 essays written by as many contributors, printed and presented in commemoration of his thirtieth anniversary as Librarian of Congress.

The volume is entitled "Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam by His Colleagues and Friends on His Thirtieth Anniversary as Librarian of Congress." Six hundred copies were printed and published by the Yale University Press under the joint editorship of Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale.

Dr. Putnam also was presented with a check for \$1,000 for the purchase of rare musical autographs or editions by the recently organized Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, of which Speaker Nicholas Longworth is president.

Contributors Are Guests.

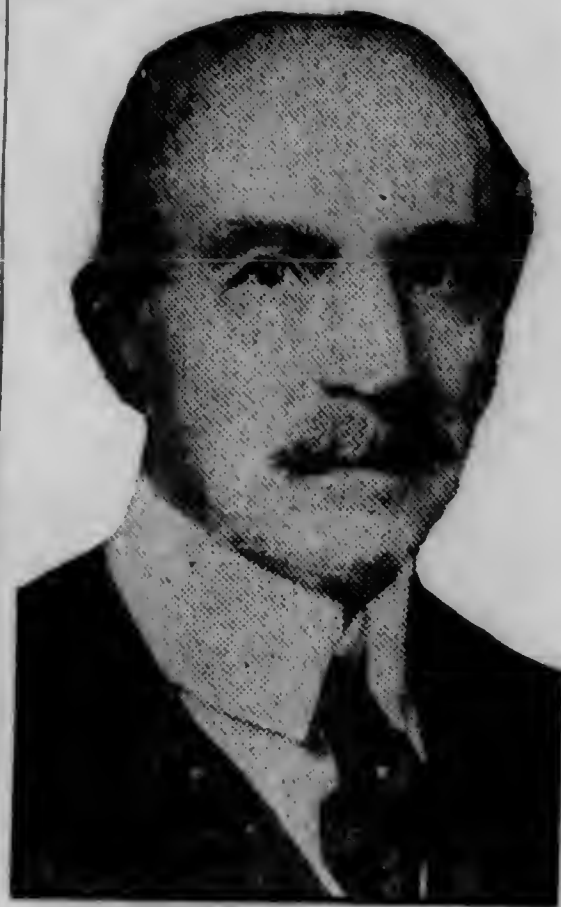
Following presentation of the volume of essays at noon, the contributors present, of whom there were about 30, were guests of the chief of division at a luncheon in the round-table rooms at the Library of Congress. After luncheon Dr. Putnam was given a testimonial volume signed by members of the library staff who have been in the service for fifteen years or longer.

Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the joint committee on the Library of Congress, is the author of the first essay in the volume and writes on "The Library." Senator Theodore E. Burton and Senator Frederick H. Gillett follow, each with an essay entitled "Herbert Putnam." Miss Gracia A. Countryman, Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, writes on "Mr. Putnam and the Minneapolis Public Library." Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, on "The Library Service of Herbert Putnam in Boston." Richard R. Bowker, editor of the Library Journal, on "The Appointment of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress." Melvil Dewey on "Herbert Putnam," and Dr. William Warner Bishop, who before he became Librarian of the University of Michigan, was superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress, on "Thirty Years of the Library of Congress, 1899 to 1929."

Others Follow.

Then follow the 53 other contributors in alphabetical order, among them, from abroad, Jean Jules Jusserand, formerly Ambassador of France to the United States; Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Dr. Hugo A. Kreuss, general director of the Prussian State Library; M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the National Library of France; T. P. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, and Mgr. Eugene Tisserant, of the Library of the Vatican.

Maps accompany two of the essays, and there are also in the volume five portraits of Dr. Putnam. One is from the album of the class of 1893. Harvard



DR. HERBERT PUTNAM.

College; three are dated, respectively, 1898, 1900 and 1912. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph by Miss Laura Gilpin, of a portrait bust of Dr. Putnam executed in 1923 by his daughter, Miss Brenda Putnam, who was at the presentation.

Of the contributors mentioned, Senator Fess, Senator Gillett, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Keogh, Mr. Belden and Mr. Bowker were in the company at the library yesterday and with them Representative Robert Luce, chairman of the House committee on the Library; Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Miss Grace D. Guest and Mrs. Franklin H. Ellis, of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress; Mrs. Frederick W. Ashley, Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts; Charles Henry Butler, Dr. J. David Thompson, secretary of the American Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, and these other contributors to the volume:

Miss Claribel E. Barnett, Librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. J. Christian Day, Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, Yale University; Dr. George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia; Miss Linda A. Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library; Milton J. Ferguson, Librarian of the California State Library, Sacramento; Dr. Allen Johnson, editor of the Dictionary of American Biography; Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman, Librarian of the John Hay Library, Brown University; Dr. William C. Lane, Librarian emeritus, Harvard University; Leonard L. Mackall, Savannah, Ga.; Carl H. Milan, secretary of the American Library Association; Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

April 8, 1929

Quartet and Music Equally Matched

LAST evening in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, the South Mountain Quartet played the first of this season's concerts under the auspices of the Library of Congress, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. There was a note on the program in which "The Director of the Boston Public Library expresses to the Library of Congress the grateful appreciation of the audience for the series of concerts given during the season."

This last program assembled a quartet in F major by Mozart, the Quartet in E-flat major, Opus 109 of Reger, the Quartet in G minor by Grieg.

Mozart's Quartet in F, his last work in this form was one of a set dedicated to the "cello-loving and cello-playing" King, Frederick William II. Evidently, the cello must have an important part. With it the quartet begins, from it comes many a tune that one might have expected to find elsewhere. Just possibly too, the quartet makes a little concession to the king's taste. It holds none of the marvels of contrapuntal ingenuity which we so often meet in the works of Mozart. Its themes are in the most popular Mozartian vein. But it is hardly one of "the world's greatest." Pleasant, full of cheer and sunshine—how further characterize it? Beautifully, and entirely in the vein, the four from South Mountain played it.

Then came the quartet from the reputedly abstract Reger. And one listened for evidences of such reputation. They were surprisingly few. Probably a first theme in the first movement is more "scholarly" than musical; undoubtedly there are dull passages in the figure of the last movement. But with those two passages one has reached the limit of the passages to which such undiversion may reasonably be applied.

Certainly the second theme of the first movement, the whole of the Larghetto, breathe a melodic beauty that in no wise deserves the usual Reger reproach. Nor does the Adagio inserted into the fugued finale lag far behind. The "Quasi Presto" summons a scherzo mood bright and gay. And the climax of the finale is one of dazzling brilliance. The demands upon the players are not small. One can imagine that with less intelligent players the quartet could easily be made to sound stupid, or as the more polite phrase goes, "abstruse." All credit then to the South Mountain Quartet.

Finally, Grieg with his Quartet in G minor. The program notes contained a reproof of the old question, is this quartet orchestral or in true and approved "quartet style," with the redoubtable Henry Finck defending the composer. That the quartet exceeds the limits of the purity of quartet writing there can be no doubt. That its ideas are unorthodox in this medium there is further not a shadow of doubt. Two often one saw the "hero" in a "tight fix" or saw him soothed by tenderness of lily-white hands. But one is somehow inclined to take Grieg's part, together with the stoutly unapologetic Finck. The music makes its mark, gives pleasure, is product of highly poetic imagination. The South Mountaineers played with great fervor. From sentimental tune to agitated climax they missed not a point. No more pleasurable work was heard last evening.

Six notable concerts have passed into history. Since programs were planned with as much care as were those of a symphony series one may take a glance in retrospect at the fare provided. This is the list (arranged in approximate historical order) of composers heard: Haydn (twice), Mozart, Beethoven (twice), Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Dvorak, Grieg, Reger, Glazunov, Ravel, Bak, Black, Kodaly, Hindemith, Schullhoff. One notes the perfect proportioning as between classicists, romanticists and moderns. Moderns are about equally divided as between the right wing and the left, moderate and radical. Americans are represented only by the naturalized Black. But one hastens to add that in the series of a year previous it was a requirement that one American be on every program. Just as this year there was one modern on every program. There was no "great" or even entirely representative Beethoven played, as both the quartets came from the early and still in part formative Opus 18. There was no attempt to keep a balance as to nationalities—Germans and Austrians carried off nine places out of the sixteen, counting by number of composers. The remainder were scattered among French, Russian, Bohemian, Czechoslovakian, Scandinavian, English and American works. There were no "novelties." The works were all such as have received a reasonable degree of acceptance. . . . Where could one have found a better list?

A. H. M.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1929

LIBRARY LOSES 26 BOOKS A DAY

Officials Unable to Stop
Leak—8061 Missing
In 1928

DIFFERENT CLASSES PURLOIN VOLUMES

By MICHAEL SHEA

The number of missing volumes from the shelves of the Boston Public Library has reached such alarming figures that the officials are baffled in their efforts to stop the leak. During the last year 8061 books were either stolen or lost. Of this total 1807 were recovered, leaving 6254 missing.

Over the last 10-year period the value of missing books is placed at thousands of dollars. Some of the books are priceless, because it has been found impossible to obtain other copies from the publishers.

Officials are convinced that even a Sherlock Holmes or the best sleuth from Pinkerton, Burns, Scotland yard, Capt. Livingston's flying squadron, Superintendent Crowley's department or the secret service would soon find that it is a deep mystery as far as trying to establish what class purloins the volumes. The titles of the missing pages range from children's fairy tales to technical subjects.

HARD TO TRACE

Librarians point out that it would require the intelligence of supermen to trace what daily happens to the 3,000,000 or more volumes in the building. Hundreds of men, women and children beseege portals every day. They are all classes and of all nationalities. There are business men and just plain working men. There are students and comedians. Lawyers and doctors are prominent. Art students and literary people and the scientific bent go to make up the busy hive of readers.

The shelves with their treasure of knowledge and pleasure are open to all comers. They have been accessible to the reading public for 77 years. Going to the public library is just like walking over to the Common or the Public

Garden. No questions are asked. Like the seats in the public garden the books are here to be taken out, not to be stolen.

It would require an army to watch the array of men and women. It is the people's library. Sometimes for 15 minutes or an hour or two the patrons will stand at the book shelves, pouring over the pages of Shakespeare or Browning or other favorites. Since they appear studious the attaches pay little or no attention to them.

Sometimes a carelessly-dressed person comes to the library and goes directly to a certain shelf. Others slowly raise their eyes and inwardly have fear for the book in this person's hand. But on inquiry one is told that the person is a well-known writer.

BOOK KLEPTOMANIACS

Because of the high rate of mortality among the books it is believed that there are many book kleptomaniacs abroad in Greater Boston. This type would rather starve than miss the contents of certain books. Should the book appeal to them they hate to return it.

During 1928, 1739 books were either lost or misplaced by card readers of the public. The volumes were lost at theatres, hotels, or on trains or street cars. Some of these readers reported to the library that the book was stolen from their homes. A total of 156 of these books were later returned. A total of 6322 were unaccounted for and checked as "missing," but during the ensuing months 1651 of this number turned up here and there about the library. Sometimes they were found on shelves or on tables. The final figure, however, shows over 6254 books still unaccounted for. This does not include the total missing from the 30 or more branch libraries in the city but officials believe that the total for the entire city would be well over the 10,000 mark.

Though the present system is proving costly to the taxpayers it is not expected that there will be any drastic changes. Should the red tape be increased it would work a hardship on the thousands of other readers and should the staff of the library be augmented it would mean more salaries and consequently further expenditure of the library funds.

"Why not forbid the taking of books from the library?"

"That plan has been inaugurated by the New York library on Fifth avenue," said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian. But he believes that the New York system will not be adopted here. Five years ago a furor was created when it was discovered that nearly 100 books on business administration disappeared from the library shortly after the colleges were open for the fall term. Officials accused the "college boys" of taking the books. Many of these were later returned.

But until a better system of checking the books and the readers is adopted, a number of volumes will disappear daily. The present rate averages about 26 a day.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1929

To Talk on European Jazz at Public Library Sunday

Nicholas Slonimsky will speak on European jazz and Krenek's "Jonny" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 2:30 P. M. Sunday. This will be in place of a talk on Henry F. Gilbert, originally scheduled for this date but given on March 10.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

Published every day in the year at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, by Boston Publishing Company.

HERBERT PUTNAM

The notice given to the completion of thirty years of service of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress is deserved. Taking the form of a personal tribute from colleagues and friends, rather than a public celebration, it gained in weight and distinction. Exactly what the thirty years have brought about can be appreciated only by those who have had a share in the service or kept in touch with the results. It is within reason to say, however, that not until Mr. Putnam took charge was there a consciousness that the Library of Congress could be anything but what its name and rules then in force made it—a small library of limited resources and as limited use. It has recently moved into its new building, with its rather tawdry decoration and miles of empty shelves; it had collections which had been accumulated in very lean years, with appropriations inadequate for any purpose but the maintenance of a half-starved institution; it had a force which had carried on by personal sacrifice and begging "departments" hardly existing beyond a name; and a growth that was nominal, that of a public library in a small city. It offered few attractions to scholars or students, for it had little to offer.

Today it is really the National Library, still incomplete, but taking its place by the side of the great libraries of Europe—the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale. Its collections, printed and manuscript, have so grown that its enlarged building is not sufficient. Congress has been liberal in appropriations and the great Foundations have added large contributions to favor acquisition, research and skilled service.

The Library has set a standard which is recognized throughout the land. It is a training school for meeting the needs of other libraries and it has taken over the larger costs of cataloging, so burdensome to the smaller institutions. It has reached to Europe by making an effort to obtain what can have interest to America. It is calling upon experts to aid in developing its usefulness and has become the resort of students from all parts. All this required careful planning, clear cut proposals and persistent application, so that there should be confidence that what was given would be well employed. The return has been rich and assures greater returns in the future.

To Mr. Putnam, who, it should be remembered, had a good part of his training as head of the Boston Public Library, we extend congratulations on his years of devoted service and accomplishment, and wishes for a full realization of an institution on national lines, to which the student and the learned will turn with a certainty of satisfying their wants. He has laid its foundations and we can picture what the fulness of time will produce.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1929

SAYS U. S. JAZZ FAILS TO IMPRESS EUROPE

Nicholas Slonimsky, yesterday, speaking at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, declared that American jazz has made no impression in Europe. "European jazz is a phenomenon of its own which is developing under its own environment," he said. "The first music that at all resembled American jazz was a kind of ragtime idiom in Debussy's 'Galliwang's Cake Walk.' He described Krenek's 'Jonny spielt auf' or 'Johnny strikes up the band,' an opera recently introduced in this country."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

Dr. Putnam

Thirty Years as Librarian of Congress

Dr. Herbert Putnam Is Pre-
sented Commemorative
Volume of Essays

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, April 8.—Dr. Herbert Putnam, once head of the Boston Public Library, has just completed three decades of service as head of the Library of Congress. In a city where changes are so frequent and fast as Washington, a continuous service as long as this is worthy of note. His associates at the Library of Congress have considered it so, and they have presented him with a volume of essays commemorating the thirty years that he has been the administrative head of one of the greatest storehouses of learning in the world. Sixty-one contributors are represented in this volume, which bears the title "Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam by His Colleagues and Friends on his Thirtieth Anniversary as Librarian of Congress, April 8, 1929." The volume is published by the Yale University Press, under the editorship of Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale University.

The idea originated with Dr. Bishop, who made the presentation. Senator Simon Fess, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, author of the first essay, takes up the Library as a whole. Senator Burton of Ohio and Senator Gillett of Massachusetts follow, each with an essay on Mr. Putnam. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, contributes an essay on "The Library Service of Herbert Putnam in Boston." Other contributors include Jean Jules Jusserand, formerly ambassador of France to the United States; Sir Frederick K. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Dr. Hugo A. Kruess, general director of the Prussian State Library; M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the National Library of France; T. P. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, and Monsignor Eugene Tisserant of the Library of the Vatican.

Five Portraits of Dr. Putnam

Maps accompany two of the essays and the volume also contains five portraits of Dr. Putnam. One is from the album of the class of 1883 at Harvard College, and three are dated respectively 1898, 1900 and 1912. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph by Miss Laura Gilpin, of a portrait bust of Dr. Putnam executed in 1923 by his daughter, Miss Brenda Putnam. At the ceremony, Dr. Putnam was presented with a check for \$1000 for the purchase of rare musical autographs or editions by the recently organized Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, of which Nicholas Longworth is president.

The past thirty years have witnessed a phenomenal growth in the collections of the Library of Congress. Not only has the number of books greatly increased, but the library has been enriched by gifts in many other fields. The library has become, indeed, one of the great centers of culture and research in the country, and, as Dr. Putnam begins his fourth decade of service, the expansion is still in full swing.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

LOST BOOKS

DISCOURAGING news comes from the Boston Public Library. The institution is losing books, thousands of them. During the past year 8061 were either lost from the main library or stolen from it. To be sure 1907 of these were recovered, but 6254 are simply gone. What makes it worse is that many of these cannot be replaced. Some of them are valuable and others are out of print with no second-hand copies to be found.

There is no theory as to who takes the books that are stolen. The library is used by all sorts and conditions of people and what the authorities have discovered about instances known to them does not point to any particular group as furnishing the offenders. The range of missing volumes runs all the way from fairy tales to technical works.

The library provides as well as it can, for guardians of the books, but with the enormous numbers of people who go in and out there seems to be no way to prevent great losses, although some of the light-fingered are constantly falling into difficulties.

The attitude toward books is rather contrary to many other things to be observed in American life. It is quite usual to find in the morning a pile of newspaper with no guardian except a cigar box into which purchasers drop pennies, nickels and dimes, making their own change. If dishonesty were general, it would not be profitable to sell papers that way.

Why is it that no many readers and lovers of books show unfavorably by comparison.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929

Widening the Field

Next season the chamber-concerts bestowed upon Bostonians through the Public Library by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge will not be resumed until March. They will then proceed under a new plan, materially different from that of recent years. The London String Quartet will give them all. It will play through four programs arranged to trace the course of chamber music from Haydn and Mozart to Debussy and Hindemith. Each program will be heard three times—on Saturday evenings March 15, March 22, April 5 and April 12 at the South End Branch Library; on Sunday afternoons, March 16, March 23, April 6 and April 13 at the City Point Branch Library; on Sunday evenings, March 16, March 23, April 6 and April 13, as heretofore, in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library in Copley Square. Here follows the four programs as tentatively assembled:

Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5.....Haydn
Quartet in C major (K. 455).....Mozart
Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2.....Beethoven
March 22-23
Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.....Brahms
Quartet in B flat, Op. 130.....Debussy
April 5-6
Quartet in D minor, Op. 41, No. 3.....Schubert
Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3.....Schubert
Quartet in C minor, Op. 41, No. 3.....Schubert
April 12-13
Quartet in F major, Op. 96.....Dvorak
Quartet in G minor, Op. 10.....Debussy
Quartet in F minor, Op. 10.....Debussy

Washington Star

April 6, 1929

BOOK OF ESSAYS GIVEN TO PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress is
Honored on Thirtieth
Anniversary.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Friday was presented a volume containing original essays by 61 contributors written in honor of his thirtieth anniversary as head of the national library.

The presentation was made by Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan. The volume was edited by Dr. Bishop jointly with Dr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale. Dr. Putnam also received a check for \$1,000 for the purchase of rare musical autographs or editions from the recently organized "Friends of Music in the Library of Congress," of which Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, is president.

Essay by Senator Fess

Senator Fess, chairman of the joint committee on the Library of Congress, is the author of the first essay in the volume, and writes on "The Library." Senator Burton and Senator Gillett follow, each with an essay entitled "Herbert Putnam." Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, writes on "Mr. Putnam and the Minneapolis Public Library." Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, on "The Library Service of Herbert Putnam in Boston." Richard R. Bowker, editor of the Library Journal, on "The Appointment of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress." Melvil Dewey, on "Herbert Putnam," and Dr. William Warner Bishop, who before he became Librarian of the University of Michigan was superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress, on "Thirty Years of the Library of Congress, 1899 to 1929."

Jusserand Among Others

Then follow other contributors in alphabetical order, among them, from abroad, M. Jean Jules Jusserand, formerly Ambassador of France to the United States; Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Dr. Hugo A. Kruess, general director of the Prussian State Library; M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the National Library of France; T. P. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, and Mgr. Eugene Tisserant of the Library of the Vatican.

Maps accompany two of the essays and there are also in the volume five portraits of Dr. Putnam. One is from the album of the class of 1883, Harvard College; three are dated respectively, 1898, 1900 and 1912. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph by Miss Laura Gilpin of a portrait bust of Dr. Putnam, executed in 1923 by his daughter, Miss Brenda Putnam, who was at the presentation.

April 11, 1929

The Boston Post NEED 12 MORE HUB LIBRARIES

Branches Urged by Belden
to Council Committee

Boston needs at least a dozen more branch libraries to provide facilities for residents throughout the city, Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library department told the members of the City Council committee on appropriations at City Hall.

He explained that the library trustees are making a careful survey of the city this year for the purpose of meeting the demands on branch libraries for the next 20 years. The department spent \$1,098,810 last year, and the council committee, under Chairman Edward M. Gallagher, agreed to appropriate \$1,171,344 this year, as recommended by the Mayor.

Already there are 31 branch libraries throughout the city, as well as the business branch at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, opposite the Stadium in Brighton, where the business books are kept.

To provide books for the downtown business branch library, which will be erected on the site of old police station 2, at City Hall avenue and Pie Alley, by Trustee Louis E. Kirstein, as a memorial to his father, the trustees have asked for \$15,000 additional this year.

April 13, 1929

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

LIBRARY STEPS BEING REBUILT

Engineers began work yesterday on the reconstruction of the granite platform and steps fronting the Boston Public Library, the condition of which has been declared to be "extremely hazardous and a menace to public safety."

Mayor Nichols, acting on the report of engineers, approved the awarding of a contract up to \$45,000, without advertising for the necessary work.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, gave assurance last night that there was no danger in the ordinary traffic of persons entering or leaving the building and that the front steps of the library are still safe for normal usage. He gave warning, however, that the gathering of a crowd on the platform would be dangerous.

The mayor's decision to have the condition remedied without delay was made after President Louis E. Kirstein of the board of trustees applied for immediate award of the contract in order that the safety of the public could be safeguarded.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1929

A GREAT BOOK SALE

In January the library of Jerome Kern was sold for \$1,729,462, making it second in this country only to the sale of the Hoe library in 1911-12, which realized \$1,932,056. But the Hoe collection comprised almost ten times as many items as the Kern, and the average price paid for 14,588 lots in the Hoe sale was \$132 against \$1165 for the 1482 in the Kern.

The story is told in detail in the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Our Library was not a buyer, not when prices soared far into the thousands and lots often commanded four or five times what identical items sold for a year ago. But where the field represented by the Kern sale and the rare book possessions of the Boston Library overlap, the Copley Square institution competes formidably with the precious works distributed in this sale.

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The full check-up of the sale and comparison with the Library collection, prepared by Miss Harriet Swift, custodian of the Library's rare book treasures, fills eight large pages of the Bulletin. One notes with increasing pride the literary treasures of Boston. All the way from the comparison of leaves from the Gutenberg Bible down to the nineteenth century items, and through the American material, one follows on, finding that often the difference in interest represented by tremendous differences in prices is due solely to the presentation inscriptions in the Kern copies. It is good to know that the new Treasure Room for our Library, now under construction, will provide facilities for proper exhibitions of our many precious volumes and documents.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1929

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Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929

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Planning Development

City Council's Budget Committee
Continues Sessions

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Situation in Dorchester

Councillor Ruby shifted the attention of Mr. Belden to the branch library situation in Dorchester, and Councillor Albert L. Fish, also of Dorchester, pointed out that the six branches in that part of the city served a population of 250,000 people. Councillor Ruby declared that the Council committee on libraries has become a joke because of its utter failure to obtain proper branch library facilities in the various wards.

Councillor McMahon told the Librarian that the branches in Dorchester were too far apart to serve the people of that district without great inconvenience, pointing out that, while the distance is short in a straight line, it is a long distance when one attempts to walk.

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The library budget calls for \$1,171,544.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

Dr. Putnam

Thirty Years as Librarian of Congress

Dr. Herbert Putnam Is Pre-
sented Commemorative
Volume of Essays

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, April 8.—Dr. Herbert Putnam, once head of the Boston Public Library, has just completed three decades of service as head of the Library of Congress. In a city where changes are so frequent and fast as Washington, a continuous service as long as this is worthy of note. His associates at the Library of Congress have considered it so, and they have presented him with a volume of essays commemorating the thirty years that he has been the administrative head of one of the greatest storehouses of learning in the world. Sixty-one contributors are represented in this volume, which bears the title "Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam by His Colleagues and Friends on his Thirtieth Anniversary as Librarian of Congress, April 5, 1929." The volume is published by the Yale University Press, under the editorship of Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale University.

The idea originated with Dr. Bishop, who made the presentation. Senator Simon Fess, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, author of the first essay, takes up the Library as a whole. Senator Burton of Ohio and Senator Gillett of Massachusetts follow, each with an essay on Mr. Putnam. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, contributes an essay on "The Library Service of Herbert Putnam in Boston." Other contributors include Jean Jules Jusserand, formerly ambassador of France to the United States; Sir Frederick K. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Dr. Hugo A. Kruss, general director of the Prussian State Library; M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the National Library of France; T. P. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, and Monsignor Eugene Tisserant of the Library of the Vatican.

Five Portraits of Dr. Putnam

Maps accompany two of the essays and the volume also contains five portraits of Dr. Putnam. One is from the album of the class of 1883 at Harvard College, and three are dated respectively 1898, 1909 and 1912. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph by Miss Laura Gilpin, of a portrait bust of Dr. Putnam executed in 1923 by his daughter, Miss Brenda Putnam. At the ceremonies, Dr. Putnam was presented with a check for \$1000 for the purchase of rare musical autographs or editions by the recently organized Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, of which Speaker Nicholas Longworth is president.

The past thirty years have witnessed a phenomenal growth in the collections of the Library of Congress. Not only has the number of books greatly increased, but the library has been enriched by gifts in many other fields. The library has become, indeed, one of the great centers of culture and research in the country, and, as Dr. Putnam begins his fourth decade of service, the expansion is still in full swing.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

LOST BOOKS

DISCOURAGING news comes from the Boston Public Library. The institution is losing books, thousands of them. During the past year 8061 were either lost from the main library or stolen from it. To be sure 1807 of these were recovered, but 6254 are simply gone. What makes it worse is that many of these cannot be replaced. Some of them are valuable and others are out of print with no second-hand copies to be found.

There is no theory as to who takes the books that are stolen. The library is used by all sorts and conditions of people and what the authorities have discovered about instances known to them does not point to any particular group as furnishing the offenders. The range of missing volumes runs all the way from fairy tales to technical works.

The library provides as well as it can, for guardians of the books, but with the enormous numbers of people who go in and out there seems to be no way to prevent great losses, although some of the light-fingered are constantly falling into difficulties.

The attitude toward books is rather contrary to many other things to be observed in American life. It is quite usual to find in the morning a pile of newspaper with no guardian except a cigar box into which purchasers drop pennies, nickels and dimes, making their own change. If dishonesty were general, it would not be profitable to sell papers that way.

Why is it that no many readers and lovers of books show unfavorably by comparison.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929

Widening the Field

Next season the chamber-concerts bestowed upon Bostonians through the Public Library by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge will be resumed until March. They will then proceed under a new plan, materially different from that of recent years. The London String Quartet will give them all. It will play through four programs arranged to trace the course of chamber music from Haydn and Mozart to Debussy and Hindemith. Each program will be heard three times—on Saturday evenings March 15, March 22, April 5 and April 12 at the South End Branch Library; on Sunday afternoons, March 16, March 23, April 6 and April 13 at the City Point Branch Library; on Sunday evenings, March 16, March 23, April 6 and April 13, as heretofore, in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library in Copley Square. Here follows the four programs as tentatively assembled:

March 15-16
Quartet in D major, Op. 61, No. 5..... Haydn
Quartet in C major (K. 455)..... Mozart
Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2..... Schubert
March 22-23
Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2..... Beethoven
Quartet in B flat, Op. 120..... Hindemith
April 5-6
Quartet in D minor..... Schubert
Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3..... Schumann
Quartet in C minor, Op. 47..... Brahms
April 12-13
Quartet in F major, Op. 86..... Dvorak
Quartet in G major, Op. 16..... Debussy
Quartet in F minor, Op. 10..... Hindemith

Washington Star

April 6, 1929

BOOK OF ESSAYS GIVEN TO PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress Is
Honored on Thirtieth
Anniversary.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Friday was presented a volume containing original essays by 61 contributors written in honor of his thirtieth anniversary as head of the National Library.

The presentation was made by Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan. The volume was edited by Dr. Bishop jointly with Dr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale.

Dr. Putnam also received a check for \$1,000 for the purchase of rare musical autographs or editions from the recently organized "Friends of Music in the Library of Congress," of which Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, is president.

Essay by Senator Fess

Senator Fess, chairman of the joint committee on the Library of Congress, is the author of the first essay in the volume, and writes on "The Library." Senator Burton and Senator Gillett follow, each with an essay entitled "Herbert Putnam." Miss Gratia A. Countymann, Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, writes on "Mr. Putnam and the Minneapolis Public Library." Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, on "The Library Service of Herbert Putnam in Boston." Richard R. Bowker, editor of the Library Journal, on "The Appointment of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress." Melvil Dewey, on "Herbert Putnam," and Dr. William Warner Bishop, who before he became Librarian of the University of Michigan was superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress, on "Thirty Years of the Library of Congress, 1899 to 1929."

Jusserand Among Others

Then follow other contributors in alphabetical order, among them, from abroad, M. Jean Jules Jusserand, formerly Ambassador of France to the United States; Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Dr. Hugo A. Kruss, general director of the Prussian State Library; M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the National Library of France; T. P. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, and Mgr. Eugene Tisserant of the library of the Vatican.

Maps accompany two of the essays and there are also in the volume five portraits of Dr. Putnam. One is from the album of the class of 1883, Harvard College; three are dated respectively, 1898, 1909 and 1912. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph by Miss Laura Gilpin of a portrait bust of Dr. Putnam, executed in 1923 by his daughter, Miss Brenda Putnam, who was at the presentation.

April 11, 1929

The Boston Post NEED 12 MORE HUB LIBRARIES

Branches Urged by Belden
to Council Committee

Boston needs at least a dozen more branch libraries to provide facilities for residents throughout the city, Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library department told the members of the City Council committee on appropriations at their budget hearings yesterday at City Hall.

He explained that the library trustees are making a careful survey of the city this year for the purpose of meeting the demands on branch libraries for the next 20 years. The department spent \$1,066,816 last year, and the council committee, under Chairman Edward M. Gallagher, agreed to appropriate \$1,171,544 this year, as recommended by the Mayor.

Already there are 31 branch libraries throughout the city, as well as the business branch at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, opposite the Stadium in East Boston, where the business books are kept.

To provide books for the downtown business branch library, which will be erected on the site of old police station 2, at City Hall avenue and De Allee, by Trustee Louis E. Kirstein, as a memorial to his father, the trustees have asked for \$15,000 additional this year.

April 14, 1929

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

LIBRARY STEPS BEING REBUILT

Engineers began work yesterday on the reconstruction of the grand platform and steps fronting the Boston Public Library, the condition of which has been declared to be "extremely hazardous and a menace to public safety."

Mayor Nichols, acting on the report of engineers, approved the awarding of a contract up to \$45,000, without advertising for the necessary work.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, gave assurance last night that there was no danger in the ordinary traffic of persons entering or leaving the building and that the front steps of the library are still safe for normal usage. He gave warning, however, that the gathering of a crowd on the platform would be dangerous.

The mayor's decision to have the condition remedied without delay was made after President Louis E. Kirstein of the board of trustees applied for immediate award of the contract in order that the safety of the public could be safeguarded.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1929

A GREAT BOOK SALE

In January the library of Jerome Kern was sold for \$1,729,462, making it second in this country only to the sale of the Hoe library in 1911-12, which realized \$1,932,056. But the Hoe collection comprised almost ten times as many items as the Kern, and the average price paid for 14,588 lots in the Hoe sale was \$132 against \$1165 for the 1482 in the Kern.

The story is told in detail in the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Our Library was not a buyer, not when prices soared far into the thousands and lots often commanded four or five times what identical items sold for a year ago. But where the field represented by the Kern sale and the rare book possessions of the Boston Library overlap, the Copley Square institution competes favorably with the precious works distributed in this sale.

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The library budget calls for \$1,171,544.

THE BOSTON HERALD.
SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1929

LIBRARY STEPS CALLED UNSAFE

Mayor Approves \$45,000
Contract for Repairs
Without Advertising

TRUSTEES SAY THAT EMERGENCY EXISTS

Mayor Nichols has approved the awarding of a contract up to \$45,000 without advertising for the reconstruction of the front steps of the Public Library, it became known yesterday, following a communication from Louis E. Kirstein, president of the board of trustees that "the supports of the heavy granite platform along the Dartmouth street front of the Central Library building have become so weak that there is grave danger that the whole area of 6500 square feet will collapse."

Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library announced last night that there is no danger to ordinary traffic of pedestrians entering and leaving the building, and that the steps are safe to use under ordinary conditions. The only menace would be the gathering of a large crowd on the steps, of the size which greeted the Bremen fliers.

GRAVE EMERGENCY

The contract was awarded the L. D. Willcutt and Sons Company after Fox and Gale, architects, informed the trustees of "a condition which all who have inspected it deem extremely hazardous."

The action of Mayor Nichols, in agreeing to the proposals of the library trustees to award the contract without competitive bidding, will at once do away with any and all danger occasioned by the precarious condition of the steps.

"The emergency is so grave and the necessary work is of such a nature that the trustees respectfully request permission to conclude arrangements immediately by awarding a contract without advertising," President Kirstein's letter to Mayor Nichols read. "It is the judgment of all who have examined the premises that, even if there were ample time for the work, it should be undertaken without advertising for proposals, as it could be performed more advantageously thereby. The urgent necessity of immediate and vigorous action reinforces these conclusions strongly."

The communication informed Mayor Nichols that the work shall not cost the city in excess of \$45,000 under an agreement by which the contractor shall receive \$5000 as overhead expenses and compensation for his services in addition to the net cost of labor, materials, bonds, permits, liability and other insurance, trucking, teaming, transportation, rental of equipment and apparatus, and sums paid to sub-contractors on approval of the architect.

Boston Sunday Globe
SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1929

LIBRARY PLATFORM TO BE REPAIRED

\$45,000 Contract Awarded
Without Advertising

Officials Declare It in Danger of Collapse

The wide granite platform along the Dartmouth street front of the Public Library in Copley sq. is in danger of collapse. The trustees recently asked the Mayor permission to conclude arrangements of the necessary work immediately by the awarding of a contract without advertising. This became known yesterday afternoon when it was learned that the Mayor has awarded a contract up to \$45,000 without advertising to L. D. Willcutt & Sons Company for reconstruction of the platform.

It will be remembered that the Public Library officials had fears for the public when the Bremen fliers were being welcomed here, and gave orders to the police to keep the library platform clear of the great crowds that would naturally use it as a reviewing stand. The police efforts were unsuccessful in a large degree, however, and nothing of a serious nature happened.

Late yesterday afternoon Charles F. D. Belden, the librarian, said that contractors were already digging with a view of inspecting the underpinning. Mr. Belden said the normal traffic would not have a dangerous effect on the platform, but it is doubtful if it could stand the strain of a crowd.

Several engineers have viewed the platform piling in the last few months, and it was the opinion of all that any delay in reconstruction should be avoided in the interest of public safety. Louis E. Kirstein, president of the board of trustees of the library, wrote the Mayor a letter a couple of weeks ago in which he stated:

"The emergency is so grave and the necessary work is of such a nature that the trustees respectfully request permission to conclude arrangements immediately by awarding a contract without advertising. It is the judgment of all who have examined the premises that, even if there were ample time for the work, it should be undertaken without advertising for proposals, as it could be performed more advantageously thereby. The urgent necessity of immediate and vigorous action reinforces these conclusions strongly."

The platform comprises an area of 6500 square feet.

April 14, 1929
BOSTON SUNDAY POST.

HAVE TO REPAIR LIBRARY STEPS

Menace to Public Safety
at Dartmouth St. Front

On the basis of reports that the granite platform along the Dartmouth street front of the Public Library is in an "extremely hazardous" condition, menacing public safety, Mayor Nichols has approved the awarding of a contract up to \$45,000 without advertising for the reconstruction of the front steps. It was revealed late yesterday.

Although regulations governing the award of city contracts in excess of \$1000 require the city to advertise for bids from contractors, the job has been given in this case to the L. D. Willcutt and Sons Company of this city as an emergency measure, upon the warning of architects and consulting engineers that delay would constitute a menace to safety.

Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library reassured the public last night that there is no danger to ordinary traffic of pedestrians entering and leaving the library, for it is still safe to use the front steps under normal conditions. But he warned that the assembly of a crowd on the top platform would be dangerous.

The determination of the Mayor to have the work performed without delay crystallized into action when President Louis E. Kirstein of the board of library trustees applied for the immediate award of the contract, in a letter pointing out the conclusions of his experts.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1929

House Beautiful Design Exhibition to Open Monday

The seventh annual exhibition of House Beautiful cover designs will open at the Boston Public Library, Monday, and continue until May 2. Among the one hundred prize winning designs, honorable mentions and others to be exhibited several artists from Boston and vicinity are represented, including Frances Orr, Edw. W. Woodward, Frank Duffy, Marguerite Knumm, Virginia Thurston, Katherine Dewey and Bessy Craghton.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929

Posters Urge Kindness to Animals



One of the Many Prize Winning Drawings Made by School Children Throughout the State in the Contest Held Under Auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

SEVERAL hundred animal posters, made by public and parochial school children throughout the State, are now being exhibited at the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library as a feature of the "Be Kind to Animals Anniversary," being observed this week by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The exhibition is in the form of a contest, prizes being offered by the society for the most original and artistic posters. Interest in the work of the society is shown in the number of posters submitted and the evident pains taken by the young artists to produce prize-winning drawings. Every inch of wall space in the large exhibition hall has been utilized to exhibit the winning posters, but considering the number of creditable drawings that have been awarded prizes, those on exhibition represent only a small proportion. There were 4233 posters submitted and of this number 375 were awarded first prizes and 611 second prizes while 1023 honorable mentions were announced. The prizes are a bronze medal bearing the portrait of George Thorndike Angell, founder of the M. S. P. C. A. and for whom the Amel Animal Memorial Hospital is named. The first prize medal is distinguished by a blue ribbon and the second by a red ribbon. Those receiving honorable mention will be given a year's subscription to Our Dumb Animals, the society's magazine. The medals will be forwarded to the various schools later in the week and many of the prizes and honorable mentions will be announced at the various schools participating in the contest. An illustration of the interest in the contest may be seen in the Cambridge schools where 11,000 pupils made small posters, from which the teachers directed that 1300 copies be made in the size required for the contest, and the director of art selected 247 to be entered in the State-wide contest. Of these Cambridge posters twenty-five received first prize, forty-nine second prize, and seventy-two honorable mention. After the exhibition in Boston the prize posters will be shown in Haverhill, Brockton and other cities.

The Boston Post

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

This is the "Be Kind to Animals" week, and the exhibition room in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library is now showing a series of "Prize Posters" made by pupils in public and parochial schools in Massachusetts.

Much ingenuity and not a little native talent is displayed in the work of these pupils.

One of the posters shows an Indian standing beside his canoe and holding a single wild fowl that has fallen by his arrow. Underneath is the legend: "He never took more than he needed." Another poster, remarkably well drawn, shows a little girl in a blue dress, giving an apple to a horse whose head is stretched out for it over a fence. The title of this poster is "She never forgets."

This "Humane Poster Contest" was arranged by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and this year the society has brought out a medal of new form and design. The contest is open to high and grammar grades above the third, and the medals are awarded to the successful contestants.

The American Humane Education Society, located on Longwood avenue, Boston, has issued this year a "Humane Bulletin" for the use of teachers. This bulletin was originally issued in Alabama and is reprinted here by permission. Its object is to furnish help to teachers in giving regular instruction to their pupils on the subject of humane treatment of animals and birds.

The bulletin tells how the Boy Scouts have begun "Cruelty-free" for mercy. The sixth Scout law reads: "A Scout is kind. He is a friend to animals. He will not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life." It is interesting to note that 13,745 scouts won a merit badge for first aid to animals in the year 1927.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has some lines in the bulletin called "Shooting with a Kodak," which are worth remembering: "Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman cried,

Who carried a kodak instead of a gun;
The world looks so happy, so golden
The sun!
I'll slip to the woods where the wild things hide.

The deer that he "shot" never dreamed of his aim.

And the bird that he caught went on with her song.

Peace followed his footsteps, not slaughter and wrong,
Yet rich were his "trophies" and varied his game.

RELIEF CORPS SESSIONS END

Mrs. Lena Snow of Waltham Elected Department President

FLAGS PRESENTED TO 43 ORGANIZATIONS

The 50th annual convention of the Massachusetts department, Women's Relief Corps, ended last night with the annual "campfire" including patriotic exercises and the presentation of flags in the Hotel Statler ballroom. National officers, members and friends of the G. A. R. and the other five allied organizations, were among the group that filled the spacious room.

The final business session was held in the afternoon in the same hotel, at which the election of officers was concluded. A feature of this session was the presence of Mrs. Helen Smith of Allston, one of the two surviving nurses of the civil war and senior vice-president of the Army Nurses' Association of Massachusetts. Under flag escort she walked along the centre ballroom to the platform, leaning on the arm of an attendant.

Mrs. Fanny T. Hazen of Cambridge, the other surviving civil war nurse and president of nurses' association, because of her feeble condition, was unable to attend and was represented by her daughter-in-law.

At a previous session, Mrs. Lena Snow of Waltham was elected president. Mrs. Anna Howard of Greenfield, senior vice-president, and Mrs. Fannie M. Jones of Somerville, treasurer. The officers elected yesterday are: Junior vice-president, Mrs. George Hines of Waltham; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Nevins of Newburyport, and chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Isa Martin of Danvers.

The meeting voted against the proposal to establish a women's relief corps home for needy members of the organization and approved the establishing of a fund separate from the relief fund, to be used at the discretion of the department officers in aiding members in want.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Jones, showed a total fund in the treasury of \$6,661.45 and no liabilities.

The presentation of the flags, 43 in all, including 26 large silk flags, was made by Mrs. Emma L. Kean of Lynn, patriotic instructor. Previous to the presentation, the honored guests were escorted to the platform where the presentations were made. Representatives of the various towns, churches, schools and organizations to whom the flags were given were called in turn.

Former Mayor James M. Curley received the silk flag presented to the Sacred Heart convent, Newton, where his daughter, who died, was a student.

The large silk flags were presented to the following: Town of Plymouth (the president's flag); St. Michael's Church, Worcester (commander's flag); Methodist Episcopal Church, Monson (state and national flags); Sacred Heart convent, Newton; Winthrop town hall; Little Church in the Wildwood, Plymouth; St. Gabriel's Monastery; St. Mary's school, Charlestown; St. Paul's Universal Church, Palmer; Centre school, Winthrop; Dorchester Girls' High school; Milford post, V. F. W.; towns of Freedom, N. H.; senior-junior high school, Rockland; Home for Destitute Catholic Children; James Russell Lowell school, Waltham; Union Chapel Association, Milford; city of Melrose; Holy Trinity school, Roxbury; Gov. Bradstreet school, Revere; Sacred Heart school, Lynn; St. John's school, Swampscott; Red Rose troop, Girl Scouts, Everett; troop 6, Fitchburg council, Boy Scouts; Church of the Nazarene Sunday school, Lynn.

The closing feature was the presentation to the Boston public library of the roster of the Abraham Lincoln post, G. A. R., which was accepted by Librarian Belden.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1929

LINCOLN POST ROSTER GIVEN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Presentation at Woman's Relief Corps Campfire

Flag Procession—Curley Accepts Colors for Sacred Heart College

A surprise feature of the annual campfire night, concluding the 50th annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps at the Hotel Statler last evening, was the presentation of an engraved roster of Abraham Lincoln Post of Charlestown to the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library to be preserved for posterity. The memento was given by Mrs. Joanna Rathskelly O'Connell, director Charles L. Belden of the Public Library accepted it in the name of the library. The presentation was made by Mrs. Margaret L. Bogan of Brighton, chairman of the department patriotic aids.

The greatest feature of the evening was the procession of flags and their presentation to representatives of Massachusetts cities, towns, churches, schools and Girl and Boy Scout troops. Forty women and children, varying from a 5-year-old boy in a white-haired grandmother, marched down the center aisle with the colors held aloft, while the audience stood at attention. Mrs. Orris C. Bumpus, retiring department president, accepted a stand of colors in the name of the town of Plymouth. Ex-Mayor James M. Curley accepted another standard in behalf of the Sacred Heart College of Newton, given in memory of Dorothy Curley, daughter of the ex-Mayor.

Among the speakers were Lieut. Gov. William S. Youngman, who brought the greeting of Gov. Allen; Maj. James W. H. Myrick, representing Mayor Nichols; Col. George H. Hosley, national chief of staff, G. A. R., representing Commander-in-Chief John Rose, and Mrs. Laura P. Smith, national senior aid representing Mrs. Minnie T. Horseman of Portland, Or.

ANCIENT TRUMPET TO BE SHOWN HERE

Treasured Police Relic at Public Library

The ancient trumpet of the city of Krakow, which for hundreds of years has been used to sound the Heinal, or hymn to the Virgin, from Our Lady Mary's tower in the Polish city, will be placed on exhibition at the Boston Public Library today. The instrument will continue on exhibit there until May 2. It will be exhibited at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls from May 3 to 9 and at the Dartmouth Bookstall on May 10 and 11.

Sent with the trumpet are Polish flags and an impressive parchment from the city councilors of Krakow, testifying in Polish that the instrument is the original trumpet. It is now the property of the fire department of Krakow and has been loaned to Prof. Eric P. Kelly of Dartmouth College in appreciation of his book, "The Trumpeter of Krakow."

Prof. Kelly uses as the central figure of his book the trumpeter, watchman of the city, who takes a solemn oath to sound his trumpet toward the four quarters of the city every hour of the day and night "until death."

One watchman did meet his death in keeping his oath. In the year 1241, Tartars had taken the city and were besieging the tower, but the devoted trumpeter commenced to play his simple air as his duty demanded. An arrow pierced his heart and the trumpet fell from his lips leaving the last phrase unfinished. Ever since, the hymn has ended on the "broken note."

REQUEST OF MRS HOOVER RESULTS IN SALVAGING OLD BOOKS HERE

Boston Public Library Branches Now Have Browser's Collections of Volumes Popular Many Years Ago—Barnum's Autobiography One of Them

A request from Mrs. Herbert Hoover for books dealing with the life of pioneer Americans has resulted in the salvaging by the Boston Public Library system of a large number of books which were popular many years ago, but which are no longer in demand.

Mrs. Hoover was interested at the time in an essay contest on pioneer experiences, which the Girl Scouts of America were conducting. Books were offered as prizes. She was in Boston and she telephoned to the Boston Public Library for titles of suitable books, particularly books written by women who themselves had had pioneer experiences. She was promptly assured that a number of books would be sent over to her hotel immediately.

Task Not An Easy One

The request seemed a simple one, but a search, both at the libraries,



ABIGAIL ADAMS
At age of 21.

at book shops, and at second-hand stores was necessary before even a few suitable books could go to Mrs. Hoover. She wrote, in acknowledgment:

"I left the bag of books from the library in the hotel office, asking them to notify the library for their carrier to call for them. Again so many thanks."

"Please be sure and let me know if they are not quickly and easily obtained. We will return the ones to the different stores by messenger or post, with appropriate checks to the respective shops. We found a number of them that were most suitable."

"I hope we are going to be able to go on with this pioneer study and make something worth while out of it. If so, I am sure you will be troubled by further calls upon your fund of knowledge and generosity."

"I am yours most gratefully,
"LOU HENRY HOOVER,
"(Mrs. Herbert Hoover)"

Germ of An Idea

In Mrs. Hoover's letter was the germ of an idea. Books no longer called for by the public cannot, according to the rules which govern the Boston Public Library, be given to libraries outside

the system. The market for exchange makes it almost impossible to get anything approaching their value for these old books. And with space at a premium, what to do with these thousands of volumes has been a serious problem for some time.

The shelving space in branch libraries is so limited that when a book in good condition has been on the shelves for a period of 10 years or more without being used it is considered advisable to remove it from circulation. A solution has been found—browsing collections of biography, fiction, poetry, travel, with others to follow. Today in Dorchester, in Hyde Park and in other branches of the Boston Public Library collections of these favorite books of a day long passed are being housed.

Space In Attics Found

Space was found among the branch libraries, space which in years to come will not be encroached upon and space which is separated from the public reading rooms sufficiently to ensure quiet to the browser. Biographies in the attic rooms of the basement Branch and fiction in the basement rooms of the Hyde Park Branch have been brought together and arranged. These are the two largest collections of books, contains volumes little known to the reader of today although they were often and keenly read 50, 75 and even 100 years ago. In the attic library of the Dorchester Branch, where the biographies are kept, the browser may find "Life and Letters of Thomas A. Appleton." This book sets forth in Boston in 1812, when the Common was a beautiful field of natural grass, where cows enclosed in a double fence

of wooden rails, grazed and watched the boys at play. Thomas delighted to walk upon the top-rail of this fence, with his two chums, Wendell Phillips and John Lothrop Motley. Between the pages of this volume of interest, of experiences of piquant charm, wit, mellow philosophy and delightful intimate bits concerning notable of his day—and a long day it was.

Wanted to Cross Ocean

It was toward the end of his life that Mr. Appleton indulged in an enterprise that was startling, indeed. To satisfy his own fondness for sailing, as well as to indulge the same taste in his nephews and nieces, he determined to have a yacht of his own, and gave orders that one be built. When she was finished (and christened for his niece, Alice Longfellow) these young people, for whose pleasure the craft was made, were seized with a desire to cross the Atlantic in it.

Parents and relatives were weak before the ardor of youth, and, to the astonishment of many and the terror of some, the little creature was actually soon found to be taking in the breadth of the ocean, as if she were an India-man or a Cunarder. Amid many hands upheld in warning, many solemn words of discouragement, with three stalwart, confident seamen, with a youthful captain, who has seen his flag fly in every quarter of the world, and a quaint Chinese steward, whose face suggested remoter foreign parts than it was proposed to visit, away went the Alice.

Book Printed in 1797

Some 15 years before Mr. Appleton saw the light of day there was published in Boston

DIALOGUE OR DISCOURSE BETWEEN MARY AND MARTHA
By Eunice Smith-Ashfield.
Boston: Printed and Sold at Russell's Office, Essex Street, Near Liberty-Pole;

1797
Some arguments against worldly-mindedness, and Needle's Care and Trouble. With some useful instructions, represented in this Dialogue or Discourse between two, called by the Names of Mary and Martha. The rapid sale of a Late Edition of this useful and ingenious Pamphlet, has encouraged this Impression. This is the fourth Edition from this Press, and waits the reception of its former favours.

"Memoir of Annie Keary"

Open the little green volume entitled "Memoir of Annie Keary," she whose love for and sympathetic understanding of children enabled her to write fairy tales, folk lore, myths and fancies of her own, to the delight of hundreds of children, as well as to supervise the home for workhouse girls and for young writers, in an England that was then none too thoughtful of its young folk. "Father Phil," "Blindman's Holiday," "Oldbury," "A Doubting Heart," "A York and a Lancaster Rose" were some of the books which gave her a following here in Massachusetts, welcomed the "Memoir" which was brought out some years after Annie Keary died.

In this book is to be found a paragraph which paints a vivid picture of the religious instruction of that day. The head teacher of the school in which Annie and her sister studied is talking. She addresses them each morning as follows, holding a shut Bible in her hands:

"Here between these boards is shut-up Eternal Life, and today it is offered to each one of you; take it today, tomorrow it may be too late. For the Spirit should cease to strive with you, though you may call. He will not hear. Not one of you who has heard the message here can find excuse in the day of judgment. If you are lost, you will see the name of this very house where I have spoken to you written upon the floor of hell—your opportunity turned into your condemnation."

Out of an atmosphere in which such instruction prevailed, it is all the more to be wondered that Annie Keary could have such fanciful and delightful stories.

At the Sorbonne

A mulberry-toned binding attracts the eye. It is the "Memoir of James Jackson Jr., MD." lying open at a note concerning that eloquent Jouffroy, whose lectures at the Sorbonne he attended, and from whom he learned much. Of this Jouffroy young Jackson wrote:

"Within two years he has been appointed to a professorship in the College of France, and is becoming every day more popular with the young French students. They crowd his lecture room. They are interested in his discussions on the most sublime topics of religion and morals. They talk of them afterwards."

"The country underwent a total overthrow of all religion during the horrors of the revolution, but now it is reviving. Religion is natural to man, and France led on by her philosophers, will ere long stand in the foremost rank as a supporter of Christianity. By Christianity I mean not any opinion of a sect, but the development of the principles of Christ, which for 1800 years have made so small advances compared with what they are destined to make, and will make when they are rightly understood."

This young Boston physician's promising career was cut off when, in 1833, he died at the age of 24. Throughout the little book, dear to his friends and today vital and readable after the passage of almost 100 years, are such of his own voice sentiments, such as this one quoted. They are not the sort of thing usually linked with Paris and young medical students.

Early Woman Missionary

A lovely face is the frontispiece in "Light on the Dark River, a Memorial of Mrs. Henrietta A. L. Hamlin." Mrs. Hamlin was a missionary in Turkey. Born in the little village of Dorset, Vt. in 1811, she early gave promise of her unusual talent.

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OCTOBER 15, 1924

THE LIBRARIAN

GREAT popular interest will undoubtedly attend the novel course of lectures which begins next Monday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. At that time and place, as many readers already know, there will be offered the first of a series of twenty discourses on orchestral music in general and on the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in particular. Mr. Richard G. Appel, the highly qualified head of the Public Library's music department, will be the instructor in charge. He will be assisted, moreover, by Professor W. R. Spalding of Harvard's music department. Professor John P. Marshall of Boston University, Mr. Malcolm Lang and other able scholars of music as occasional lecturers. Concert by music as occasional lecturers. Concert by music as occasional lecturers.

This valuable new opportunity for music-lovers in Boston becomes possible, in the first instance, through the cooperation given by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The course is offered as an integral part of the division's schedule of university extension classes in the current year, with a small enrollment fee asked of members of the class, just as it is asked of members of the other courses given by the division. The good warrant which exists for the inclusion of the music course in the university extension list stands beyond challenge. The instruction to be given will have very real and definite educational value, and at the same time it will enhance popular pleasure and interest in one of Boston's greatest civic assets and privileges, the Symphony Orchestra.

The assistance given the plan by the Public Library is equally justified and commendable. For many years students of music have been accustomed to use the resources of the music department of the main library as a means of better preparing themselves to enjoy and understand the music of the Symphony concerts. The new course will reach a much larger public for the same end. As such the venture is but one element in a programme of increased activity in the use of the Library's music collections which is capable of almost unbounded expansion. Only a few days ago the Librarian was privileged to hear the possibilities of the situation discussed by a member of the staff of the Library who has thought about them for a long time in a very competent and original way.

This informant begins by remarking that in recent years a surprisingly large number of all the world's great pieces of orchestral music—symphonies, concertos, sonatas—have been recorded, both here and abroad, for reproduction on the phonograph. What is more, he declares, science has now made available an adaptation of the Blake transmitter which is capable of reproducing such records by electrical means in a manner still more flawless and perfect than is the reproduction of them by the phonograph. When a pair of ear-receivers is attached to one of these electrical reproducers the apparatus will function in a way audible only to the listener who wears the receivers. For all other persons in the room at the time of operation there will be no disturbing sound whatever.

Why would it not be an excellent idea, this thoughtful man asks, to install from three to five instruments of this new perfected sort in the Allen A. Brown music-room of the Library in Copley square?

If this were done, and if a suitable collection of records were to be built up, the attraction of the music department for the general public would be greatly increased. While following the printed score of a symphony, drawn from the department's fine existing files of printed music, the visitor could at the same time hear the music played by one of the world's best orchestras. This would mean that one need not be an advanced student of music in order to profit importantly from the Brown collections. The youngest of novices could learn much, and enjoy much, from the use of the scores, when provided also with an opportunity to hear them played.

Again, the Librarian's counsellor notes that this new adaptation of the Blake transmitter is capable also of being so equipped that the tones which it reproduces are much amplified and can be heard throughout a large hall. And the amplification, be it noted, is almost entirely free from acoustic defects. This, he remarks, would make it possible to play the library's records in the lecture hall, and so to provide complete musical illustration of the points brought forward in just such lectures as the Boston Public Library and the Division of University Extension are now actually planning to hold in the lecture hall. Nor is that the end of this prophet's panorama. The new device is capable, he declares, of sending out its tones over an ordinary telephone circuit. Since this is so, why could not connections be established, when occasion permitted, with every branch library in the city which has a lecture hall? If this were done, a dozen audiences could hear the entire address of the lecturer and of the musical illustrations as well, with but one "first cost" and with but one task of arrangement-making.

Apparently the only effective obstacle to the adoption of such a program as this would be the expense of acquiring the needed electrical equipment. But this expense, the Librarian is advised, would not be exorbitant. Probably it would be the purchase of the phonograph records which, in the long run, would call for the greatest outlay. But this is an expense which a number of American public libraries have not hesitated to assume. The library in Springfield, Mass., for example, has a considerable collection of records which it freely offers for general circulation. Here in Boston one has difficulty in believing that the library would be warranted in permitting its records to be borrowed. If the trustees should decide to undertake a development of the character just now indicated, it would seem that the emphasis should be kept upon the idea of enlarging the possibilities for the enjoyment and study of music extended to the public within the library building itself. The Brown collection today is, in large part, a collection wisely restricted to use within the music room. It would seem that audible records of the printed music also be preserved at all times in the room, so that the two files could always be available for simultaneous use.

In some unaccountable way all this excellent program may seem a bit fantastic. But the Librarian is convinced that for the most part this semblance proceeds only from the novelty of the idea. Let it be remembered that seventy years ago, the Librarian of the British Museum would not have hesitated to denounce as "fantastic" even the mildest suggestion looking toward

the grant of free popular use even of the library's books. Since that time, the prevailing concept of a library's proper service has undergone great expansion. Why should not popular use of the facilities of one of the Nation's finest music collections also share in the general advance?

John Cotton Dana, the brilliant thinker who presides over the library of Newark, N. J., has had some striking things to say, of late, as all professional librarians are aware, with regard to the new analysis which public libraries, in his opinion, ought to make at this time of the most fruitful lines of development open to them for the future. Mr. Dana sums up, in a most impressive way, the immensity of the public's reading in this age of plethoric print. The vast increase in the number of copies of newspapers read every day in the United States, the unlimited number of ephemeral periodicals bought and consumed by the masses of our people, and the great general increase of all manner of books create a situation, he remarks, in which it is harder and harder to see just what distinct and truly influential role the books of a public library can best play. As against the sum total of the community's reading, even the vast circulation of one of our great city libraries is but a small quantity, when measured for bulk alone.

The Librarian is disposed to take Mr. Dana's challenge very seriously. Indeed, he regards clear thinking on the problems which Mr. Dana has posed the most important challenge which has been presented to the Nation's librarians for many moons. But still the Librarian wonders whether the last fifty years' increase in total output of the printing presses has actually outrun very noticeably, in percentage, the increase of our population during the same period. The mere problem of permanent versus ephemeral print, be it remembered, was just as much a subject of debate in 1871 as it is in 1924. "To the restless activity of our New England temperament," said William W. Greenough, president of the Boston Public Library trustees, at the dedication of the East Boston branch in 1871, "the newspaper is the first demand. After that necessity of daily life is supplied, many readers desire to obtain through periodical literature a large amount of amusement and information in a short space of time."

Putting aside for a moment the interesting questions raised by Mr. Dana, the Librarian has been delightedly amused to find this quotation from a letter by the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, to the Rev. G. Cornish, cited in the twentieth annual report of the trustees of Boston Public Library:

"Childishness in boys, even of good abilities, seems to me to be a growing fault, and I do not know to what to ascribe it, except to the great number of existing books of amusement, like Pickwick and Nickleby, Bentley's Magazine, etc. These completely satisfy all the intellectual appetite of a boy, which is rarely very voracious, and leave him totally palsied, not only for his regular work, which I could well excuse in comparison, but for literature of all sorts, even for history and poetry."

Salts preserve us from the wrath of the Deities for so much as daring to reprint this structure! The Pickwick Papers and Nicholas Nickleby set outside the pale of "Good Literature" by Dr. Arnold of Rugby! What wisdom must one have to discover the merits of one's own contemporaneous time, and how ridiculously easy it is to find the defects.

Mr. Bailey is very clear in describing the need which business men have of a library's service. When the business man wishes to get information outside the scope of his own technical periodicals he is frequently at a loss to know where to get such information, the Wilmington Librarian says. Sometimes he calls up a newspaper and frequently the newspaper, after having obtained the information at the library, relays it to the business man. Often, he tries to get along without it, even when it is a matter of considerable importance.

The number of men who are ignorant of what the library can do for them is decreasing, in Mr. Bailey's opinion, "but there are still far too many like the man in a neighboring city who sent a question to a commercial information bureau and who received in reply information that was not up to date and the advice to apply at the nearest public library; or like the corporation official in Wilmington who made a similar request and received in return a list of articles in magazines, a bill for \$10, and the advice to go to the public library for the periodicals. He could have saved a week's time and his ten dollars if he had gone to the library in the first place."

THE LIBRARIAN

THE recent opening of the great new building of the Boston Chamber of Commerce should soon lead to a re-opening of the long discussed question of establishing a "Business Men's Branch" of the Boston Public Library in the Chamber's new home. Over in Providence, an interesting precedent has lately been set for the organization of just such a venture. The city's public library has opened a branch for business men in the Providence Chamber of Commerce on terms which are wholly cooperative. The chamber has provided the space, heat, light, telephone and janitor service, while the public library has taken upon itself the task of supplying the books, periodicals and pamphlets and other printed matter, the necessary furniture and technical equipment, and the personnel.

This, to be sure, is far from being the first instance of cooperation between a public library and a chamber of commerce for the maintenance of book and information service to business men. A great many cities have worked out a plan of "mutual aid" of this character during recent years. But Clarence E. Sherman, assistant Librarian of the Providence Public Library affirms in a current number of Library Journal that the Providence venture is believed to be "the first instance of a permanent business branch being organized and administered by a public library in a chamber of commerce building with service on the usual American public library terms—free to all. It is an interesting example of two civic forces combining for the benefit of the community as a whole."

Right here it is pertinent to note, however, that Arthur L. Bailey, Librarian of the public library of Wilmington, Del., believes that the very fact that a public library's service is free, is one of the principal reasons why it is hard to get business men to use it. In an article on "The Business Man and the Library," published in the Equitable Trust Company Monthly, Mr. Bailey says, "The hardest thing to sell is free service. The business man in particular views it with vast suspicion. Experience has taught him that he cannot possibly get something for nothing. His tendency would be to depend upon a commercial information bureau, even a poor one, because he pays for the service he gets from it."

"It is altogether probable," Mr. Bailey goes on, "that if the library should make a charge based on the time used in looking up information given to business men, the use of the library (and its revenues) would be greatly increased. On such a basis the library might perhaps charge five cents for telling how to spell 'pecananna'; ten cents for the name of the best newspaper in Los Angeles; twenty-five cents for statistics of trade in rubber with Brazil; \$1 for a list of books and periodicals on cooperation in industry; \$2 for information about some Delawarean in the American Revolution; \$5 for a chemical formula."

There is some sound psychology in Mr. Bailey's suggestion. People have a surprising tendency to set a proper valuation only on those services for which they make a cash payment. But it seems certain that when a business man's branch is established and maintained in a Chamber of Commerce building, much of the difficulty of selling free service comes to an end. The business men of the city are accustomed to turn to the special reports and services of the Chamber for much of the information needed in the course both of daily and of special transactions. If a business men's library were once opened there, no one can doubt that the usefulness of its service would constantly make itself more and more evident. Patrons would soon come to welcome, rather than to fear the fact that its service was free.

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A still more striking case noted by Mr. Bailey is that of a man who had made arrangements to go to New York to consult certain books and papers of importance in connection with a large new piece of work which his firm was about to undertake. Forty-five minutes before his train left, he thought of the Wilmington Public Library, made his inquiry there, and had all the information that he wanted long before he could have reached New York. How often must instances of this kind be occurring right here in Boston! It stands to reason that if more people knew the real resources of the public and special libraries of this city, they could immeasurably shorten the task of securing the information and data which they require.

If business men are slow in going to the library, then, obviously, it is for the library to go to the business men. This can be done through the establishment of an adequate branch in such a central building as that now owned by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a natural rendezvous of business men. In Providence, even the first inadequate deposit of books made in the Chamber of Commerce building in 1922 before the present regular branch could be opened, was found importantly useful as a publicity measure. No great circulation resulted from the 1922 attempt, but "the deposit was shelved in a prominent place, was generously placed, and there was considerable value in the advertising which the public library received thereby." What is most essential, however, as the Providence Public Library recognizes, is that a business branch should have the services of a thoroughly competent special Librarian qualified to give business men the prompt results which they are accustomed to demand, and able to give downright expert attention to the many and complicated types of questions which are likely to be brought to her.

The University of Pennsylvania has decided, for the first time in its history, to lend books from the university's library to alumni of the college. One book at a time may be drawn and retained by the borrower not longer than two weeks, a fair allowance being made for the time consumed in transportation, in the case of loans made to alumni who live at a distance. No fines are to be levied, but bills will be sent to those who fail to return their books, and delinquent borrowers will forfeit all privileges. Such an opportunity as this would not be of much value if extended by the libraries of our small colleges. But in the case of a vast institution like the library of the University of Pennsylvania—whose collection is the sixth largest in America—it is a distinctly valuable privilege. In many instances a particular book desired by an alumnus of the university may be of a type not available in his local public library. The cooperation now provided him by his old university will permit him to secure the book in a very direct and easy way. At the same time it will help to keep the university in a closely cooperative relationship to its graduates.

OCTOBER 29, 1924

THE LIBRARIAN

THE issue is no longer in doubt. A great new role, a large new concept of service, has come into view for the American Public Library. It will ultimately prevail. Already it has caught the eye and convinced the judgment of many leaders of the library profession. What is more, the leaders have already taken the first steps toward actual achievement of the new aim. They will take further steps. The onward march will not stop, but will continue through many years to come, until the goal is won.

What is this new development of the public library which the Librarian seems so sure about? What is the revolution impending? The questions are logical, but, instead of answering them, the Librarian proposes to discuss first some of the factors at work today which tend to make a revolution desirable, and then to explain what the revolution will be.

The most potent reason why a new orientation of American library service is needed has recently been stated by John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the public library of Newark, N. J. Mr. Dana's central thesis is simply this: "The amount of print this country is today so much greater than it was, say, seventy-five years ago, that it puts the portion of that print which public libraries furnish in an entirely different position from that which it once occupied. This great change in place that a public library's books now hold in the world's reading should lead to drastic changes in library management."

Of newspapers alone Mr. Dana estimates that the people of Newark read 140,000,000

copies a year. The Nation as a whole reads nineteen billion. As for periodical literature he believes that in estimating its quantity the wildest guess is not too wild. He assumes an annual national consumption of two billion monthlies, weeklies and semi-weeklies, and he remarks, "The figures change daily, and daily grow larger. The appetite for print in our land at the present time is never satisfied, and the more effective are the efforts to satisfy it the more insatiable it becomes."

No one who has thought about the problem at all can fail to feel the force of Mr. Dana's case. In an age when the public can buy, and does buy, a Saturday or Sunday newspaper for five or ten cents that is loaded—in the case of the better papers at least—with reading matter of substantial interest, and when the public has at hand scores of weekly and monthly magazines which provide thousands of articles, short stories and novels at very small cost, the resources of the library necessarily stand in a very different relationship to the reading demand of the masses than they did in the days when the average newspaper had but four or eight pages, and the "popular" fiction magazine of the modern variety had not even come into existence.

At such a time as this, it cannot be right that libraries should fail to formulate a clear concept of what the new relationship is between the library's service and the community's need. Mr. Dana does not hesitate, in this connection, to announce some quite drastic views. For one thing, he remarks that "Libraries still buy and lend recent popular novels in accordance with ancient library tradition," and he affirms that "The tradition has no longer sound reasons for its acceptance. Perhaps most public libraries should have for lending a small collection of titles of novels that continue to be much read a generation or more after their appearance. A library which did not keep on its shelves, so far as its funds permitted, the best of prose fiction, would be condemned by many. But the flood of print has risen in the stream of fiction as overwhelmingly as it has in any other, and the public libraries which seek to attain a maximum of usefulness with the funds at their disposal, will soon be compelled to make the lending of fiction a very minor part of their work."

Again this iconoclast says: "The long continued custom of furnishing a room and seats for the casual readers of casual journals is making it difficult in many libraries to find space for students. The reader of the 'Puff Ball' and kindred journals may say that he is as properly entitled to a seat in a tax-supported institution as to access to his favorite journals, as is the student in chemistry. The reply obviously is that the tax money is spent on a public library that it may be as definitely useful to the community which supports it as the ingenuity of its management can make it."

But for a really thrilling exposition of the ways in which the public library of the future can adjust itself to the community's most essential needs, readers are commended to a report which has just been published by Dr. William S. Learned of the staff of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The report is entitled, "The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge." Dr.

Learned's vision of the future may be caught from the following section of his report:

"A municipality of the size, say, of Akron, Ohio, (208,000) has in its elementary and high schools a staff of nearly 1000 teachers for some 33,000 pupils. It has a municipal college of eight or nine hundred students taught by fifty or sixty professors and instructors. It is hardly unreasonable to assume that such a city will in the near future be employing a group of at least a score of selected, highly trained, and experienced persons of expert attainments who with their assistants will constitute an intelligence service for the one hundred and fifty odd thousand adults whose formal education has ceased, but who are now in a position to make sound practical use of appropriate ideas."

"Each of these experts will be in charge of one particular field of knowledge, and it will be his business, by every possible device, to disclose the general aspects of that field to all the citizens of Akron, and its finer applications to those whose interest it specially concerns. When a valuable book on new processes in rubber manufacture appears, the technical librarian will immediately see to it that the Akron factories are furnished with a good description of the book and an estimate of its precise value to them. When a specific treatment for diabetes is announced, the medical library expert will be the first to be informed, and will thereafter be a source of reliable information both to physicians and laymen, concerning the development and availability of the remedy, seeing to it that the news is spread among lagged doctors. If fresh designs and color combinations are unearthed in ancient Egyptian pottery, the art division at once calls the attention of the Akron potters to the possibilities of their utilization."

by complete editions.

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The Special Libraries Association of Boston foregathered last Monday night, Nov. 22, at 7.45 o'clock in the hall of the World Peace Exposition, 40 Mt. Vernon street. For speaker and subject the meeting will hear Dr. Denys P. Lang, of 102-57, 67th street, New York. His subject is "The Development of Its Classification and Purpose." Long is a thoroughgoing practitioner in this field.

total of 108,572 francs, compared to the total of 109,579 last year. Nearly 8000 new books were placed in the American Library this year, while 800 cards were assigned to American students and teachers here. The Library has so developed that a new building is now planned for the future, with branch libraries in all European capitals.

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Among the applicants for these clip-pings were several debaters from gram-mar and high schools, a lawyer, many housewives and a student of Emerson College of Oratory. Which goes to show the varied people who find something in the very elegant: "What pro-ure do I like in order to withdraw-ks?" People who talk this way in-lably borrow hefty tones on "Psy-logy of Salesmanship," or "Influ-ence Men In Business," by Walter Dill tt.

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The Friday morning session in the Gardner Auditorium will open at nine-thirty with an address by Mr. Edwin W. Gallard, special investigator in the New York Public Library, who will speak out of his wide experience on the subject of "The Criminal Abuse of Libraries." This talk will be followed by a discussion and it is hoped that many librarians will be ready to question Mr. Gallard regarding their library problems. Mrs. Leue Johnson will talk of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, as an aid to libraries in getting material regarding the League. The morning will close with a discussion of periodical lists, local and national.

man, the Boston Public Library's experienced and very intelligent supervisor of work with children, will begin a university extension course of instruction on "Children's Literature." Twelve lectures will be offered in the course of the auspices of the State Department of Education as a special session. James A. Moyer, director of the division of university extension, remarks in a circular: "We are recognizing as never before the vital place of childhood reading in the formation of character. To furnish perspective and give a basis for intelligent book selection some acquaintance with the history of literature is of prime importance. This important, but hitherto

Do "the wicked stand in slippery places?" People constantly declare that they do, nothing what is accepted as an exact scriptural affirmation. But when assistants at the James J. Hill Reference Library in St. Paul recently attempted to turn down the precise text, in response to a patron's inquiry, the nearest they could come to it was a quotation from the psalms which reads: 'He hath set their

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IMMENSELY, intensely, do motion picture producers draw upon public libraries. They go to the public book-depots for light and lore which permit them to provide customs and settings exactly correct for the historical time and place shown in their films. The story of the art and music department of the Los Angeles Public Library, which film-producers are constantly bombarding for research advice, "With tears in his eyes," says Miss Caldwell, "one motion picture research worker begged me to discard nothing. This was after he had fished out of my capacious waste basket a miserable little pamphlet on Epping Forest in England. The illustrations were so poor that we had disposed of it without a qualm."

In fact, the picture collection, which is the library's chief means of assistance to film makers seeking authentic material, is in danger. Miss Caldwell frankly admits, of becoming the tale that was the dog. It was soon had to be transferred to the art department, with a special attendant and a page in charge. Its circulation alone is now more than 60,000 a year.

Moreover, Miss Caldwell continues, Los Angeles "found that it would be impossible to supply the needs of our motion picture friends if we could give them only pictures which were worth mounting, and so the clipping cases were started. At present we use over 300 folio cases, which all three legal-size vertical files. Thanks to the co-operation of the fiction department, which circulates most of the illustrated periodicals, we are able to clip those that are discarded each week."

The Los Angeles Library enjoys its work for the studios. "With the tremendous improvement in the care with which pictures are now produced, the exceptional ability of many of the art directors, and the friendly possibilities from the photographic standpoint, we feel that the time has come when we can be proud of our association with this young and noisy prodigy of the twentieth century. The days are past when anyone in a studio, from page or property man to art director or stage manager, was likely to be put on the job of gathering material for the play to be produced. In the early days little system was possible in the co-operation between studio and library, and much valuable time was lost and much effort expended to little purpose. When 'Carmen' was filmed, for instance, two whole weeks were spent trying to find wine glasses which should have the exact shape and length of stem of those used in Spain in 1820. At such times agitated members of the staff would meet over the same reference books, only to discover that they were all searching for the same thing."

In an effort to make the work easier for all concerned, a course of twelve lectures, covering the reference material of most immediate use to the studios, was given one winter by the library school and the principal of the art department to all those in the studios who were interested. It proved of practical value, but was not repeated, as trained workers gradually replaced the untrained.

"An instance of the pains taken by the directors is afforded by the fact that Garnier's 'Nouvel Opera de Paris' was copied page by page for 'The Phantom of the Opera' which Universal filmed. In 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall' the paneling on the walls was built from the illustrations in Latham's 'English Homes.'"

All this search for veracity of settings in details and in essentials, has, of course, much to commend it. Not only does it protect the public from being misled into false concepts of the life and surroundings of bygone times, modest and ancient, but also it marks a certain honesty of purpose on the part of the film directors, and a conscientiousness in construction, which augur well for the good faith of their work in other departments. But, the Librarian warns, let no man for a moment suppose that mere veraciousness as to material details plays any very great part in creative art. A stage setting, and all its costumes, might be as historically exact as the hand-lettering of the certified original copy of this Commonwealth's Constitution, yet the scene portrayed, and the action therein, might remain untouched by art. Conversely, the simplest bit of cloth and wood used by Lady Gregory's Irish Players, or by Jacques Copeau at the Vieux Colombier in Paris, often lent themselves more effectively to artistic expression than the most elaborate stage setting ever.

The Librarian, from some professional experience, found great interest in Mary E. Clark's discussion of "Publicity on a Shoestring." In the newest issue of Librarian Journal, this article describes "The minimum equipment necessary for the author of a library publicity director." And work of a library publicity director, by reason of her work in this capacity for the public library of Washington, D.C., speaks from a good fund of practical wisdom. Indeed, the Librarian has long been impressed by the character and extent of articles concerning the Washington Library which he has observed among the clippings brought to him from the press of the Nation's Capital; and he has wondered what cause explained them. Now, the answer seems evident. It is not merely that Washington editors have an especially favorable attitude toward the publication of news about Washington's Library. They have had the service of a person especially equipped, and especially charged to bring before them the news of the library in a manner which editors would recognize as sound in news or interest-basis, and therefore as worth publishing.

"What is the smallest budget on which such a worker can function?" Miss Clark makes answer as follows: "He must have a good typewriter, a desk of his own, a filing cabinet for the 'morgue,' a telephone, or immediate access to one, an engagement pad, shears, scrapbook, paste pot and pins, a small reference collection, and Mr. Wheeler's book on publicity."

Although, with regard to the last item, the Librarian would be inclined to hold that three or four years of real work in a newspaper office would be of more value than any three or four hundred books on publicity, still he is exceedingly glad to commend Miss Clark's declaration that a publicity worker should not be expected to produce bricks without straw. Usually that is what is expected; and usually the results are disastrous. For instance, directors appointed to serve the press during the annual conventions of great associations, such as the National Education Association and the American Library Association, cannot always fall in with their tasks. They not only fail, but in the Librarian's judgement, fall miserably. They have a few speeches in hand just before the session opens, ready for distribution to the reporters, but from the first day forward they usually are many miles behind their proper work, and although expressly engaged to give satisfaction to the newspapermen, actually do their best to avoid even seeing the reporters after the first day.

In general, and as a matter of structure, the failure is not their fault. It results from the fact that the officers higher up have no proper knowledge whatever of the work which the press director should be expected to do, and more especially, of the co-operation which they ought to give him, both in official orders issued to all taking part in the convention, and in the provision of necessary assistants and mechanical equipment. Officers and executive committees cannot always, and most sincerely, "What we need is more publicity," and then seldom if ever take the proper steps to secure it.

Miss Clark continues: "The library publicity worker should have the services of a first-class typist, unlimited credit at the charging desk for books and magazines and the services of every department at his command." This is all well and good, including even the last item in theory even though in practice it simply cannot be true that a publicity worker will always, or should always, be in a position to "command" the services of every other department. But when Miss Clark says that "a publicity worker cannot be a research worker and a publicity worker; he has no time to look up his facts," the Librarian begs leave to differ. It is inconceivable that a truly competent writer for the press should not constantly insist upon finding time for research of his own. The gathering of facts must always be quite as much a passion with the right type of newspaperman as the writing of them. Moreover, there is no other path to the achievement of deeply sincere, veracious and effective writing than first-hand research."

Apparently, however, Miss Clark has in mind in this matter the prompt provision of merely formal tabulations of fact needed by the publicity worker from other departments. "For example," she says, "if he wants the name of every publication in town and the name of each editor, a note to the reference department should be sufficient to bring him that information in writing at the earliest possible moment." This, of course, is an acceptable type of service for a publicity director to expect from library departments, but unfortunately it is a rather poor instance of the type. A newspaperman who knows his field as he should know it will recognize at once that the annual directory issued by Editor & Publisher, supplemented by the annual Newspaper Guide, will give him the list of periodicals and principal editors required. If he desires the names

of more than the principal editors, then he should make it a point of professional pride to come to know them for himself. It is a natural requirement of his job—not of the reference department's.

On the other hand, "Many library departments do not see the value of publicity. They seem to feel that it is a personal issue with the publicity worker, and that the publicity man's work is no part of the library man's work. That is a matter settled with his staff before the publicity worker is employed."

This is entirely correct in formal principle, and even correct in practice so far as the prompt attainment of efficiency in the work of the publicity director is concerned. But, for the most part, it is a dream of the pipe. No new worker ever began work in any institution—library, club lounge, laboratory or linen shop—but he had to woo others to his work, and after that, conscientiousness, judgment, and all possible wisdom in executing the task so that those whose co-operation he has wooed will give him, after the work is done, recognition that it has deserved co-operation.

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THE LIBRARIAN

AFTER all, New England is a shade more conservative than are some regions of this great Nation. For instance, though the event may indeed have occurred here, the Librarian, for one, never heard of New England public library holding card libraries elsewhere sometimes do so. Witness the following letter to the editor of the magazine, unfortunately providing no clue to the place of "inditing the indictment."

I want to question the ethics underlying the practice of holding card parties to which an entrance fee is charged at which prizes are given to those winning the games. I have noticed of such in the daily papers and have felt I want to protest to the profession and call aloud for professional disapproval of such proceedings.

The library is a recreational center but of a different kind and in a different class from those that offer such recreation. It isn't an elevating spectacle, to say the least, and in my opinion a library that engages in cardplaying for money or in cardplaying at all is out of bounds and should be reprimanded if not, indeed, penalized.

Anxiously,
A Mother.

To this letter the editor of Librarian has given the heading, "Not a Fitting Place for Card Games," and the Librarian, with all regard for the charms of cards, is inclined to believe she is right.

A perpetual memorial, said to be unique in medical history, has been established in honor of the memory of Dr. Stanford Emerson Chaille, accepted as one of the nation's greatest surgeons. The memorial takes the form of a library, dedicated to Dr. Chaille. Each year a paper is to be read, published and incorporated into the memorial collection. Dr. Allen O. Whipple, Professor of Surgery at Columbia University and chief surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital at Niagara Falls, was selected to read the inaugural paper. The address, which dealt with advanced surgical methods, is to be published in the journal of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, sponsors of the memorial, and later to form the first entry in the "library."

It is good, very good, to see how richly justified these men and women are who feel full faith in the public library's future even in a city in which it has had no past. No earlier than May, 1921, was the first public library opened in Roanoke, Va., yet already the substance and the service of the institution have so grown that the present demand is felt for a speedier building. The library's books have increased from 6019 volumes to 26,593. Last year 155,058 books were borrowed, an average of twelve for each family, or two and one-half books for every adult. No wonder Mr. J.W. Hancock, president of the Roanoke Public Library, has now gone before the City Council with his colleagues of the library board and asked

authorization of a \$250,000 bond issue for the erection of a modern, fireproof public library building large enough to house 100,000 volumes and to afford adequate floor space for the rapidly increasing patronage. The fruits of the library movement in Roanoke already show conclusively that the harvest will be when this large provision is made, as one hopes it soon will be. The cities of the South, rich in great tradition, and in individual citizens of high cultivation, can take their rightful place among American municipalities only as they bring into being and service public libraries comparable to those of other American regions.

A rare book, sought for two years throughout Europe and America by the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York has been added to the library of that institution through the efforts of Mortimer L. Schiff, according to an announcement in the New York Times. The rare volume is a Latin translation of the collected medical and philosophical works of Isaac Israel, famous medieval physician. One edition was printed at Lyons, France, in 1515. A copy turned up at an auction in Berlin and was included among other gifts to the seminary by Mr. Schiff. His latest gift to the seminary includes three Latin incunabula, printed in the fifteenth century. Of one of these there is not a single copy, except in the United States, none other than any copies in the United States Museum or the Bodleian. This is an extremely rare volume of the legal opinions of de Laudo, a prominent lawyer practicing in Rome in 1478, and has several chapters about the treatment accorded the Jews of Italy by the Church and the State during that period.

To "Libraries" also is due the credit for discovering the greatest gem of editorial exposition of the possibilities of library science, bibliographical economy, personnel management and mechanical efficiency ever published in America. It offers this prodigious achievement "as an example of the old adage that a little learning is a dangerous thing," announcing that the article in question recently appeared "in a leading newspaper in a State which is not particularly well supplied with libraries but into which some ideas and rumors of library organization seem to have percolated. At any rate, the signs of life are there, even if no more evident than the little sprigs of grass coming up through a wintry soil in a late spring."

Turning to direct quotation of the article itself, one is encouraged, at the outset, to learn that "Considerable interest has been aroused in the proposed branch library plan suggested in an editorial in these columns a few days ago." And then one receives this impressive advice as to the plan's future development: "Each branch unit could have a condensed index file of all the books in the main library. This would be made practical by a daily delivery service. One man and a Ford truck could attend to this delivery."

Just how many thousands of dollars it would cost to duplicate, even in "condensed" form, the catalogue of Boston's main library for each of its thirty-four branches we need not here consider. Perhaps the city where this editorial writer lives has a library considerably smaller than the Boston collection. But, of course, for any city library whatsoever, the expense of even three or four "condensed" duplications would run into many hundreds of dollars, and probably thousands.

But, to proceed: "A traveling library could later be arranged similar to a standard branch unit. On a semi-weekly schedule this could cover outlying districts."

Just how one would crowd a really "standard branch unit" into a traveling truck, does not appear. The Librarian is inclined to believe that the better use for the "traveling branch" would be to load aboard it the main library's complete card catalogue. Here in Boston about twenty trucks would be needed for this purpose, if one were to leave space for readers to enter in and consult the cards, but possibly in the city in question the "main library's index" might be stored into one good-sized truck with a trailer. Then, whenever a reader at one of the branches wished to consult the main catalogue, he could telephone to the central office, and have the truck and trailer sent out with the catalogue. For a time, at least, this would be cheaper than the previous proposal of making manifold "condensed" copies of the main catalogue.

But the editorial has many more wonders to suggest. "The branch unit could be housed in schoolhouses without expense. The card index files could be condensed and perhaps much of this work done by volunteers. The boxes for these indices could be manufactured at the wood-working shop of the Union High School."

"Additional books and magazines could be obtained through community donations. Branch library supervisors could be furnished by volunteers from women's organizations." (Why not enlist the willing scrubwomen from the schools' second janitorial staffs? They would be nearer at hand, have to go to their work anyway, and could easily mop up a few thousand books between intervals of more strenuous labor.) "The branches would only need to be opened a few hours daily and could be closed altogether on Sundays. Skilled help would not be required." (That is to say, with the exception of one week a year, when a firm of certified public accountants could be engaged to come in and put matters to rights, with a little aid from the lost and found, bureau of the local police department.) "The only expense would be the delivery truck, its upkeep and the wages of its driver. This expense could be provided for by donations from the churches and from civic and other organizations."

All these, however, are more details in the editor's judgment. "The main thing is to get the branch service started. The momentum of the better service received will probably keep it in existence and provide for making the service more and still more efficient in the future." (This has the automatic lunch-room beat to a frazzle for automatic motion.) "The reading room feature, while important, is a community asset, and not so important as making a practical extension of the main library facilities, with one day service from the main library. The location of the branches should be chosen strategically with a view of meeting the needs of concentrated population. By instituting a branch library system now, the city would probably be spared greater expense for the same purpose later. Once established, the branch system would expand and grow as the needs of the community required." Selah!

It seems only yesterday that descriptions of Detroit's "new" library were being published, and now already the structure seems to be insufficient for the city's needs. The latest annual report of the president of the Detroit Library Commission says:

"It must be frankly admitted, and it is our duty to call attention to the fact, that the library as an educational force in the community is facing a crisis. The phenomenal growth of Detroit, not only in population but even more so in territory, has brought to the institution problems demanding solution. The present main library building, originally designed for a city which might grow to a million population is now serving a city well beyond that mark. Before five years are passed, we will not be looking at the two million mark in population. Not to plan now to be ready then is, frankly, to be stupid. The concentration of homes near the art center, augmented by apartment buildings, already taxes the physical capacity of the library. A visit there of a Sunday afternoon will make this statement plain to any doubter who will honestly check up on this statement. Fortunately, we have available space to the north and to the south of the present building; more fortunately still, we have on file the design of Mr. Cass Gilbert for the extension of the building both to the north and to the south."

"Just as the growing density of population in the immediate neighborhood of the Art Center taxes the physical resources of the main building and its supply of reading matter, so also does the expansion of the city territorially impose a tax upon a supply of reading matter which has never been adequate. The withdrawal of books from the main storage to supply the new home settlements clustering around the circumference of the seven, eight, nine and even the ten mile circles is not only to deplete a supply not adequate for the immediate neighborhood, but also to withdraw entirely from circulation those books so transported for hours each day which, in the course of a year, runs into days per book. Such a method is, essentially, uneconomical of the time a book can be used, of the wear and tear on the book itself, and in the overhead necessary for their distribution from and return to the center."

The solution for this phase of the problem is regional libraries of sufficient size to be very largely self-dependent, so serving a larger area and obviating the necessity of a too great extension of the smaller branch system. It is very easy to see that such a library must, before long, be located in the northwestern part of the city, which is developing into an educational center with astonishing speed. While perhaps not so acutely impending, the same situation is developing to the northeast and north. So this Commission has begun the formulation of a building program to extend over a number of years, with the hope that by so doing buildings may be supplied more nearly as needed, and at a less ultimate cost."

Jan. 26, 1927

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A FORTNIGHT ago the Librarian discussed at some length the striking article entitled "Publicity on a Shoestring," which was recently published in Librarian Journal. Within a few days he was flattered to learn that the matter had been given quite careful attention by several officials in Boston's library world. Now comes this letter from the able librarian of the public library of Washington, D.C., Mr. George F. Bowerman:

To the Librarian—I have naturally been much interested in your comments on Miss Mary E. Clark's recent Librarian Journal article on library publicity in general and your further comments on the publicity of the Washington Public Library which you have noted in the Washington newspapers during a long term of years. Your commendation of her work is deserved. We count ourselves fortunate to be able to commit this task to one with her aptitude and energy. To prevent misunderstanding, however, it should be pointed out that she took up publicity work for this library less than four months ago. Before that the chief librarian (who was so fortunate as to have had several years of practical newspaper experience) for many years his own publicity man, and recently the task has been largely devolved on the assistant librarian, who in turn has also become so busy that, when Miss Clark's special talents were noted, it was decided to assign the duty to her.

Comment was made on the hospitality of Washington newspapers to library publicity. This is fortunately true. All the Washington papers are very friendly to the library. The Evening Star systematically gives much space to library news; the Post has recently, without solicitation published three editorials supporting the library's extension program. The Herald (Hearst) and the Tribune News (Scraps) have daily for two years or so carried at the top of their editorial pages programs of Washington's needs, one item of which in each case is for Public Library expansion. This friendly attitude has come about because the library has (1) consistently striven to deserve public support, (2) has systematically placed all of its resources at the command of the newspapers, (3) has regularly furnished library news, but not in routine language, and (4) the chief librarian has maintained friendly relations with editors and reporters. It occurred to me that these additional points in our experience may be of interest to you and your readers.

G. F. BOWERMAN, Librarian.

Following this welcome contribution, the Librarian wishes now to say that Mr. Bowerman's statement of the facts coincides exactly with the intuitive notion which the Librarian had long held concerning the success of the Washington library's publicity. Time and again, in years past, the Librarian has felt sure that he saw in articles about library affairs in Washington papers the influence of Mr. Bowerman's personality and painstaking effort. Then, coming of a sudden upon definite information to the effect that the Washington library possessed a staff member whose exclusive duty is to deal with matters of publicity, the new fact, in his writing of a fortnight ago, somewhat obscured his old fancy. Moreover, he thought it just possible that the impress of Mr. Bowerman's efforts might have been made upon the Washington papers through the mediumship of the publicity director. In this obscurity, and in hearty approval of the special arrangement made by the Washington library, precisely correct assessment of the responsibility was not achieved.

Now goes a keeper of print before the makers of print. Tomorrow evening Lawrence W. Wroth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University, will address the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen at their dinner meeting with the usual, at the Hotel Westminster at 6.30 o'clock. Mr. Wroth will take for his subject, "The Colonial American Printing Shop and Its Products," speaking from the knowledge gained in a very exhaustive study of early American printing. The secretary of the club finds Mr. Wroth's topic, "most timely" in these days "when American printing is being discussed by hundreds of those actively engaged in its production."

And thereby, it appears, a tale hangs, the question of American printing is being much discussed just now among printers. Mr. Fred A. Williams explains, because of the official "Report of the Commission Appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to Visit and Report upon the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art, in Paris, 1925." This report declared that the reason why the United States declined to participate in this famous show at Paris was that American manufacturers and craftsmen had almost nothing to exhibit conceived in the modern spirit.

What a sensational declaration that was. Its candor quite took the Librarian's breath away, and then, on recovery, forced him to look back into a history of the case to see if such a statement ever had been made. Recalling the facts of the recent Paris exposition, all readers will remember that the United States—rather crudely and gracelessly it seemed—refused an invitation to share in this international show. Nevertheless, in February, 1925, Secretary Hoover appointed a commission to visit the exposition and to bring back a report on it. The members of the commission were Charles H. Richards, chairman; Henry Creange and Frank G. Holmes. According to a despatch from the Transcripts' Washington correspondent last October, these gentlemen, in their official report, did state that the reason why the United States declined was just as affirmed above—namely, "that American manufacturers and craftsmen had almost nothing to exhibit conceived in the modern spirit."

Now, this deficiency, this lack of any recent American creation in applied art "conceived in the modern spirit," the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen have taken up as a striking challenge to thought. At one of the club's recent meetings, the counter-claim was raised, "Can We Create a Modern American Style of Printing?" Brad Stephens put the question before the House, and repeated in his magazine editorial, "Direct Advertising," and a number of authorities have expressed their opinions concerning it. The Librarian would like exceedingly well to know the answer.

As for the fact that the United States stayed out of the Paris exposition, he said it had "almost nothing" to offer that was "conceived in the modern spirit," the Librarian's first inclination is to cry out, "Praise be! Let the United States thank all its blessed forty-eight stars that it has not been producing, in the arts and manufactures, objects comparable to hundreds of the ugly, eccentric things, neo-primitive in style, bungling in proportion, which have been pouring out from some 'craftsmen' of Germany, France and Italy since the war. A large part of all the exhibits at the recent international show—so the Librarian is informed by his best French friends in Paris—were of thin artistic quality, and not worth emulation.

But undoubtedly they were "conceived in the modern spirit," and this is a point upon which one must ponder. The fact is true that living art must be of the living times, and one does crave for the United States fresh, independent determination of styles and artistic concepts truly American, not merely copies from the styles of other times and other countries. The challenge to the creative spirits of the day in the United States is this: "Can they produce truly American art at the same time truly modern furniture, printing, chandeliers, electrolers and all other articles of use, decoration and value, and produce them so that they will possess more real beauty than can be found in most of the modern work being done abroad? Can they express the spirit of contemporaneous times, and yet not be themselves jumbled, jazzed, cheapened, as contemporary life is in so many of its aspects?"

The most valuable botanical gift ever made to the Smithsonian Institution, says the Washington Evening Star, has just reached the institution, arriving, for a curious reason, twenty-two years after its presentation. This is the botanical library of Captain John Donnell Smith of Baltimore, consisting of some 1600 carefully selected and beautifully bound volumes. Captain Smith, who at the age of ninety-seven is the most venerable of American botanists, presented his library and also his plant collection of more than 100,000 specimens to the Smithsonian in 1905, when he was seventy-five, with the understanding that he would retain them for his own studies as long as he wished. Though still active, Captain Smith desires to have his books installed at the present time in the Smithsonian, where they will be kept as a unit library. Each volume bears a distinctive plate with his name.

The library includes books which are not duplicated in Washington and at

least one rare work of which there is no other copy in the United States. This is a volume by Gomez Ortega, published at Madrid in 1797, which contains the first published descriptions of many important Mexican plants. An American botanist once made a typewritten copy of this book's many pages in order to have the descriptions immediately at hand. The library is particularly rich in works describing tropical American plants, especially those of Central America, a field in which Captain Smith has specialized. Many of the volumes were sent to England for binding. In 1908 the Smithsonian published a catalogue of the entire library, compiled by Alice Cary Atwood of the Department of Agriculture.

At the time of presentation to the Smithsonian Captain Smith's superb plant collection was the finest in existence for Central America. It is of great scientific importance because it includes so many types—that is specimens which have served for the description of new species. It contains also many valuable sets of plants from remote parts of the world. From China is a series of several thousand specimens prepared by the Irish botanist, Henry, from Tibet and Central Asia, the Schlaginweil herbarium, from Syria, the Post collections, and there are from India, Australia, Europe and Africa other sets of almost equal importance. About half the herbarium was turned over to the Smithsonian several years ago, and has been the basis of much important work by the institution's botanists.

Shades of Hatrack, Meshach and Abednego! The Librarian confesses some astonishment at an incident lately occurring at the Des Moines Public Library. Underbitten by sub-zero weather a group of book-lovers, says the Associated Press, stood for nearly an hour on the Des Moines library steps of a recent morning, awaiting the opening of the library doors and an opportunity to obtain a book containing the magazine article, "Hatrack," which brought arrest and subsequent vindication to H. L. Mencken a year ago. The Des Moines Librarian had announced that the first applicant should have the book. Others were registered and will await their turn. "Hatrack," says the story, is the story of a Farmington, Mo., lady who needed no introduction, and now forms one of the chapters of a Herbert Asbury book, which is given the title, "Divisions of an Abandoned Sinner" in its new setting.

The Librarian has never read "Hatrack," nor ever felt any desire to read it. Usually, if he takes any literary liquor at all, he prefers very strong drink to the thin wash of the self-conscious "shocker." In this case, therefore, he does not know whereof he speaks, but he must say that he finds it astonishing that the publicity given "Hatrack" in Boston so many months ago could have had such a lasting effect on would-be readers in Iowa. But if this rush occurred at the library in Des Moines, it must also have been happening at libraries elsewhere.

satisfactory. Altogether too many books are reported "missing" or "not on the shelf" and these negative reports often

Indiana and Illinois. Pennsylvania has the largest number, three and a half million, and Arkansas the highest proportion of its total population. Outside of the New England States, California has the best record. There only three per cent are without access to a public library. Generally speaking, the proportion of people without library service runs highest in the South and West.

Although the deficiency is most noticeable in rural districts, four counties of 25,000 to 100,000 population, fifty-five cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 577 villages and hamlets of 2500 to 10,000 have no public libraries. In all, 3,500,000 city-dwelling Americans are without any public library service.

ple that for every author interested enough in a subject to make a book about it there must exist among Boston's million inhabitants at least one person interested enough to read a book about it. But the "automatic basement" plan promptly finds a book's measure of effective appeal, and

The Boston Public Library bulletin is naturally interested in the Shakespearean part of the Clawson sale, one of its outstanding features. In the sale were nineteen quartos, including three different editions of "Richard II" and two of

may best know the real library—the merit of range of their offerings, the gone into their selection, the thoughtfulness and not n

"Innards" of a random of any volume the books, the room, and credits you the care that has when you send it back. the true literary "This introduction ac merely the easy we hope that the Library

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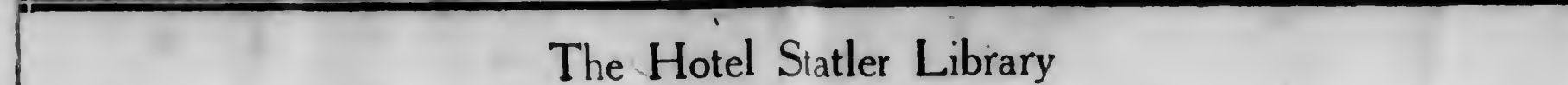
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Were there ever more
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a book about it. But the "automatic basement" plan promptly finds a book's measure of effective appeal, and

gone into their selection, the true literary
thoughtfulness and not merely the eas



start idea in any of its pages from the start to finish. All is given up to it, which the facts about the collection, and which the friends of that college have begun to read, or all know, and he reports.

Now, the Librarian's idea is that every college president should be required by law to write a report on what has gone on in the world of learning during the year covered by his report. He should be required to set down in brief sections, and about a thousand words each, what the signal developments have been during the year in each of his college—in economics, in government, in physics and chemistry, in methods of teaching modern languages, in interpretation of the classics. Let him say, in fact, in a section, what the most important new book is in each field, what new chemical has been discovered, what new economic doctrine is being evolved, or what new doctrines emphasized in a fresh way.

The reason why the Librarian would demand such a statement from every college president is a strange one. He is concerned scarcely at all with the value of the text as a contribution, and of itself, to "scholarship." The whole governing purpose of demanding this written review would be to force college presidents to know what their professors and teachers in every department are really thinking about, in the field of their hearts and minds, in the field of thought, and in keeping their spirits in touch with fresh interest and permitting them to press onward in a profession which, on the material side, is often so empty of all decent reward.

Do not college presidents ordinarily maintain such a record as this of the year? Do not they keep their own selves educated, so to speak, about education? No, they don't, nowadays; not Eliot did, and that is why he failed in his accomplishment, and that is why they should have great centers of teaching. For instance, though Eliot was no lawyer or specialist in the study of law, still he made it his business to understand, year after year, all the best new ideas in law, and group of thinkers, and then advancing concepts, and the best methods of teaching, and once he had decided that these ideas were right, he did more than any other layman to build up the greatness of the Harvard Law School today.

But nowadays most college presidents are so busy with their administrative money-raising and alumni opinion that often all they seem able to do is to keep a contemporary scholarship is to continue in touch with their own particular scholarship subject—whatever that may be, whether it be physics or economics. They do not pretend to know much in anything about the latest developments in other fields. The Librarian knows of New England college president, for example, who never in eight years of single years had read a member of the physics department indicating that the president, has any real knowledge or interest in the latest developments in physics, or indeed of any of the research problems with which the professor concerned is actually occupied, or struggling. And yet, if only he could say, would speak out, free, understandable words from the president, would be worth to the professor a thousand dollars and to his meager salary, so great would be the satisfaction in feeling his work understood and appreciated by his superior officer. Everyone engaged in a professional work knows what such a relationship means to any man or woman.

And so, the Librarian petitions the General Council to pass "An Act to Keep the President of the Institutions of Higher Education Educated" with compulsory current annual reports to show that they are doing so.

Now, would it not be possible for a brainy man to consider something like this some plan, for the Librarian's report? Granted that no one is likely to do an important new idea every year in a specific field of library science, why expect a chief librarian at least to take account of stock once a year in every principal field of library science, and book-making? Why could the Librarian, with the head of his fine arts department, discuss with him what has been a year's most important production in books on the fine arts? Have any of us ever read a book on the modern study of child care and early education, developed during the year, or have books been written which state the points in a clearer and better-labeled way than ever? What were the notable books of the year in France, what in Germany?

Impossible, some will say. No, we can explore all these different fields. The Librarian does not assent to

trade-union colleges, workers' universities and labor schools appeared under trade union auspices. Nine years ago there were but four workers' education groups in two cities. In five years these groups increased to forty-four; in twenty-six years to more than two hundred.

"In response to the need for closer cooperation between the various workers' educational enterprises, a group of teachers and trade unionists held a conference on workers' education in April, 1921, in New York City. The result of this conference was the establishment of the Workers' Education Bureau of America as a clearing-house for information and guidance for the movement. During the past five and a half years there has been no lack of activity. It has even existed the bureau has developed certain well-defined services, issues a monthly news service to its affiliated centers and publishes a Workers' Education Quarterly for teachers, students and other interested persons. It also publishes a series of booklets known as the Workers' Bookshelf and a series of pamphlets, organizers and research studies which are distributed fully at the end of each month. During the year 1926 it has incorporated the Workers' Education Bureau Press and has established a research department to employ field representatives to assist local groups in starting new classes and maintains a teachers' registry, loan library, correspondence cooperative book service.

"In 1924 the American Federation of Labor held its annual convention recommending to the national and international unions the support of this bureau of per capita basis. In 1926 this percentage was raised to one cent per capita basis. This plan was adopted before the year. To date the bureau represents a federation over 530 national and international unions, central bodies, local unions and workers' education enterprises. There has been as well an increase in the number of study classes, instituted by summer schools throughout the country. Approximately 70,000 men and women have been enrolled in various enterprises which now exist in forty States of Union."

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Here, assuredly, is a wide and significant movement. It will await interest the course of its fifth anniversary. To signalize this event Belden has arranged that the Librarian publish a special book list of the city's collection which deal with Workers' Education. The Librarian had the honor of inspecting advance sheets of this bibliography, and is surprisingly complete and inclusive offers one more evidence of the richness of our public library's resources, and is indicative more of the competence of the industry of the cataloguing department by which the list was compiled.

If you find that you have a children's librarian, or assistant in a children's department, in the name of common sense don't "kick her around" the phrase goes to the business woman. She is to say "don't sacrifice the worth of her talent and training in successful dealings with the juvenile section, by 'promoting' her to the adult section. This may be only spoiling good children's librarians. In order to make a poor, or at least ill-adjusted, adult librarian realize that you within your children's department real opportunities for advancement for the attainment of salaries commensurate with some of the best paid in departments or at any branch. And in so far as possible, promote the children's workers to these positions. Don't transfer them."

This appears to have been prompted, at least, of an argument recently advanced by a competent librarian for publication. The case in and of itself is certainly sound, but whether or not the taken type of transfer really is prevalent often in American libraries does clearly appear. Elizabeth Knapp, e.g., who directs a department in the Public Library, writes a letter to the editor of Library Journal, pointing with admirable modesty and restraint this "backward movement upward" to keep the metaphor employed in the outset of this discussion—at least here frequent in Detroit. Miss Knapp files of registrations in the Children's department through the twelve years:

Total resignations.....	Reasons:	
Marrriage.....		32 55.9%
Children's department.....		
Departments.....		13
Schools.....		10
Assistants in child.....		10
dren's departm'ts.....		11
Total.....		

work with children.

student and scholar in France
get only in its infancy, and re-
organized publicity which will
be undertaken. A systematic
made of the various sources of
French universities and lycées
Annual members of the library
any way to the United States
offered the cooperation of the
This is the first step toward the
zation of the International Society
whole of the University of which
has already spoken two million
Annual members of the library
are taking of the out-of-town service,
then to borrow books from the
no matter where in Europe
live. Copies of the monthly
are mailed to them, and
are invited to make selections
lists, or to write in for special
any subject in which they are
interested.

During the year, a total
volumes was loaned through the
statement to university
members. As part of the same
the library has completed the
of books for the University of
a total of 350 volumes has been
chased and forwarded to the
ided by the American docu-
President of the American Docu-
mentary College, in the name
situation; it has compiled a list
and forwarded 1005 volumes
can periodically to the libraries
universities, w. American prov-
Laura Spelman Rockefeller
Library, made a survey for the
books on business and com-
merce in French libraries; it
assisted the Queneau of the
Library in distributing its d-
war books among libraries of
the continent, and in the
various small gifts from its
to libraries which had space
them. It has answered the
bibliographical and the
quiries from all parts of the
continent, and upon many of
connected the International
Commerce in the organiza-
tion; has distributed a
books and pamphlets on cur-
rent library science, and can
be of service to anyone who
needs it for information.

No one can appreciate the
significance of this develop-
ment of provision of American books
to readers on the European
continent unless he has had some
of the situation. He must have
been in Paris, for instance, and
found that he had urgent need
of the full history, structure,
organization and policy of the
General Reserve System, in order
to understand the books hunched
in French review in 1920. A
man who had before him the
statement "Where in Paris shall I
find the necessary books, texts, and
Government documents, and
where can I find the fruitless
search for the books from the regular
Paris—fruitless partly because
he does not possess the needed texts,
because those they did contain
so much red-tape that they
could hardly be borrowed for him
than he must have turned to
an American Library, and found
available to him in an hour
all these circumstances it is
quite how important it is that
the American Library of the
Paris, rue de l'Elysée has
just time made quickly any-
ever known on the European
—American books, documents,
series, not only for visiting

Having need of them but
Parisians, and the director
shows for all persons in
even in other countries.

The Special Libraries of
Boston will hold its next meet-
ing, April 25, in the Perkins
for the Blind, Watertown.
Members are invited to meet
at the institution's
building, and to attend
of the school's pupils.
show them over the building
the regular monthly meet-
ing in the Library. Miss
Sawyer, the librarian, will
be in charge of the session,
her work. A speaker, not yet
will give an illustrated talk
stitution and its work for
of the blind. In the Library
this should prove, the Perkins
acquainted with the Perkins
among the most interesting
series ever held in or near

It is good to note that
by the new annual report
of the American Library of
to the town's librarian, Co-

The Library

IT has often been said that the architectural fault in the Library in Harvard Yard outside it seems to look at me. I am the world." With this kind of the Librarian quite recent, but now sense aged clippings, we these headlines from the son: "LIBRARY CRASH GROWTH—Widener 1941 the Volumes in Harvard Yard, great heaven thought, the largest but already over-crowded so that it only houses some of Harvard's books! What about it? What could Year down at the old Yard Yard, uproot the struct a library that whole campus, in order enough at last for Harvard only of this century, and the the Librarian, long-range planning some advantages. If the Library of only a dozen is already overcrowded.

But hold, is the One quarter four and the article: the growth of the library as a whole has there has been a greater rate of increase of the os, states A. the University Library. Now surely less alarming, Ather and finds the more reassuring. The school offers the most gain in the annual gain which has most unique position in the baries of the world. find that we have left and crossed "Cambridge school. And the school library which, sult, has become e "luckily, we may have on will soon be re drive for funds."

Here is a very different view of the library, but very bad news, or, for a Journal, editorial expression come, in recent years under the title.

Under the title, "Censor?" Paul M. Paib, and point in the ing Post. "The sign of the years in which "On the one hand, the official said that has never been with middle-aged persons s that seem to need the sor as the present the wise, new and the school desire on the and intolerant persons opinions and habits are indications wanting in the selection of libraries is much more than twenty years ago "Cyberlives" was pl libraries as an immo as if the present, the appear to be the stud in the University of Dr. Paine takes up, resting point: "We vision to the library of a book could be It is there. But the the matter of books must be left, that no one has risk his public library s the courts in this m tion and should be find why what he of the courts do not that the leading cas State courts was Andrews decided in said that the clu of no new laws in the way was of no co the verdict of the, the citizens was the immorality of the librarians and lib decisions, came and many of them find jury had to settle records of the courts comforting. A man ture some years ago to pay for it. It is spots and

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 bury's opinion that
 a classic are not
 the whole. This is
 tion Counsel Clar-
 Syracuse observes,
 braries will have
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 on Corinne Bacon's
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 emotions, kills our
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 immortal book; the
 s thought, quickens
 gives us a deeper
 inner sympathy with
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 as life itself."

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 mans working with
 en books separately.
 Why a school li-
 children's librarians
 both be strengthened
 new "Section of Li-
 children?" Do we not
 What does everybody

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 of his nagisterial
 y the way, as a pro-
 mounts to nothing.
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 imle period, will have
 nifying force, making
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 this thicker oil forms
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 common sense.
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 d binding plants of
 H. M. LYDENBERG,
 eference Librarian.

MAY 4, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

MAY FIRST marked the beginning of the third year of the American Library Association's experiment with "Reading with a Purpose" courses. In two years twenty-three courses have been published and are in use by individuals and groups throughout the country. That the American public does serious reading when it knows what to read has been demonstrated. More than a quarter of a million copies have been sold. Among the courses are "The Modern Drama," by Barrett H. Clark; "The Physical Sciences," by Edwin E. Slosson; "Religion in Everyday Life," by T. G. Grenfell; "Ears to the Heart," by T. G. Grenfell; "Psychology and Its Use," by Everett Dean Martin; and "The European of Our Day," by Herbert Adams Gibbons. Each course consists of a book introduction and a short list of recommended books for consecutive reading.

Other courses are in preparation, among them two by Hamlin Garland and William Stearns Davis on certain aspects of history as told in fiction. People from all over the country, grammar school, college professors, and the school graduates are taking the courses. In a little hill town of Massachusetts according to the American Library Association announcement, nine of its 270 inhabitants met regularly during the winter to discuss the books recommended by Dallas Lore Sharp in "Some Gilded American Books," and all nine completed the course, including the postmistress, a young farmer and his wife, and mother, the minister, the librarian and three teachers. In a city in the South eleven high school graduates, who form the nucleus of the high school library, are continuing their education under the direction of the high school librarian by means of "Reading with a Purpose." College professors are using Alexander Meiklejohn's "Philosophy" as supplementary reading in their classes.

From New York City comes a plaint similar to libraries the country over, but one which Boston had scarcely realized as now pertinent to New York. "The latest need of the New York Library," says the director, Dr. E. H. Moser, in his annual report, "is for more space for books and more for readers. This is apparent even to a casual observer. Nearly every division reports an increase in readers, often so large as to be embarrassing to the public and to the library. Nearly every division is demanding more space in the book stacks to accommodate less used classes of books, which are forced out of special reading rooms by the newer books. The lack is approaching congestion. The addition of more books often means shifting of books to the cost of administration, delays the delivery of books to readers, and injures the books themselves. There is the near and unpleasant prospect of withdrawing certain classes of books to shelves outside the building or store them in boxes in the cellar. Delivery of books at the desks in the main reading room has come to resemble making change and selling tickets in the subway. This allows little opportunity for the librarian to converse with the reader and find out what information is wanted. On forty-four days in 1926 over 100,000 books were delivered in the main reading room, and on one day the number was 6170. To hand out so many books within thirteen hours means that an average of eight must be delivered each minute, and that at the busiest times thirteen must be handled per minute, or a little less than five seconds for each book. This shows how impossible it is for the librarian to have any relation with the reader other than that of one who stands and guides the operation of a machine.

"Not long ago there were thirteen days in one month when, for a number of hours at a time, there were more readers at the main reading room than seats. People stood at the lectern or sat upon the platform at the rear of the room six inches from the floor. Naturally, these conditions do not induce quiet and the atmosphere for reference and research, which is the function of this department of the library to promote.

"The number of books issued for use in the Main Reading Room during the year was 1,137,535. (There are twenty-two reading rooms in the reference department.) The total number of readers signing slips for books is computed at 529,323. To be added to this, of course, is the large use of the open shelf collection, of which no record is kept. These figures represent an increase in the number of books issued of more than ten per cent over 1925.

"April and December were the busiest months, with an average daily issue of 1,137,535. (There are twenty-two reading rooms in the reference department.) The total number of readers signing slips for books is computed at 529,323. To be added to this, of course, is the large use of the open shelf collection, of which no record is kept. These figures represent an increase in the number of books issued of more than ten per cent over 1925.

"The attendance in the reading room on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from the end of October until the first of May, has been practically always higher than the seating capacity of the room. "A count of the readers by sexes, at the busiest hour each day over a period of two weeks at the end of the year, shows that roughly four-fifths of the persons using the reading room are men. There is only the slightest variation from year to year in the percentage of volumes used in the different classes of books. An examination of the classified table of volumes consulted shows that "Literature," to be usual, the most popular class, with economics and general periodicals in the second and third places. "Literature," in the library's use of the word, for purpose of classification, includes poetry, prose fiction, plays, essays and literary and dramatic criticism. The photograph section handled 98,472 orders during the year, making 97,472 prints.

"The life of a book in the reference stacks has been estimated at 100 trips from the shelves to readers, says a writer in the New York Times who undertakes to summarize the experience of the New York Public Library in the repair of books subject to the wear and tear of library life. A hundred or more trips, says this writer, will reduce any book to unreadable condition. To check his decay constant repair work is necessary. A well-fitted work-table is kept in a continuous round of the stacks in New York, and when books are too far to be dispatched to the bindery in the basement. Some 45,000 volumes a year are attended to there for the reference department alone. In addition there are said to be 100,000 books on the waiting list that would go to the bindery today if the library had facilities for taking care of them.

"The article goes on to discuss the old question of the most suitable binding for library books. He remarks that much experimenting has been done in an effort to determine what sort of cover is most lasting. Well, if it is only durability they are seeking, the Librarian can supply the answer, without any experiments at all. He would commend the use of the New Testament and Psalms, which has come down through his family on the seventeenth century. It appears to be bound in leather, but beneath the leather the covers consist of fine, very hard wood. The 'boards' are about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. The wood does not show the slightest sign of wear, and even the leather, closely listened over this solid base, is wholly unharmed and not at all pulverized. If we want durability, why not turn to wooden-bound books?

Attention is quickly caught by these sentences from an L. A. pamphlet on Adult Education and the Library. "There is one characteristic common to almost all enterprises in adult education. They are loosely organized, operate on a scanty budget and are limited in equipment. They provide a teacher, a meeting place and little else. Material for study is drawn from the teacher's knowledge, the pupil's experience—which, since he is an adult, is not inconsiderable—and such books as can be secured by good fortune. Here the library's duty and responsibility enter. "The alert librarian will acquaint himself with the future which is not entirely accurate, as will be seen. "It is a fallacy to conceive adult education as collective activity alone. Its very

name connotes individuality of effort. There, indeed, lies its greatest distinction from adolescent and formal education. And it demands freedom—freedom as to what, when, how and why the adult shall study. An adult, then, may locate himself without ever going to a class, with self-identifying himself with any group at all. Many adults prefer to educate themselves that way. Many are by intellect and temperament compelled to study only at times. Yet they may need help as much as members of a class. They, too, are in the field of adult education.

"Here the responsibility and the opportunity are the library's alone. There are individuals with needs—individuals as widely as the range in human character, and needs varying with the whole span of human interests. How shall the library help meet these needs? Specifically, here are men and women who want to read, either to advance themselves in their work, to broaden their outlook, to satisfy a curiosity concerning some special subject, or to enjoy the pleasure of reading for itself. These are exceptions whose demands are definite, who know exactly what they want to read and in what order. And a wrong beginning may mean a permanent discouragement, for many librarians have not heard, 'Oh, I started to read up on that, but 's too hard,' when it was only that the first book chosen was 'too hard' for him, specifically, is demanded of the library?

"The answer has already been given by more than one library. Under one name or another the Readers' Advisory Service has been functioning in several centers; perhaps it would be more accurate to say the Readers' Advisory Service has been feeling its way. At any rate, the Readers' Advisory Service has pointed the way. The library can help the individual solve his problem only by individual attention. This means in practice consulting with the individual about books he wants to read for his own ends, whatever they may be, and preparing reading courses.

"In the first place, the reading public must be apprised that there is such a service. Through the ordinary channels of communication and by special notification to strategic organizations, direct canvasses of youths who have just left the public schools and high schools, and by similar measures, it must be made known that the library is not just a passive collection of books, but an institution which will guide anyone through the mazes of literature. When the prospective reader who wants this service knows his interests may be learned and his intellectual background and educational preparation educed, and a book given him which will be commensurate with both. When he returns the book it must be discussed with him and his opinions drawn out as to how he wishes to proceed further; and another book given him to carry forward his interest and bring him a little deeper into the subject. For a reader who knows in advance the field he wants to cover or who has an unusual subject, a logically organized list of readings may be prepared, with the help of outside experts if necessary. Thus the most casual reader's interests may be capitalized and his reading organized on a logical system instead of remaining a haphazard 'tasting, which soon jades the palate."

A Beethoven Exhibition
Those who have visited the Beethoven centenary exhibition at the Boston Public Library, with its unequalled collection of manuscripts, letters and other Beethoven material will be glad to have the current number of the library's house organ, "More Books," which contains an account of the exhibition; a biographical sketch by Edward Ballantine, assistant professor of music at Harvard; an account of Beethoven in Boston and first American performances of his works, by Richard G. Appel, and "Books About Beethoven and His Works," also by Mr. Appel.

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able to spend sufficient time in the room to do more than to gloss over the details, which he did not write down at the time, and write a word or two at random concerning the late Jacob Abbott." So writes K. S. to The Librarian.

"Jacob Abbott," he continues, "was, of course, the author of the Rollo Books, and as such is entitled to undying fame. He is on that score, one of Bowdoin's most illustrious sons, and his name, to all Bowdoin graduates and friends, should be mentioned with Hawthorne and Longfellow, the two eminent American Victorians who are still very much alive in spirit on the Bowdoin campus. An encyclopedia open before this writer calls him 'a popular and didactic writer.' He was more than that. He was one of the teachers of American youth who had a wide flung influence upon the morals of the country during and long after his lifetime. The influence of Abbott and the ineffably stupid and boring, that during rush hours it will not be necessary to crowd the main entrance, this part of the building also are an area for the staff, and a well-lighted kitchenette for the preparing of lunches for the Assembly Room is used by those who desire to serve refreshments. It will not be necessary to employ this kitchenette for the purpose, as the room in the annex has been provided with a sink, a small gas stove and a refrigerator. The main book room is immediately adjacent to the adult reading room and above it is a mezzanine floor opening out into the upper part of the book room and utilized as a general work room for the branch staff. This mezzanine appears from below as an arched balcony or loggia and is an attractive architectural feature.

"The front of the building shows three large, arched openings filled with glass. The entrance is in the center arch while the other two form large windows opening respectively into the children's and the adult rooms. The sills of these windows are so low that passers-by on the street can easily see what is going on within, and the publicity thus furnished for the library will, it is expected, prove valuable. Owing to the fact that passers-by cannot see through the windows of branch buildings as usually constructed, large numbers of those who live in the neighborhood often fail to realize the purposes of the building and thereby fail to use it.

Schools, libraries, societies and clubs that wish to build up a good collection of standard books will find a wealth of material in the new "A. L. A. Catalog, 1926," just published by the American Library Association, Chicago. There is a list of 10,000 books selected by educators, librarians, specialists, learned societies and Government departments. In it there is a basic list of 1000 books for children and sections devoted to literature, history, biography, art, applied science, natural science, etc. In each of which 500 to 1000 books are described. There is also a separate list of fiction. This book is much more than a list. As its title indicates, it is a catalogue. The custodian of any book collection will find here the correct catalogue entry for each book listed, the different subjects under which the book should be classified, the correct classification number according to the generally accepted decimal system, the L. 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presentation of library ethics for
beginner. Come prepared to ask
tions. The morning will close w
talk by James Everett, M

the expenses of distribution
and care of these books gifts of money
are acceptable at any time.

the public generally will fall in with the idea. It will be a blessing indeed to the aged and feeble to whom a trial

...ing or having said
one can sit down and put one
on the very writing that Mary,
ess of Pauconberg, put there
own hand at the close of each
1668:

write this particular comedy for himself, but forwards some part which he himself recently recd. a friend in the Library of the Academy at Rome.

of a letter received from the American people, an increase of 7½ per cent. of books issued is now due fifteen years ago. Only two

The number
able that of
ice before—

“Wished he knew more ab
of Queens”?

out the ways

The most outstanding volume seems to be an original copy of a hymn book in ancient Armenian. This book, written in 1583 by a priest of the church of St. Elias, was presented in 1855 to Dr. Augustus Walker, who was an American

Dr. Hale, who is an honorary director of Mount Wilson Observatory, which stands not far away from the Huntington estate, and was one of the founders of the National Research Council, pointed out that the scholarly work is to

The co-operation of the United Railways with the public library system means that the library will have the free use of space in the North avenue car-house which is said to have a yearly rental value of \$2000.

Slight alterations will be necessary to provide an outside door, show windows and a new floor to bring the library room up to the sidewalk level.

One of the treasures of the library is a research lecture on Latin inscriptions written in Braille by the late Dr. E. G. Hardy, the eminent historian, and presented by him. One of the volun-

Dr. Henry Guppy, who visited Boston last year when he was president of the British Library Association, has been telling his friends in Manchester, England, where he is librarian of the great John Rylands library, some thing of his tour to the United States. He went to the United

this sort was uttered, but it was implied in many discussions." These things stand out from a perusal of the concluding note of this particular paper, from which these sentences are taken and which the Library Journal prints in full. "Our staffs are not so large, nor do they include the same proportion of trained material. We have but one library

Let us return to the friendly criticism of Mr. Powell and Mr. Savage. They have something of real importance to say about the American libraries and their attitude toward newspapers.

"The British librarian looks in vain in most American libraries, for newspaper rooms. Even in large central libraries they are seldom to be found. When present they are of no great amount of space at Cleveland, for example, less than one-sixtieth of the total floor area of the library, whereas in some British libraries the proportion is one-quarter. In Brooklyn public libraries newspaper rooms have been abandoned, and they are not included in the new branch li-

As a matter of fact the time has come when some eminent good citizen of excessive wealth would do well to spend a few millions on rescuing the history both national and local which is disintegrating with the newspapers of the last fifteen years. And it would take millions. I would not mind a tremendous expenditure, I would need a director and an able staff if perhaps five hundred cities. Abstracts of copies should be made of every significant article contained in each paper, and many little things are significant, as to the local and the national advertisements. It might not be necessary to print all this matter. It would be more than voluminous. Typed manuscripts would be enough, one deposited in the local library and another in some great institution, probably the National Archives. I am sure the whole survey could be found by those who could establish an important reason for consulting it. Of course it would need more than the contributions of a mere millionaire, but there are several millionaires who would do it. I do not want to consider history a "bunk." It is probably little dream never comes true. The knowledge of American times which can be got from the newspapers of recent

ny night, he explained, "and the

mitted to the school board by Paul B. Wright, librarian. Card holders in the city now number 118,150, an increase of 5,445 over last year's quota. Circulation of books during the year was 1,633,887, or 133,780 more than for the previous year. August, this year, showed the largest circulation increase in the history of the library. The circulation was 129,350, or 22,700 more than in August of last year.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

HOW richly does one give who places a fund for perpetual trust in the hands of an important public institution? This idea is born in upon visitors to the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Exhibit of the Boston Public Library's life and works which now is in progress at the central building in Copley square. At the time of the founding of the library Joshua Bates, sum of \$50,000, the income of which was to be used for the purchase of books to be kept "perfectly free to all." In seventy-four years the yield of this fund has amounted, in all, to \$167,065. And of course the principal still is intact. Already it is going about its work of providing free books for still another generation of Bostonians. No doubt it will yield, during the next seven-five years of Boston's life, still an even total sum of \$175,000 or more—in all about six and one-half times the amount of the original gift. Moreover, even in 1902, the munificence and public spirit of Joshua Bates will yet be ever active in the service of Boston, even as it was in 1857 when the library began its work for the city.

A news-circulator issued at the time of the Boston Public Library's seventy-fifth birthday calls attention to the increasing congestion of the bookshelves. The available bookshelves are rapidly filling up. During the past year alone, 33,867 volumes were added. Obviously, such continued growth makes large demands upon storage space, and the question of providing for new acquisitions has now become one of the library's principal problems.

Among the nation's leading librarians none was a more lovable figure than Dr. Azariah S. Root, who at the time of his death this week bore rank as the dean of college librarians in the United States. One finds it hard to realize, after Dr. Root's long years of service, that he was in truth only sixty-five years of age. Already the Oberlin College librarian seemed a man of at least three-score and seven when Boston's librarians saw him elected president of the American Library Association six years ago at the convention in Swampscott. Not by any infirmity did Dr. Root convey this impression of age. Rather was he clothed in the certain venerability of one whose life is a product, no doubt, of his long labors of scholarship—not unassisted, to be sure, by the effect of the beard which he wore. Even when short-cropped, the beard is the greatest age-maker ever invented. It can so mark the face even of a twenty-five-year-old man as to cause one to doubt whether the wearer be not a man of fifty.

The A. L. A. will miss his seasoned counsel and careful judgment, while Oberlin College has lost one of the most highly trained bibliographers in all America.

The Librarian is indebted to Mr. Galen W. Hill, recording secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club and librarian of the Thomas Crane Library in Quincy, for an opportunity to draw upon the secretary's official report of the club's recent meeting in Nantucket. By all accounts both personal and personal, this first assembly under the able presidency of Miss E. Louise Jones of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries met rare success. The program began with an address by Miss Edna Phillips which Mr. Hill recalls as "an informal and altogether delightful talk on the impressions of Greece and Turkey which Miss Phillips gained during the tour which she recently took for background and aid in her service as director of work with new libraries for the State Division of Public Libraries."

Leslie T. Tattle of the Waltham Public Library discussed "Subscription Books." He spoke of the methods of "high-pressure salesmanship" which agents are too often inclined to adopt in endeavoring to place subscription editions of public libraries. He warned librarians to be cautious against the risk of misrepresentation, and especially against placing

confidence in testimonials which sometimes are secured by unscrupulous methods. Mr. Little advised that the books themselves should be carefully examined, especially when offered as "revived editions." Scrutiny may show that the "revisions" are slight and superficial, by no means enough to justify purchase of a new set when already the former edition is in stock. In cases of doubt, Waltham's librarian urged that inquiry

be made to the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries.

"The Books I Have Enjoyed Most This Year" was the title of a symposium which followed the business meeting. Mr. Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Public Library discussed Mary Webb's "The Land of Green Pines" as his choice. Miss E. Mabel Winchell, librarian of the Manchester Public Library, took "A Daughter of the Samurai" as her selection; and J. R. Samuels, librarian of the Boston Public Library, took "The Delphic Oracle" as his choice. The volume "The Spirit of Architecture," which is volume 13 in the *Pagant of America* series published by the Yale University Press.

Miss Louise H. Seaman of Macaulay's children's department spoke of the "Book Making for Boys and Girls." Miss Leslie, President of the Association, spoke of "The World with a Bookshop." Thereafter, Austin Strong, dramatist and a resident of Nantucket, was introduced. Mr. Strong is a step grandson of Robert Louis Stevenson and spent his boyhood as a member of Stevenson's household at Vailima. Miss Frost's description of her brief visit to Samoa brought back to Mr. Strong the recollections of those boyhood days and he spoke, says Mr. Hill, "all too briefly of incidents and impressions stored in his memory" from that colorful time. The final address of the session was given by Everett Dean Martin, director of the People's Institute of New York, who discussed adult education.

It becomes more and more evident that the series of booklists issued under the title of "Reading with a Purpose" is the most serviceable single piece of work ever undertaken by the American Library Association. The demand for these on reading courses, with their soundly and attractively written introductory articles discussing the field assigned to each one of them, is nationwide in scope and vigorously active in hundreds upon hundreds of American cities and towns. An official bulletin announces that authors have been recruited from the ranks of librarians. Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon, readers' adviser of the Portland Library Association, will prepare a course on "Good English." Sydney B. Mitchell of the University of Michigan on "Pleasures of Reading." Arthur E. Bostwick on "Pivotal Figures of Science." Bird T. Baldwin, director of the Iowa Child Research Station will write a course on "The Pre-School Child." The other two courses are "Geography" by J. Russell Smith and "Interior Decoration" by Harold D. Eberlin.

A recent checking up of sales for the first quarter of the present year indicates that several of the courses published in 1925 and 1926 are still as popular as when they were first published, and are, in fact, close rivals of some of the late numbers in the series. For 1925, "English Literature" and "Fears to Face" are well in the lead; for 1926, "The Poetry of Our Own Times," "Architecture," "Pleasures from Pictures," "Psychology," and "Philosophy."

"The Founders of the Republic," by Claude G. Bowers, was published the last of July. "Twentieth Century American Novels" by William Lyon Phelps, in August, and others to follow this fall are Paul Scott Monro's "The Foreign Relations of the United States," Hamlin Garland's "Westward March of American Settlement," and Raymond Moley's "Practice of Politics."

The freshmen of the North Carolina College for Women will be given an orientation course based on fourteen of the Reading with a Purpose courses. Two hundred and seventy copies of each of the fourteen booklets selected have been ordered for the experiment.

An observant was has lately been making the rounds of Boston's many libraries. The public institution for books in Copley square, he says, "is noted for publicitude. The New England Historic and Genealogical Society's library, on the other hand, is famed for sepiolichitude."

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

THIS week brings the director of the Boston Public Library, Charles E. D. Belden, back to his post in Copley square after vacation. There will be many eager to greet him. From his attendance at the British Library Association conference recently held in Edinburgh, and from his active observation of library affairs, he cannot help but carry tales of professional interest. And the freshening force of such foreign rambling all persons know well who enjoy and understand the life of the spirit, books and the things of culture. Some business matters women of light head, some male

Miss Louise H. Seaman of Macaulay's children's department spoke of the "Book Making for Boys and Girls." Miss Leslie, President of the Association, spoke of "The World with a Bookshop." Thereafter, Austin Strong, dramatist and a resident of Nantucket, was introduced. Mr. Strong is a step grandson of Robert Louis Stevenson and spent his boyhood as a member of Stevenson's household at Vailima. Miss Frost's description of her brief visit to Samoa brought back to Mr. Strong the recollections of those boyhood days and he spoke, says Mr. Hill, "all too briefly of incidents and impressions stored in his memory" from that colorful time. The final address of the session was given by Everett Dean Martin, director of the People's Institute of New York, who discussed adult education.

Next Saturday morning at the Boston Public Library the first lecture will be given in the Extension Course, "Reference Books and Their Use" will be the subject for study, with Miss Barbara Smith, librarian of the L. V. H. Memorial Library of Cambridge, as instructor. In view of the enthusiasm for this course given last year to the lectures on children's books by Miss Alice Jordan, the State Division of University Extension and the Division of Public Libraries, the class will be impelled to undertake the provision of a course for 1927. The class on "Reference Books" will meet each Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock on Oct. 15 and closing on Dec. 5, with the exception of Saturday, Nov. 26, and Saturday, Dec. 24.

Miss Barbara Smith spent a year at the New York State Library School after being graduated from Middlebury College. She also has had several years of practical experience in a small library where she meets every day to those actually engaged in library work. Librarians of village and small town libraries are especially urged to attend as information received will be of great value in their service to the public. Enroll in the course at room 217 or 218, at the State House, Boston, or at the first meeting of the course. A certificate will be granted by the Division of University Extension to those who successfully pass the examination to be given at the end of the course.

The British Nation, in the opinion of Sir Frederic Kenyon, "is only beginning to become aware of what library service can do for it, of its place in the educational system of the country." If some American librarians had brought this statement home after a visit in London, the statement might have seemed both doubtful in taste and questionable in truth. But in the mouth of the librarian of the British Museum it has no question of doubt. Commenting on the "Public Libraries Committee" report recently issued, Sir Frederic says: "Further of the library's role in England: 'The life of the country, the maintenance of its position and the increasing competition of the world, the value of its contribution to the civilization of mankind, depend on organized knowledge and on the recognition of intellectual and spiritual values; and the public libraries are the arsenals from which these may be provided. It is no longer a question of supplying light and heat for the leisure hours of the community. Recreation is indeed a very legitimate and necessary element in life, to which the public libraries can make a very useful contribution; but the committee have taken a much wider and more important view of their task. They will be much disappointed if it is not recognized that they have endeavored in their report to establish the public library, service of the country in the position which it ought to hold as one of the most powerful means of enabling this nation to fulfill its destiny as a leader of civilization and a promoter of the happiness of mankind.'"

For some reason or other, this column never recorded the important gift—

more precisely, the important conditions of gift—which marked the return of Pearson's retirement from the New York Public Library, where he had long held the position of editor of publications. When Mr. Pearson was about to take his departure, he sent a memorandum to the director of the New York Public Library, Dr. Edmund H. Anderson, which read as follows:

"I have given to the library some thirty or thirty books and have told Miss Leavitt that I expect no special recognition of the gift. I only stipulated that they should be catalogued on gold-embossed cards, have a special book-plate with my picture and name, be known henceforth as the Edmund Pearson Collection kept in a room by themselves and issued to readers by some body in full evening dress."

Probably it was in the privacy of the Librarian's regret at Mr. Pearson's departure from the ranks of professional librarians that this little gift of his always excellent, fun-making, easy-to-read, prompt attention. But it is too good to be left without any recognition here. "The satire in Mr. Pearson's communication," the Bulletin of the New York Public Library said, "is by no means excessive. Libraries and museums know, probably more keenly than other public institutions, the anguish that can be caused by impossible conditions attached to desirable gifts. Fortunately, most donors are quick to understand, when it is explained to them, that a Valuable gift to the public is a collection of small rooms containing a separate collection of books. A gift of books, free conditions as to placing or administration, will be far more useful to the library's patrons, and because of its greater usefulness, a better memorial of the giver."

All donors and testators, moved by a generous impulse to bestow their possessions upon a library or a museum or a college, or indeed any other public institution whatsoever, will do well to consider how few and how many such really are necessary to be to their gifts.

Although Braille transcribing has been the standard form of writing for the blind in the United States for only ten years, the service for the blind in the library of Congress already has enough titles to fill six-hundred pages of a catalogue, and a number of other large libraries have similar services. That has been made possible largely by the work of volunteer transcribers, about nine hundred in all, most of them women. The volume of work for the work through the United States by the American Red Cross. Most of the books are made by hand, at the rate of four to ten pages an hour, and a page of Braille is equivalent to about half a page of ordinary type.

Printing of Braille is an expensive process, and books thus printed by the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, which receives assistance from the Government, are necessarily confined largely to school texts. A Braille writer, something like a typewriter, is available for use by the blind workers, however, if they prefer that to the "slate" on which the characters are punched by hand.

Until recently such copy of a Braille book not produced from these plates had to be made by hand, but a process or machine in France is being used whereby the paper after being punched can be baked up and incidentally suitably to form a plate from which duplicates may be made.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

COVERING the front page of the weekly bulletin published by the Boston organization for young men stands an announcement of "Twenty-Two 'How' Books." This is an unusual headline, and one wonders at once what it means. Immediately below the caption comes the explanation, author and library collection followed by a list shows the titles of twenty-two "How" books, such as "How to Play Golf," "How to Read History," "How to Judge Architecture," and so on. The list is a long one, and it is not possible to list all of them. The books are of various kinds, and they are all of them of a high quality. The list is a long one, and it is not possible to list all of them. The books are of various kinds, and they are all of them of a high quality.

The "How" series is a faultless one in the book publishing world, but the what impresses the Librarian is the strong value which the Boston Young Men's Christian Union has placed upon the list of these books. Surrounded by the list of the volumes in the concerning other

Union's library: "Patriotism—Thrilling Tales of Your Nation's Past"; "Lives of Great Men—Inspiring Tales of Men and Women of Achievement"; "Adventure—Jungle Tales and Desert Paths." All of these have good capacity to attract readers. Both the subject-matter and the bold typographical format of this bulletin might well be copied by public libraries, and considered for substitution in place of over-conservative circulars, which, though intended to "advertise" the library's service, in fact merely say in an almost invariable formula: "If You Have Nothing Better to Do," or some other message equally weak in magnetic force.

Within the pages of "Union Life" one item appears which, to this critic, is not so pleasing. The brief text in question purports a summary of directions recently given whereby any man or woman may make himself a more rapid reader. The instructions include such advice as: "Force yourself to read more rapidly than feels comfortable." "Do not allow the eye to break its forward sweep by wandering back in regressive movements to pick up something you have missed."

Now, the Librarian does not doubt that some persons exist who need such advice, and who stand to benefit by it. Of course, people who have never broken the habit of pronouncing words aloud as they read to themselves, or who silently move their lips to formulate each word, are not suitable to give the kind of help that is needed. They represent a type of slow reader who surely ought to mend his ways for his own profit, and for the saving of his time. But the Librarian is exceedingly reluctant to admit that the habit of reading is so easily broken, and that a habit of very rapid reading, on the contrary, it seems to him that a curse of the times is hasty, superficial reading, and that many Americans today would do better to train themselves to read slowly and carefully than to cultivate still higher momentum.

Every busy, thoughtful man or woman has, of course, more printed matter before him nowadays than there is time to peruse. This being the case, beyond aimlessly through many texts. But this skimming is very easily done so long as one remembers what one is doing, and so long as one makes no effort to grasp firmly every element of the contents considered. No special training is needed. Sooner there will be a flood. Then I shall get a sack, and steal out under cover of darkness, as he did, and hurl the bundle into the flood. And then I shall go to town and buy a new book."

Is to discover whether the text does or not contain certain passages which merit rapid reading, or which call one's attention to some duty which must be performed. But even for intelligent use of an extraordinarily high order the Librarian is frank to say that he considers "rapid reading," when one is not consciously skimming more harmful than it is worthwhile. The Librarian flatly refuses to read more rapidly than feels comfortable. He wishes to read a text truly worth reading to fix itself clearly in his mind, in such manner that on page 180 he will clearly remember what he has read on page 42. Unless he does this, he procures no pleasure from reading. Moreover, the Librarian rebelliously insists "upon the allowing the eye to break its forward sweep," whenever he wishes to make thoughtful comparison between an advanced and an earlier phase of an author's discussion. He insists upon reading slowly, reflectively, stopping as often as he chooses. He would rather read one hundred good books and read them thoroughly, than read 4000 more rapidly than feels comfortable. But for all this the Boston Young Men's Christian Union is in no way responsible.

Unless one possesses at home altogether unlimited space for the shelving of books, every now and then one becomes aware that intelligence and common sense require one to go over all the volumes of one's private library and mark some books for the discard. Often the Librarian has addressed himself to this painful duty, but never has he succeeded in more than a half-hearted manner. Upon beginning the job one finds oneself in such books as one knows are of second-rate importance suddenly acquire in one's eyes a special sentimental appeal. Not much of a book, one says, in cold judgment, "but after all I cannot possibly throw it away." When the task of selection is all over and done with, the Librarian has never found possible to throw away more than six or sixteenth-century books which were of no value at all. This new space so made empty is of almost no use for the future at all.

In the Manchester Guardian R. B. L. writes the Librarian to desist from his pyromaniac plotting. And it seems almost impossible to conceive that even an elected judiciary would dare to refuse to issue such an injunction. When trustees begin burning the property of their trust, surely it must be true that the law has power to stop them, and a

family are all ardent book-lovers, and they permit themselves, the very quick it comes a time when all the available wall space is full. The day when a halt to this book-buying must be called is

staved off by using the bedroom mantelpiece and by putting little book trays in odd corners. But in time the inevitable can no longer be delayed, and an ultimatum is issued: "No more new books until there is more room." There is only one thing to be done: You must get rid of some.

"Discarding books is a beastly and troublesome job. I have just been doing it, and I know. It is not very difficult to decide which must be sacrificed to the great god Space, because there are always a number of books which you know in your heart that you have not read and there is little likelihood of your reading. Then there are the books which you have definitely outgrown; you read them once, but since then have acquired newer and better books covering the same ground. All these, and some others, can be taken out of the shelves and piled on a table. In that way I have collected about fifty or sixty books which will depart. Moreover, although the discarding of books is invariably taken for an occasion upon which an innate sentimentality must inevitably be indulged, as that one would wish to avoid any display of it, there really is something rather depressing in casting out books to which you have given hospitality for many years, and some of which represent a treasure to which you didn't go."

"X" is the labor complete when the choice of the unit is finally made. There the books lie, sixty of them. What is to be done with them? You can't throw them away, or put them in the corporation dustbin; you can't burn them; and few of them are suitable to give the kids. The nearest second-hand book-seller is three miles away, and books are heavy things. But luckily there is an excellent precedent. An eminent critic was recently faced by the same difficulty. He put the books in a large sack, and staggered out at dead of night, carrying it over his shoulder, and hurled the bundle into the Thames. It is true that there is no river near this house. But that doesn't matter. For as I write it is raining; it has done nothing else for the last week; and there seems no reason to suppose that it is doing so now. So there it is. I shall get a sack, and steal out under cover of darkness, as he did, and hurl the bundle into the flood. And then I shall go to town and buy a new book."

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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

WITH all the intolerant ignorance of old King George III himself, Mayor Thompson of Chicago continues his onslaught against supposed British "propaganda schemes" which, in truth, have their only existence in Thompson's excited imagination. He has recently expressed a consuming desire "to know whether our Chicago Public Library has been used, like the schools, to undermine American institutions. If there are any such books, they will be thrown where they belong, in the furnace." Of course, any attempt by Mayor Thompson or by his friends in the board of trustees of Chicago's library to put this threat into execution, could only mean harm to the city's best interests. The "undermining" books which he talks about are not sure are not volumes of any real harm to the city's best interests. The "undermining" books which he talks about are not sure are not volumes of any real harm to the city's best interests.

The displeasure which all good friends of the American public library must feel upon reading Mayor Thompson's trade, happily need not be accompanied by any dismay. After all, there are courts of law in Illinois; and the moment Mayor Thompson or any library trustee starts burning up any books which belong to the public library, it should be possible to invoke the authority of the courts of Illinois to stop such destruction. Any properly qualified group of Chicago taxpayers would be warranted, the Librarian supposes, in asking the issue of an injunction against the library board, ordering the books immediately to desist from their pyromaniac plotting. And it seems almost impossible to conceive that even an elected judiciary would dare to refuse to issue such an injunction. When trustees begin burning the property of their trust, surely it must be true that the law has power to stop them, and a

duty to stop them. Indeed, one would suppose that against such faithless trustees, if any there shall prove to be in Chicago, some punitive legal steps could be taken.

In fact, latest news despatches report that Chicago attorneys have already gone to the courts and asked them to issue injunctions against Thompson and his lieutenants. These requests should be granted at once if the mayor really intends to begin indiscriminate destruction of books which incur his personal disfavor. If any such arbitrary, partisan and light-headed standard as Mayor Thompson advocates is to be adopted to govern the choice of books for public library shelves, then the American public library might as well close its doors. For the institution will become no longer a library in any effective sense of the word, no longer a true public service, no longer worthy of the great name American.

The Librarian feels the more free to denounce unwarranted attacks upon English letters and scholarship in view of a strong personal confidence that his own prevailing attitude toward the English language is inclined to believe, there frequently exists a too naive and trusting concept of British statesmanship. Unquestionably Great Britain is blessed with the possession of an unusually large group of candid, fair-minded and fair-dealing writers and thinkers. Typical of this excellent group are such men as Gilbert Murray, among scholars of the first rank, and Lionel Curtis among lesser members. They are men with a deep-seated passion for wisdom and justice as the best guides of sound statesmanship, not only in the realm of a nation's internal affairs but also in dealings with other nations. Here in the United States it is the voice of such Englishmen which usually gains hearing. At the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, at the meetings of the National Policy Association, the liberal, high-minded Britisher is constantly present. Many among their American hearers, the Librarian believes, quite naturally form a notion that such enlightened leadership constitutes the dominant body of English opinion, and characterizes all the actions of the British Government. Yet the truth is, of course, that time and again the policy of Great Britain is determined wholly without regard to the advice of a Gilbert Murray or a Lionel Curtis, and rests exclusively upon considerations of imperial interest.

Against this excessive confidence in the idealism of any nation's government, all careful thinkers will do well to be on their guard. Also the Librarian has seen esteem for chroniclers of the American Revolution who, in their intellectual excitement over finding new data concerning some of the economic factors of history and in their anxiety to emphasize the greatness of their discoveries, seem to feel themselves called upon to belittle the moral greatness of the American patriots. This belittlement of the spirit which made the American nation the Librarian is convinced is not true scholarship, but the product of unbalanced judgement. But when it comes to talk of burning a set of Shakespeare generously bestowed upon the Chicago Public Library by Queen Victoria after all the city's books were destroyed by the great fire of 1871, it is time for all intelligent Americans to call a halt upon such ideology.

Speaking of the destruction of library books, there is at least one library in New York city which makes a regular practice—and does so justifiably—of destroying all the books in its collection at periodic intervals and substituting new volumes in their places. The library which follows this unusual custom is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York city. It consists of a collection of more than 1000 telephone directories from all over the world, housed in an upper room of the company's building on Dey street. This library, says the New York Times, has become a reference work of much interest throughout all the chief cities of the country. Each state shelf includes a directory from all its cities and sizeable towns. London's list is available, too, and those of Paris and Madrid.

In this library the entire stock of books is regularly rearranged and replaced, and it is always kept up to date. Another peculiar thing is that although the purpose of the books is to afford information on how to reach distant persons by telephone, very few of the patrons of the library have telephoning in mind. They come to look up a friend whose address they have lost. Lawyers consult the volumes for missing heirs. Others use the files for compiling commercial mailings.

As the Manchester Guardian R. B. L. writes the Librarian to desist from his pyromaniac plotting. And it seems almost impossible to conceive that even an elected judiciary would dare to refuse to issue such an injunction. When trustees begin burning the property of their trust, surely it must be true that the law has power to stop them, and a

lists. Many towns which publish no directories of residents, or whose directories are out of date, nevertheless, have fresh telephone books.

A striking item of library news—pregnant with possible meaning as an indication of the true Americanization of America—came from Toledo, O. As recorded by Library Journal the statement announces that the Toledo Public Library has just received a gift of \$2789 from the Toledo Polish Socialist Association. This sum represents the entire balance of their treasury at the time of discontinuing their organization. The money will be used, principal and interest, for the development of a collection of Polish books in the Toledo Public Library.

Time was, not more than thirty years ago, when a considerable settlement of Poles comprised the only specifically "foreign" quarter of the city of Toledo. It was disdainfully called "Polish Town," and by the Librarian, in his boyhood, this name was mistakenly accepted as a symbol for all things squalid, illiterate and un-American. And it is true to say that the little homes of the Poles did not, in the good appearance and social merit of the community. And now the once enthusiastic adherents of the Toledo Polish Socialist Club disband their organization and give all their funds to the city's library! One cannot but infer that these citizens, having prospered under democratic institutions in America, have come to a new understanding of this country's meaning and potentiality. They have shared in its benefits and they wish to increase those benefits for others. One cannot imagine a gift more significant.

News of the awakened Americanism of the Polish Socialists in Toledo stands side by side with the Library Journal's report of the late Edward Drummond Libbey's bequest of \$100,000 to the Toledo Public Library. Mr. Libbey's life served as Toledo's greatest example of New England's most noble tradition of service to the public weal and of respect for the things of culture. Though not himself able to command special advantages or wealth during his boyhood in Massachusetts, Mr. Libbey carried west with him all the heart of New England's best civic spirit. He founded the Toledo Museum of Art, made possible the construction of the beautiful building in which its collections now are housed, and created for it, by his will, an endowment of \$10,000,000, making possible the establishment both of a school of art and of a school of music in conjunction with the museum.

When new Americans and old Americans unite in benefactions to American public institutions, such as the Toledo library, the country may feel well assured indeed.

The devastating tornado in St. Louis, Dr. A. E. Botwick writes to the Library Journal, fortunately did little damage to the city's public library. "Only one library was in the affected district, that of the Divol branch. The damage there was limited to uprooted trees, broken glass and slight injuries to the roof. It was completely repaired in two days. None of our staff was hurt, but sixteen members of the staff suffered loss or damage of property, including, in a few cases, total destruction of a house. The staff subscribed a substantial sum for tornado relief and it was decided to apply part to relieving certain urgent and immediate necessities of our own people, turning over the balance to the general relief committee. The Library congratulates itself on a fortunate escape."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN

MAYOR THOMPSON of Chicago has labored mightily to produce evidence that the American Library Association is un-American and has at last brought forth a very good, drab-colored mouse. This unoffending creature is the American Library Association's series of booklists generally entitled "Reading with a Purpose." More precisely, it is the course of six books on "The Europe of Our Day" recently edited for the A. L. A. by Herbert Adams Gibbons. Here Chicago's strangely chauvinistic chief professes to see the full embodiment of the British Lion raging and rampant.

In order to find this offending beast, Mayor Thompson and the chairman of his library board, Mr. U. J. "Sport" Her-

It is more than pleasing to note that the great Chicago Daily News has stood out boldly for truth, wisdom and justice as against Mayor Thompson's welter of wild words on behalf of intolerant igno-

never think of being in implanting the germs not only of a little child's general culture, but also of his desire to be a good citizen. Only those who have formulated some consciousness of a debt to society will ever do much toward paying it.

for the library on Mount Saint Alban is the proposed guest house or hostel for the accommodation of students and visitors to the library. A similar hostel has for many years proved a valuable adjunct to the famous St. Dunstons' Library which was established by William E. Gladstone at Hawarden, England. This

The great historian and veteran statesman spoke with warm commendation of the achievement of his countryman.

The next annual conference of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Washington, D. C., on May 14-15-16, according to the program which has been arranged by the committee at a meeting held in New York on Nov. 30. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., a former president of the Special Libraries Association, and now secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, will serve as chairman of the committee on local arrangements. Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, chairman of the Standard Statistics Committee of New York, will be in charge as secretary of the committee on exhibits, and Miss Alma C. Mitchell, librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, of Newark, will serve as chairman of the committee on exhibits.

The Malden Public Library, in the Librarian's opinion, deserves special congratulation upon having associated its good name and good offices with this work. Why should not each city library in Massachusetts follow Malden's example and become sponsor for some one particular Vermont library according to the needs that might be shown by a proper survey

A very caustic letter in the New York World challenges the authenticity of a poem recently offered by Dr. Zoltan Ilharazli as an original and hitherto unpublished work of Sir Walter Scott's. The letter was printed in the new number of "More Books" as one little incident in the delightful monograph there published on Alexander Vattemare and his dual career, first as a ventriloquist, and later as a prime mover in the work which led to the founding of the Boston Public Library. The Walter Scott poem, written after Vattemare had given a private performance at Abbotsford, Dr. Ilharazli quotes as follows:

To Monsieur Alexandre
Of yore, in Old England, it was not thought
good
To carry two visages under one hood:
What would folks say to you who have faces
such plenty
That from under one hood you last night showed
us twenty?
Stand forth, Arch Deceiver, and tell us in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly? In age or in youth?
Man, woman or child? or a dog or a mouse?
Or are you at once each live thing in the house?
Each live thing did I ask each dead im-
plement too?
A workshop in your person, saw, chisel and
screw,
Above all, are you one individual?—I know
you must be, at least, Alexandre & Co.
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage, a
mob.
And that I as the sheriff must take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in
verse
Must read you the riot act and bid you disperse.
Walter Scott

The letter to the editor of the World, written under the title "Is 'Scott Poem' Bogus?" may now be made the next exhibit.

In Scotland a sheriff is an exalted member of the judiciary and is addressed as "Your Lordship." He holds court and he hears important cases. His title "Sheriff" is like that of an American or English sheriff but his office is not in the least like that of an American or English sheriff. He does not mingle with mobs, read riot acts (Who ever heard of a "Riot Act" in Scotland?) and bid the gang disperse. Much of his work is devoted to substitutes, and Sheriff-Substitute hold courts and hear and decide cases by law-learned written opinions called into existence, subject to review by the Sheriff.

Therefore, the Boston Public Library's alleged "Walter Scott poem" tells me that it was not written by Sir Walter Scott, but, if not attributed to him by innocent mistake, is the work of some English or American rhyming hoaxer who knows nothing about Scotland or about Scott's versification, which the Boston bank poem resembles as little as its American and English con-

ception of a sheriff and his duties resembles the genuine Scottish shrievalty.

DAVID G. BAILLIE
Mr. Baillie's case sounds very strong, but further investigation indicates that in truth it is weak. There appears to be only one minor error in the statements made by Dr. Ilharazli. As he himself had discovered, and as he had informed the Librarian even before the World letter reached Boston, these lines by Scott were not printed. They were printed as the last poem in a collection of Sir Walter's poetical writings published at Philadelphia in 1830, two years before the novelist's death. A copy of the book containing this poem is owned by the Boston Public Library.

But the proof is stronger even than that given by this contemporary promulgation of the lines. The text from which the poem was printed last week was taken from a facsimile of a manuscript copy. This manuscript purports to have been written by Scott, and careful comparison of it with known specimens of his handwriting indicates that it certainly was written by him. Moreover, the text of the facsimile altogether coincides with that contained in the Philadelphia collection, save that the title of the poem in the book is "Impromptu to Monsieur Alexandre."

As for Mr. Baillie's remarks about "Sheriff-Substitute," it was precisely this office which Sir Walter Scott at one time held in Solihullshire. The words "that I as the Sheriff" must be understood as supported upon the most natural grounds of poetic license. Scott, though only a "sheriff-substitute," would have been in no way bound to use this cumbersome title in his light verse.

Though we gladly await further proofs, Mr. Baillie seems to be the victim of an "innocent mistake."

In Springfield the beautiful William Fynchon Memorial building has now been brought to completion as a part of the City Library group, and is open to visitors on week-day afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Here are displayed the

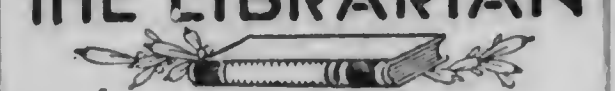
rich collections of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, says the Springfield City Library Bulletin, which comprise Colonial furniture, china and glass, costumes, household utensils, and other objects of antiquarian or historical interest too numerous to mention. Also there are "period" rooms, including a dining-room, kitchen fitted up with appropriate wall papers and furnishings. The kitchen is being carried out with the utmost fidelity in every detail to represent an early kitchen such as was common in the decade from 1850 to 1860. Admission to the memorial building is free to all.

The able George H. Locke, Librarian of the Toronto Public Library and lately president of the American Librarian Association, has given a striking definition of his point of view as a librarian. "In the institution with which I am a public librarian am identified," Mr. Locke recently said, "my object is not so much instruction as education, not so much the advancement of the masses as the opportunity of enabling the individual to free himself from the mass and to rise to the heights of which he is personally capable. Here is the opportunity to develop leaders of thought and action as well as the masses of a democracy. My life as a librarian is mainly concerned with endeavoring to develop the individual, and hence there has been an emphasis upon the work among boys and girls. True it seems a slow process to come up slowly through the years. It does need faith and it takes faith to plant acorns and wait for oaks—but isn't the result worth while? Any one can plant radishes."

A superficial analysis might try to show Mr. Locke's remarks tainted by the philosophy of aristocracy. The imputation is false. His position gives full allegiance to the only concept of democracy which can make democracy endure. Without such leadership as Mr. Locke would encourage, the mass of human beings is foredoomed to failure in Government.

DECEMBER 21,

THE LIBRARIAN



EXCELLENT preparation, the Librarian learns, has already gone forward among libraries and library officials in Massachusetts with a view to assisting flood-damaged libraries in Vermont in every way possible. What is more, the waters had scarcely receded, after the disaster, before first-aid had been offered to the Vermont State Library Commission by the president of the Massachusetts Library Club, Miss E. Louise Jones, acting both on the club's behalf and for the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries.

Ever since their first offer, the Massachusetts leaders have been in constant communication with Miss Mildred Cook, secretary of the Vermont State Library Commission, and with Miss Evelyn Leese, Librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Memorial Library at Montpelier. The executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club has appointed a special committee to work out definite plans of assistance, in connection with the authorities in Vermont. The chairman of this committee, Miss Joyce G. Bishop of the Lynn Public Library, has arranged for a conference in Montpelier this week, and a very positive program of cooperation is expected to result from this meeting. News of the plans is developed will soon be forthcoming.

The only town library affected by the flood in the Bay State was at Becket. The Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries immediately communicated with the librarian there, and learned that the library there was not damaged, though temporarily closed because the destruction of roads and bridges was such as to make transportation to and from the building impossible. The Becket Librarian wrote that the division could help by sending some "good exciting" thrilling, fascinating books for the townspeople to help "take their minds off the desolation on every side." In response to this request, the Massachusetts Division immediately sent a supply of books to meet the need.

Clearly, the fact of the matter shows that the leaders of the State Division and of the Massachusetts Library Club have been fully alert to the call of service to flood-stricken New England libraries. And this column, in emphasizing last week the appeal made from the ruined library at Johnson, Vt., displayed unfortunate ignorance of the efforts already made in Massachusetts to plan relief on a broad scale. When citizens at large are asked to assist in the plans outlined, it is to be hoped that their response will

be as prompt and as well-directed as the preliminary work thus far has been, under the direction of Miss E. Kathleen Jones and Miss E. Louise Jones.

A despatch from Paris says that in the new "Communist Library" recently opened in the Belleville quarter, no books of fairy-stories are allowed. The children's corner completely excludes not only the works of Grimm, but also the rhymes of "Ma Mere l'Oie," as Mother Goose is known in France. "Children," says the Librarian in charge, Comrade Votterko, "should be taught only about real things and should not be misled by fancies."

This decision is capable of being viewed as one of the most cheerful bits of news ever received among loyal devotees of the American, or democratic, form of Government. If Communism seriously proposes to exclude everything except hard and fast realities from the education of its children, then indeed the Communist system is foredoomed to failure. The founders of the present Soviet regime in Russia may have thought themselves to be realists, but the truth is that their doctrines consisted, in great part, of sheer fancy. With surprising persistence the early Soviet leaders

sought to ignore all those facts of human existence which prove that man is not merely a social creature, but also an individual bound to seek the acquisition of "private property" not only by instinct, but also by the insurmountable demands of self-preservation and of the necessary support of family obligations. True students of human realities never could have given way to such one-sided doctrine as the early Communists proclaimed. They never could have supposed, as Lenin and Trotsky imagined, that through the destruction of "bourgeois wealth," the wealth of the working-people in Russia could be increased. They would have known what the Soviet executives now seem to have learned through bitter experience, namely, that no sound economic structure can be built on a foundation of fancies.

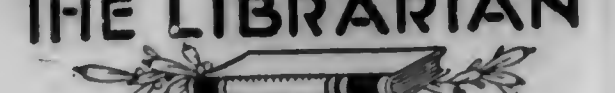
The more the sons and daughters of Communists are trained to recognize reality, the sooner, therefore, will a generation of working people be bred in Europe whose minds will refuse to be led by the fanciful doctrines of the founders of Sovietism. Moreover, if the typical scheme of Communist education persists, it ignores all those books and stories which help to develop a child's imaginative faculties, then Russia will suffer also from excessive allegiance to the opposite extreme of mental standards. No matter how wide a student of facts a man may be, he can do nothing with them, he can create nothing from them, save through active use of his imagination.

More power to democracy's standards in education! Firmly founded as democracy is upon full recognition of all the facts of man's life, our teachers and librarians need never feel that they are harming the minds of American children by giving them fairy stories in abundance, at the time when the child's thought craves such pleasant pabulum. Among all except abnormal children, such reading will only aid their developing powers of imagination, and this will do them much more good than harm in preparing them for the practical years of adult life.

The Librarian of the Z. N. Research Foundation gives report of some interesting points concerning the early history of Christmas Day. The festival, she points out, was not always celebrated on Dec. 25. Indeed, for several generations after the birth of Jesus, the great anniversary went unobserved. Even among the Saviour's immediate followers, the date was not noticed. The Christians of 200 A. D. had no exact knowledge of the time of the nativity, and there was great difference of opinion as to the date. April or May, however, were generally agreed upon. The first mention of Christmas as falling on Dec. 25 was first heard from Rome about the middle of the fourth century. Many reasons are given for the choice of this date. Some of the most important pagan festivals were held at this season, and it is possible that the Christians celebrated their festival at the same time with the intention of drawing their followers away from the heathen feasts. It was on the twenty-fifth of December that the Romans held their memorable feast in honor of Mithras, a god of light. Some attempt has been made to trace the date of the birth of Jesus to the exact time of the year, or the testimony of early church writers, by reckoning from the time of the annunciation to Zachariah of the coming of John the Baptist; but the effort has not met with success. The Z. N. Research Library in Brooklyn has not only information and materials which are sufficient, there is no limit to the possibilities of self-education. Any young assistant who feels truly moved by a spirit of service to the readers in his

DECEMBER 28, 1927

THE LIBRARIAN



NEWS of the Boston Public Library's acquisition of a first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia made good reading for Bostonians on Christmas Day—which was, by the way, the 285th anniversary of Newton's birth. No single scientific work has ever exerted influences so extensive and important as this great text of Newton's, establishing the science of theoretical mechanics. It is extremely gratifying, therefore, that the Boston Public Library should possess a first edition of the Principia, together with other treasures which make Boston's library one of the best collections for scholarly research anywhere in existence, among public institutions.

At the same time, satisfaction over this purchase of one of Newton's basic works should not be unaccompanied by recollection that for a thoroughly notable collection of the great physicist's works, one does well to look to the books gathered in recent years by Mrs. Roger W. Babson and by her presented to the Babson Statistical Organization in Wellesley Hills. With large care and discrimination Mrs. Babson has made one of the finest collections of Newtoniana anywhere in existence. It includes a first edition of the Principia, together with all important subsequent editions published during the philosopher's lifetime. There is, together with many other rare items, several of them containing marginal notes and corrections by the author. The full story of Mrs. Babson's collection should some day be told, for it is an excellent record of thoughtful achievement. The Babson Newtoniana, when exhibited this year in conjunction with the Newton items in the Widener Library at Harvard, comprised undoubtedly the finest exhibit of his works ever shown in the United States.

At the midwinter meetings of the American Library Association which opened in Chicago tomorrow, two Bostonians have a prominent place in the program. The speakers from Boston are Miss E. Louise Jones of the Division of Public Libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, and Miss Edith Guerrier, superintendent of branches in the Boston Public Library. Some 300 members of the A. L. A. are expected to attend the conferences, which will continue from Thursday through Saturday, with headquarters at the Drake Hotel. The sessions include meetings of business librarians, college librarians, librarians of public libraries, normal school and teachers' college librarians, and general college and reference librarians. Adult education, library extension and international relations in the library field will be among the topics discussed.

A sudden, somewhat unexpected challenge to the concept of university-training as the ideal preparation for library service is being made by the Edinburgh meeting from L. Stanley Jast, Librarian of Manchester, England. "I don't suppose there is a library in the country which has more (university) undergraduates on its staff than Manchester," he said, "but I shall be very sorry for the whole library service if the idea goes abroad that library work is to be primarily a learned service, with all which that term connotes. If we are to look to graduates of the universities for the main staffing of our public libraries, I think this would be an unfortunate turn of events."

"Why do I think it would be bad? Because the university gives a particular set to the mind, and it is not good for a service which is essentially democratic that it should be filled with men who have been trained in a particular way. The library service should be free to draw upon ability from any quarter. Besides, there are a considerable number of young people now engaged in libraries who are acquiring experience by direct contact with the public. They have come to the libraries with a good general education, and are entitled to look forward to the attainment of any valuable post which the service may offer."

Rightly interpreted, there is nothing in Mr. Jast's remarks which seem to the Librarian unacceptable. Sound intellectual training, both in the colleges and in professional library schools, should always be upheld as an ideal desideratum for library service of high character. But never should any American forget that if the ambition and worthiness which is sufficient, there is no limit to the possibilities of self-education. Any young assistant who feels truly moved by a spirit of service to the readers in his

her library, and who will strongly determine to grow in competence in that service, surely can become fully qualified for office in even the highest ranks of the profession. But unusual effort and force, and depth of personality will be needed to make oneself worthy of such advance.

That very important publication of the American Library Association, the Booklist, is now being issued in a new format. Attractive paper covers of a pumpkin color, several shades lighter and brighter than those long familiar to readers of the Atlantic Monthly, clothe the Booklist in fresh dress; advertising and editorial pages at front and back, and a brief editorial department makes preface to the A. L. A. choices of volumes found worthy of place under the several standard classifications—General works, philosophy—religion, sociology, philology, natural science—useful arts, fine arts, literature, history, geography—travel, biography and fiction. The best new children's books are also listed, and the more important new Government documents.

In defining the conditions which led to the present development of the Booklist, the Booklist is twenty-two years old. It has had an honorable history, and has, we trust, grown into the affections of its older subscribers as a faithful and trustworthy friend. It has never been adequately financed. It receives a part of the income from an endowment made by Mr. Carnegie of the A. L. A. years ago. This sum and the income from subscriptions constitute its source of revenue. The overhead expenses are relatively high. An editor, a specialist in children's books, a reviewer and one stenographer give full time to the Booklist. A proofreader and a clerical worker give part time. There is an elaborate machinery for the selection of books, which involves printing a monthly advance tentative list, upon which collaborating librarians, in all parts of the country, record their votes. The Booklist is not a by-product of any other A. L. A. activity. Its publication is one of the most important functions of the association. Perhaps it can never be made actually self-supporting. But A. L. A. finances do not permit of its carrying a deficit of over a thousand dollars which it now faces. An increase in printing costs last spring brought matters to a crisis. Rather than increase the subscription price the executive board and the editorial committee decided to

admit advertising. They believe that it will add interest to the publication and increase its usefulness. No books may be advertised which have not already appeared in the A. L. A. catalog or of the Booklist. It seems unnecessary to say that the character of the list will remain the same.

A compilation of the most important literary prize awards made during the year in the United States is an unusual service rendered by the Haverhill Public Library. This information, in complete summary, cannot be found in any other work of reference. The list for 1926, as just now published by the Haverhill Public Library Bulletin, is as follows:

Pulitzer prizes—History (\$500) Samuel Flagg Bemis for "Tickeys Treaty"; Biography (\$1000) to Henry Holmway for "Whitman; an interpretation in narrative"; Drama (\$1000) to Paul Green for "In Abraham's Bosom"; Poetry (\$1000) to Leonard Sponer for "Fiddler's Farewell"; Fiction (\$1000) to Louis Bromfield for "Early Autumn."

The John Newbery Medal was awarded to Will James for "Smoky: the Story of a Cowboy."

The O. Henry Memorial Prize—(\$500) to Wilbur Daniel Steele for "Babbles."

The Harper Prize Novel Contest (\$2000) awarded every two years, went to Glenway Wescott for "The Grandmothers."

The Little Brown Prize (\$2000) offered for the best book submitted for their "Beacon Hill Bookshelf for Boys and Girls" was awarded to Cornelia Meigs for "The Trade Wind."

The Atlantic Prize (\$10,000) was awarded to Miss Maza de la Roche for "Jalna."

The Dodd, Mead & Co. and Putnam Review First Novel Prize (\$10,000) was awarded to Mrs. Mateel Howe Farnham for "Rebellion."

The Dial Annual Award (\$2000) awarded for distinguished service to American literature went to William Carlos Williams.

The Nation's Annual Poetry Prize (\$100) to Thomas Hornsby Ferrin for "This Foreman." (\$50) to Mary Austin for "Puye." (\$25) to Clifton Calkins for "I Was a Maiden."

The Hawthorne Prize (\$100) was awarded to Victoria Stuckille-West for her long poem, "The Land."

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize (about £250) was won by Geoffrey Scott for his book "The Portrait of

The Harmon Foundation Survey Award (\$500), an annual award given to "the author of the article appearing in any American periodical or newspaper which, in the opinion of the judges, made the most distinctive contribution of the year to social or industrial progress in the United States was won by Professor William Z. Ripley for "From Main Street to Wall Street."

The Ames Prize (\$500 and a bronze medal), awarded at intervals of four years by the faculty of the Harvard Law School to the author of the most meritorious law book or legal essay written in the English language and published not less than one or more than five years before the award, was won by William Searle Holdsworth for his "History of English Law" in nine volumes. The James Bar Ames Fund was established by Judge Julian M. Mac, Harvard '87.

Jan. 4-1928

Transcript

THE LIBRARIAN



WHAT will come next? The New York Public Library has decided to dress all its circulating books in bright, gay-colored bindings. After a century of dark and durable covers, this is almost as surprising as though the books from heaven should begin to fall earthward in flakes not alone white, but pink, mauve and saffron. Time was, one recalls, when artists painted all landscape scenes exclusively in shades of brown. The best of them followed this fixed tradition, including all the Dutch and Flemish masters. How astonished one if them would be upon witnessing an exhibit of landscapes today, when color runs riot on canvas! But not more astonished than a librarian of twenty-five years ago who, upon returning to New York, visited the many shelves of New York's branch libraries.

Official publicity gives assurance that new bindings will be no more perisurable than the old dull browns and grays. The New York Library has "discovered" light-colored materials which do not show fingerprints, which can be washed, and which are no more expensive than the old. Some of the new bindings, says the statement, compare favorably with the novel and attractive book covers devised by publishers for special collections. Every effort is being made to give individuality to books by enclosing them in covers suitable to their contents. Experiments already have proved that ample books, bound in the new way, were much more in demand than the same books in the old bindings.

No doubt the change will be welcome and long-remembered. There is a fit relationship between a book's subject matter, type, illustrations and binding. Whenever that relationship has been harmoniously and appealingly established by the book's maker, unquestionably a certain loss results from ruthless substitution of a heavy, dark, uniform binding.

New York has decided also upon another progressive scheme. In addition to its plan for gay colors, wherever possible, instead of the stamp which now barely designates a book as the property of the library, there will be placed on the backs of New York's books decorative stamped symbols showing their classifications. For instance, volumes of drama will bear a player's mask stamped in gold. Fairy tales will bear the imprint of a tiny elfish figure. Similarly appropriate symbols are being devised for their classifications. To say the least, this is a good idea for use on the children's shelves—one which will give them a quicker and surer idea of the different types of literature offered them than even the most precise letter or decimal system ever could give them.

The author of "Topics and Times" approves the new binding scheme, but warns that a trusting public may come to distrust that bright colors are being used to disguise dull colors. "Then," he continues, "there is the danger that some partisan librarian, seeing her favorite author dusty and unread upon the shelves, might order his complete works to be re-bound in the most lurid color." Some instinctive favoritism of this sort may for a while be exercised, but by the time all books on the shelves of New York's circulating branches are re-bound in the new way, the color-competition will be so keen that any sinister motive plan, it would seem, must become powerless.

A novel point for thought concerning school textbooks is suggested by Professor J. K. Hart of the University of Wisconsin's School of Education. After recalling Ramsay MacDonald's recent remark that British schools are sending out "millions that the prey of the most worthless and devastating printed matter," Professor Hart said that "the public schools will not teach people to read critically, because we want books that most absolutely refuse to permit a book to be read which contains any harmful or challenging statement upon which we could hang a lesson in critical analysis and in forming a substantial judgment. Hence, with the world waiting in doubtful print, we are permitting our children to grow up believing everything that they read. They are slaves of the picture page and the printed word. American civilization cannot rest on such flimsy foundations."

For the younger grades it may be objected that children can scarcely be expected to decide what things are unworthy of their acceptance and belief, until they have learned a good many things which are worthy of belief. The distance has often been cited, but is worth citing again, that no bank-teller would make himself an expert in the detection of bad money through studying counterfeit issues. He becomes, above all, thoroughly familiar with the "feel" and appearance of good money, and it is upon this capacity that his promptness in detecting spurious notes always rests. The same is true in many other lines—notably among expert judges of antique furniture, paintings of the old masters and other treasures. They acquire a feeling for the true and good type, which permits them to recognize quickly the falsity of a fraud.

Children in the grade schools and the high schools must, therefore, receive for the most part an instruction only in true and acceptable standards. Nevertheless, Professor Hart speaks with much justice when he emphasizes the need of a sufficient liberality in the choice of occasional textbooks so that the children, under their teachers' guidance, can gain some experience in judging of the truth or falsity, the strength or weakness, or statement made in print. If Mayor Thompson of Chicago possessed any power whatever of critical insight, he himself should be among the first to urge that in this age when so many books are being published which do not meet his approval, the coming year's school curriculum should be given some school-board experience in critical analysis which might save them, in future years, from accepting too readily some of the books and ideas which Mayor Thompson thinks are unworthy of credence.

Of course, the need that a public library should freely offer its readers books of all shades and kinds of opinion is much greater even than the schools' need of this freedom.

Attention has recently been called to the need of books for the libraries of Vermont owing to the great loss occasioned by the recent floods. The call is real and urgent. The director of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles F. Belden, has announced his readiness to forward any suitable books left at the Central Library in Copley square or any of its thirty-two branches. Books will be sent to the office of the Vermont Library Commission in Montpelier for such use and distribution as may seem best. All books sent to the Boston Library or its branches should be addressed to Mr. Belden and marked "For Vermont Libraries."

"The Library as a Barometer" furnishes title for a short article in the January issue of Libraries, which is written by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, with characteristic freshness of interest. The typical curve of a public library's circulation, Dr. Bostwick points out,

"rises highest in the winter and falls lowest in summer, the maximum being in March and the minimum in June or July. This curve is as regular in all circumstances as the meteorological curves representing temperature or barometric pressure. Considering the causes of this phenomenon, Dr. Bostwick remarks that the length of the day doubtless is the first consideration. 'Daylight' increases the desire to read because it offers increased opportunity for doing the other things that are more attractive to persons than reading—indulgence in sports, outdoor excursions, etc. Darkness increases the opportunity, because the long evenings, with artificial light indoors, are regarded by most persons as furnishing the best conditions for reading."

The temperature variation is doubtless also a factor. Hot weather is not conducive to mental effort. Why, however, should the reading maximum be in the latter part of March? The shortest days are in December; the coldest weather in January. We have not yet the complete answer and this "climate curve" of book-circulation deserves further study.

Another borderland question, this time trending on the domain of economics, concerns the connection between library circulation and unemployment. It has often been noticed that the circulation rises in periods of business depression.

It is even possible that library circulation may be a very delicate barometer of business depression, giving notice of its approach in advance of the signs to which attention is most usually paid, for instance, there has been a slight rise in the St. Louis circulation recently, as compared with the same period of the year, that would naturally tend to affect it. It has been general throughout the system; so that local factors may be ruled out. Branch librarians tell me that they are seeing an increasing number of children who like to go to the library rather than the library teacher, have reported that "daddy is out of a job." But a, I have seen nothing in the press about an increase in unemployment. Unemployment acts on the circulation by affecting the opportunity rather than the desire to read. It raises library attendance and home-use of books for the same reason that it crowds the park-benches with idlers.

There seems to be some psychological connection between idling and reading, possibly not "reading with a purpose" at any rate, any purpose but that of passing the time. Incidentally, I am told that a large percentage of professional hoboes are well educated. I have personally met a few, and have marvelled at their combination of personal uncleanliness and disrepair with fine manners, elegant diction and wide information.

These suggestions of points at which library work comes into contact with the domains of science and industry, Dr. Bostwick says he offers in the hope of arousing the interest of someone who will follow them up seriously.

Impressive realization of the fact that the public library movement, even in old New England, is still in an evolutionary, forward-striding stage, comes from reading the latest annual report of the director of the extension service of the Maine State Library, Miss Theresa C. Stuart. The past twelve-month, she says, has seen remarkable activity in the organization and reorganization of libraries in Maine. New libraries with very attractive and well-equipped buildings have been established during the year at North Monmouth, South Paris, Winslow and North Berwick. The towns of Lee, Strong, Stratton and East Millinocket are in the process of establishing public libraries in connection with their high school libraries. The public library at Fryeburg has recently been reorganized and reclassified. A Library Association has been formed at Owsen Head.

Surely these are good signs of rural New England's continuing vitality. The spirit of the pioneers is not dead yet.

Many thoughtful minds in Great Britain have been perturbed, in recent years, over the number of rare books and early manuscripts which have been taken from England, by purchase, to enrich libraries and private collections in the United States. Alfred W. Pollard, writing to the London Times, expresses a handsomely liberal attitude concerning these transfers, but at the same time pleads with his fellow-countrymen to do what they can to divert at least a part of the flow to libraries and universities within the British dominions overseas.

"That the great transference of English books to the United States which has been constantly increasing throughout my working life has been to the advantage of both countries," I have never doubted," Mr. Pollard remarks. "But I have long regretted it that there has been no similar transference from England to the United States for many years past. To urban centers, good interest on the books exported for their benefit by the excellent use they have made of them. There is a crying need that students of English literature in the universities of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as well as of South and Central Africa, should have similar facilities; and I am sure that if these were provided they would make an equally good use of them. There can be few of the Dominions in which there is no one rich enough to give his own library or State library a good nucleus for a working collection of early editions. If the usefulness of this for library research were better appreciated,

A dark, vertical, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood, with a lighter, textured strip running vertically along the left edge.

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"It is only by reading a great deal that children learn to read well." This statement may be a commonplace among children's librarians, but for parents who think school-book study all sufficient for their children's minds, and cannot imagine what use there is in children reading for mere pleasure, the declaration has instructive force. It figured in a speech recently made by Miss Idella K. Farnum, who is supervisor of rural training in the normal school at Keene, N. H. "After visiting, as critic teacher, many rural schools," says Miss Farnum, "I can recall out one school where books were lent by the local library. Districts have not been able to buy, in addition to their necessary texts, the much needed supplementary books, yet children need opportunity to read widely both for information and for pleasure. It is only by reading a great deal that they learn to read well. The school and the library must provide an abundance of material suited to the capacities of the pupils.

"This seems too obvious to be said here, yet I have found some who fear the children will read too much. The seventh-grade girl who did not know the meaning of 'physician' although her father was a doctor, is typical of the very large number who do not read at home. The public school and the public library must form in children the habit of intelligent reading and the taste for good literature, if such habit and such taste are ever to be enjoyed."

Many teachers in country schools, Miss Farnum goes on to explain, are discouraged by the lack of library facilities. Schools are remote from the libraries, and the library hours are often inconvenient or impossible to the teacher. The teachers do not know the librarians, as the library is not advertising itself and the teachers do not anticipate its being a source of valuable help. For only rather shocking deficiencies to be found existing in an advanced eastern State like New Hampshire, and one must believe that Miss Farnum's frank statements will bring under way an early movement for reform.

"A liberal education may begin in the classroom, but it will scarcely rise above mediocrity unless it is extended into the library, and by that means broadened into the practical experience of life," President Coolidge.

Feb. 22-1928

THE LIBRARIAN

COMPARISON of the American and the German public library movements of the present day discloses certain facts almost paradoxical in nature. Whereas public libraries of the American and English sort have only existed for twenty or thirty years in Germany—that is, for half a century less than in the New World—the librarians are very much the same as those now most often heard when American librarians meet. "Adult Education" is the cry of the times quite as much among the young German librarians as it is among librarians in the United States which are so much older and more experienced in the task of supplying books to the people.

Authoritative description of current conditions in Germany may be found in an article written by Hans Hofmann for the supplement of "Adult Education," published this week by The New Republic. "The German public libraries envisage their central task for the future," he says, "as the finding and training of librarians capable pedagogically and with social vision. In their opinion it is not alone a question of the recruits who bring to the organization the necessary skill and knowledge, but of persons experienced in life and with a readiness to help people learn, combined with a personal relationship to the intrinsic values in books."

This ideal obviously corresponds quite closely to the best qualifications required of the new "readers' advisers" who are now being added to the staffs of America's leading public libraries. In Cleveland, for example, not only have such advisers been created, but also the library has been arranged in divisions—of science, of literature, of fine arts and so on—each of which has for its head a librarian especially qualified to give counsel to readers in a particular branch of learning. And everywhere the words, "Adult Education," are heard in the discussions of public librarians in the United States today.

The public library, as it developed and spread in England, has been known in Germany for only three decades. Hans Hofmann writes, "Those which existed previously were primarily the great scientific libraries of the universities, nobles, provinces and cities; large collections of books, valuable manuscripts, first editions and documents. But these libraries were only for the investigator and the scholar who jealously guarded their prerogatives and prevented the uninitiated from access to these treasures. The public library was first recognized as a part of the task of public instruction at the turn of the century. A number of progressive men in conjunction with various organizations urged the founding of new libraries. Alert cities, especially in the north and west of Germany, set about establishing public libraries which were fundamentally different from the older scientific libraries. Their idea was to give the public access to all books, to the north and west of Germany, set about establishing public libraries which were fundamentally different from the older scientific libraries. Their idea was to give the public access to all books,

"But these libraries," Mr. Hofmann continues, "soon had to fight internal and external difficulties. Perhaps they developed too rapidly at the start, also their resources were inadequate for a long period. But the main reason for their static condition even retrogression, lay in the lack of an exact knowledge of the principles and methods of public libraries. Even if at that time details concerning the American and English libraries had been known, still the real task would have been to develop out of the peculiar German conditions the forms and methods which are suitable for German readers and German literature. After some initial success, it was seen that the new libraries possessed, besides many valuable books, a shockingly high percentage of those of a high level—sensational stories, sentimental trash, without real worth for true education. Also, in spite of great efforts, the widespread popularization of science was not so successful as had been expected."

Today, says this German librarian, the great principles accepted by leaders in the public library movement in Germany are these:

1.—The public library should add only the really valuable book to its collection. Trash and the merely sensational are to be kept out of the public library.

2.—The valuable, true literature must really correspond to the interests, inclinations, needs and capacities of the readers. Otherwise it will not be read. The librarian very often makes the mistake of working from his own personal tastes or from the opinions of literary professors. But he must study his readers and their peculiarities, recognize the direction of their inclinations. For only true and living writing is effective educationally. From the mass of old and new writings, the public library must very carefully seek out the books which meet these standards.

3.—The public library exists not only for a certain group of people (as do the scientific libraries), but for different classes and circles. Now there is a great difference between the reading needs of the young and adults, men and women, laborers, clerks, teachers, physicians, farmers and colleagues. Therefore the library must try to understand psychologically and sociologically all the various tastes, needs and capacities of these groups, in order to find exactly the books for the individual groups, which are interesting for it alone, and which are also cultural.

Here is an arduous and ambitious program indeed. How many American public librarians would be prepared to endorse it? With our standards of mass service, and desire for high circulation reports almost without regard to the quality of the books circulated, would it be possible for American librarians to undertake such an individual campaign as this, in regard to the tastes of their readers? It seems unlikely. Yet Mr. Hofmann says that German librarians who have adopted this program have introduced into their libraries a very practical statistical method, on the basis of which they can determine what each individual reads in the library, and can judge what the group he represents prefers, as well as learn to know his individual interests.

Perhaps, as Mr. John Cotton Dana bravely contends from his claid in Newark, N. J., American librarians would do well to give less time to the compiling of statistical questionnaires having to do with the standardization of administrative routine, and devote more attention to investigation of the merits and demerits of this quite vital work among the libraries of Germany. We may cry, but at least it is evident that the librarians of the new German democracy are thinking independently and working vigorously.

Distinguished tribute is accorded by the Chicago Daily News to Dr. Clement Andrews, upon the occasion of his retirement from the librarianship of the great John Crerar Library. Dr. Andrews was born in Salem in 1858, and for six years was librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "While his duties occupy a fair measure of public attention," the Daily News remarks, "librarians rarely, if ever, step into full public view. Most librarians are contented as it were, by their work. Their private and public life are one with the work which they gather around their institutions. Most of them are known within their circles of colleagues. In their attitude toward the patrons of their reading rooms, they remain impersonal, often anonymous. The general public, therefore, has taken scant notice of the recent retirement, owing to ill health, of Clement Walker Andrews, for nearly forty years librarian of the John Crerar Library and chief intellectual founder of that institution."

"Dr. Andrews deserves special remembrance for his work in building up and developing the free library founded by John Crerar. The cumulative effects of his quiet work cannot be measured. A great institution cannot be measured alone by the statistical facts in the growth of the Crerar Library, but should be considered in the light of the library's position as an educational center in Chicago. Universities speak through their professors and lecturers, public schools have many voices which are heard in the homes and elsewhere. Libraries convey a silent message, but their power is great."

"The administration of Dr. Andrews implies a growth within the Crerar Library from nothing to over 550,000 volumes covering the fields of science, technology, medicine, sociology and allied subjects. It covers a span of years during which Chicago has grown from a provincial city into a world community—partly by the aid of that knowledge which the contents of the Crerar Library represents. The city's libraries have a considerable share in the community's total enlightenment, as a result of the wide and mental impulse gained by thousands of individuals through the free use of good and constructive books."

"Dr. Andrews brought to the Crerar Library a ripe experience as a scientific and practical chemist, together with the particular library skill gained by him as librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His organization of the 'testing laboratory' in the Boston Public Library, where all books submitted or bought for the library are read for instances of moral turpitude. It is the ambition of every rising author to have his work read by the earnest readers of the library, where all books submitted or bought for the library are read for instances of moral turpitude. It is the ambition of every rising author to have his work read by the earnest readers of the library, where all books submitted or bought for the library are read for instances of moral turpitude."

These are words of appreciation well-chosen for utterance in the homeland of Mayor Thompson.

Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the Republican Presidential convention, which he held in Kansas City, Mo., has made haste to comply with a request received at the Republican State Committee headquarters in New York, from Miss Julia Ileson, city librarian of Houston, Tex., where the Democrats will meet to select a presidential candidate. Miss Ileson requested two copies of the Republican campaign textbook for 1920, three copies of the 1925 book, and "any other Republican literature which might be useful."

Mr. Gleason dispatched the requested material shortly after the letter was received. In explaining his haste, he said: "It's a golden opportunity. This will undoubtedly constitute the largest amount of sound Republican campaign material that has ever gone into Texas at any one time. It seems that the great Democratic State of Texas is looking for guidance. Naturally it turns to the Republican party."

A more serious view of the request, says the New York Times, is that Houston desires to have Republican literature on file for the Democratic delegates to use in reference work.

Dr. W. A. Evans recently printed some careful discussion of the question whether "scarlet fever" germs can be carried by library books. Dr. A. R. Balman, this authority begins by remarking, has recently affirmed that some danger does exist that books may spread scarlet fever. "If he is right under practical conditions, as he doubtless is under laboratory conditions," says Dr. Evans, "then library books in a home where there is scarlet fever should be withheld

from circulation for a few days at least. His experiments were as follows: He began by examining some books for scarlet fever cocci and other disease producing germs. He found none, unless a germ which causes boils be so considered.

"The next experiment was to spray some books with a culture of scarlet fever cocci and then cut out pieces of pages and place them in test tubes on culture media after varying periods of drying. When the books were lightly sprayed it was found that few cocci survived six days, and none lived in long twelve. When the pages were heavily sprayed the cocci survived longer. After eighteen to twenty-six days they were gone, in most cases. However, in a few cases some scarlet fever cocci could be grown from book paper more than twenty-eight days after a heavy spraying."

"All of these were laboratory experiments. The books were much more badly soiled with scarlet fever cocci than would happen in practical experience. Dr. Balman attempted to recover these bacteria from books removed from quarantined rooms, but was unable to complete the task. Those who want to be conservative and who are impressed by these experiments need do nothing more than hold books for, say, a two-week period after the termination of a quarantine. During this period the books might be opened and exposed to sunlight, air and drying, for a part of the time."

Feb. 21-1928

THE LIBRARIAN

UNDER the caption, "Banned in Boston," the London Graphic prints a photograph which purports to show the innermost council-chamber of Boston's book-censorship. The picture reveals a room containing several long tables, each piled high with books. At every table, or nearly every table, there sits a man or a woman, hard at work, reading, reading, reading. This, says the Graphic, is the "testing laboratory" in the Boston Public Library, where all books submitted or bought for the library are read for instances of moral turpitude. It is the ambition of every rising author to have his work read by the earnest readers of the library, where all books submitted or bought for the library are read for instances of moral turpitude.

One is bound to be amused by the wildness of this misconception concerning the innermost council-chamber of the Boston Public Library. The staff of this department, needless to say, has nothing whatever to do with the efforts of the Watch and Ward Society or of the office of the district attorney for Suffolk county, or indeed, with any aspect of Boston's book-censorship. The staff of this department, needless to say, has nothing whatever to do with the efforts of the Watch and Ward Society or of the office of the district attorney for Suffolk county, or indeed, with any aspect of Boston's book-censorship.

It is good to be graphic, but it is also well to avoid fantastic misconceptions. From Newark, N. J., there comes the proposal of a plan characteristic of the boldly pioneering mind of Newark's librarian, John Cotton Dana. The idea is offered as a means to make the main building of Newark's public library system more convenient and accessible to library readers. This would be done through gradually reducing the height of the building, and thus making available for home use at the main library and increasing the supply of fiction at the library branches. The plan was suggested some time ago because the librarian and the trustees felt that "the more serious and scholarly" made of the main library has increased so rapidly in the last few years that in spite of several improvements and extensions in the main library, the space for book readers and students is insufficient. If the fiction department of the main library were to be greatly reduced, chiefly by transferring current fiction to branch libraries, service in the main library could be immensely improved for students."

This plan, the board considered after a recent meeting, is valuable, and is not to be put into effect until it has been thoroughly discussed and approved by library users. So far, it was said, very few objections to the plan have been received. If the library authorities and the Newarkers are in favor of the plan it will be put into effect as follows:

The library will continue to purchase new and popular fiction for branch libraries as it now does, making a slight increase in the number of copies of certain novels as the demand at the branches makes it advisable. At the same time it will slowly reduce the quantity of those novels purchased for the main library until the new titles added in a year are not more than six or eight, and of these supply a few copies only. This would mean that in about a year's time from the inauguration of the proposed plan the fiction which may be borrowed from the main library will include only a few titles—perhaps not to exceed 300—and all these to be books considered masterpieces, the best work of the world's great fiction writers. This would draw library patrons who are chiefly interested in recent fiction will be drawn away from the main library which could then devote itself more to the service of serious readers and students.

If Newark embarks upon this experiment, surely its progress will be studied with interest by many public librarians throughout the nation. Quite possibly there is little which libraries in the country's largest cities, such as Boston and New York, have to learn from Mr. Dana's plan. Here in Boston, for example, it is already true that the great bulk of the public library's circulation of current books of fiction is carried on through the branches, not from the main library. But in cities of moderate size, there may be many central library buildings where too great a proportion of the available space and facilities is now being devoted to the shelving and circulation of fiction. These libraries will certainly watch very closely the progress of the Newark idea.

The librarian of Yale University, Professor Andrew Keogh, seems well advised that the plans for Yale's new library—the Sterling Memorial, which will be erected during the next two years at a cost of \$7,000,000—constitute, as now revised, good promise that Yale will have one of the best library buildings ever devised. "Probably no library has ever given to its plan so long a consultation by so large a number of interested and competent advisers," Mr. Keogh recently said to the Yale Alumni. "The site itself is the outcome of long deliberation, and the unusual provisions for the care of books and for the comfort of readers are the result of constant co-operation between the architect, the librarian, the faculty, and the corporation. A program of requirements, drawn up by the library staff on the basis of requests from the various departments of study, was discussed month by month by the library committee before the architect put pencil to paper. At an early stage the floor plans were printed and sent to every professor in the University, and a special meeting was called at which the plans were explained and criticisms and suggestions were invited. They were even brought here for conference with the librarians of the Universities of Princeton, Chicago, and Michigan, and the librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and the Librarian of Congress. Every suggestion received was carefully considered and adopted if possible. The President himself has shown the keenest interest in the plans, and in many matters, e.g., the problem of lighting, his recommendations will be of lasting benefit."

"The style of architecture adopted is Gothic, not only because it is in keeping with the neighboring Memorial Quadrangle and Law School, and with the general policy of the University, but because Gothic lends itself readily to expansion. On the day of opening the library will have a shelf capacity of three million volumes, and seating capacity for two thousand readers. As time goes on, the drawings show how and where another million volumes can be added without destroying the beauty or utility of the structure now building. Any subsequent addition that may be deemed necessary can be fitted to our general arrangements also. Structural walls are few; interior walls are easily removed; seminars can be changed to studies or rooms for special collections; even the tables in the seminars can be reduced in number or rearranged. The first floor Mr. Keogh affirms, is the most important, since all the public rooms are there situated, as well as the workroom for the library staff. There are only a few vaults in the basement, so that a reader need not be physically exhausted before he gets inside the

library. To the left of the main entrance is the "Reserve Book" room, where 20,000 volumes are easily accessible, with storage for half as many more immediately below. To the right is the Lincoln and Brothers Library, with 30,000 or more of the best books in English in their best editions, open without formality to the undergraduates. This room will be attractively decorated and furnished, with alcoves and lounges and small tables and a fireplace, and an entrance into the court where a student may take his book to read in the open air. Confined back to the memorial hall, its own fifty feet in height, one finds one hundred persons and shelving 20,000 important serials selected from the 10,000 that we take. The passage by the catalogue room to the left we enter the main reading room with 15,000 reference books, around its walls and seats for 270 persons. Visitors may see the room from a gallery without disturbing the readers, and returned is immediately opposite the main entrance, and is also reached easily from the Wall Street entrance. This is the most convenient way of getting into the main book room, the exhibition room, and the lecture hall.

"Near the delivery desk are two elevators, each holding twenty persons, and giving quick access to the floors above. These upper floors are primarily for research workers, whether members of the faculty, graduate or professional students or visiting scholars, or undergraduates going in for honors, or showing a special interest in any subject. The typical floors used as illustrations show seminars where advanced students will carry on their discussions, studies where they will find convenient to hand the chosen field, and stalls or carrels where a student writing his master's thesis or his doctoral dissertation may keep his books and papers with some privacy. There are forty of these seminars and studies above the first floor. The stalls are normally 4x5 feet, with a desk and shelving for one hundred volumes. A few are larger and lockable. There are nearly a hundred of these stalls in the building. The second, third and fourth floors extend the width of the tower north to Wall Street. In the tower there are eight intermediate levels, making the total number of book floors fifty-four, counting the basement, sixteenth. The drawings show a dozen rooms for special libraries or collections, such as the Speck Goethalia, the Aldis Americana Literature, the Dickinson Fieldings, the Penniman Library of Education, the Yale Memorial Library, the numismatics, prints, and maps. It is the culturally known that our collection of coins and medals numbers more than 20,000 pieces, many of them of great beauty and rarity. One room that will be a mecca of pilgrims is a restoration of the Yale Library as it was in 1742, with hundreds of the original books given by the founders."

March 7, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

BOSTON librarians should begin practicing "The Marseillaise." The greatest of French librarians, Dr. Pierre Roland-Marcel, director of the Bibliotheque Nationale, will soon visit the United States and will come to Boston in the course of his tour here. The only definite announcement yet published concerning his sojourn in Metropolitan Boston is the notice that on April 17, at 8 P. M., he will give a lecture at Harvard under the joint auspices of the department of romance languages and the university library. It is an assured fact, however, that the director of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles F. D. Beiden will play an important part in welcoming Dr. Roland-Marcel to this city, and extensive plans will be made for his entertainment. No guest from the Continent of Europe could be more welcomed here than the great and scholarly leader of the largest library in the Old World.

Librarians the country over have been impressed by the great popularity of books of the "outline" type, such as "The Story of Philosophy" and "The Outline of History." Several weeks ago the Librarian felt moved to defend this group of books against the criticism made of it by Irwin Edman in Harper's Magazine, who said, "There is possibly no clearer index to the remoteness of a culture than the eagerness with which Americans gobble up tabloid versions of expert knowledge. . . . Outlines simply are a way of applying efficiency to

culture as well as to business. Their very essence is to say that here is all philosophy or history or literature for those who have not the patience or sympathy to explore any corner of them with disinterested delight."

The Librarian's argument in refutation of this point of view seems to have attracted the attention of M. Lincoln Schuster of the New York publishing firm of Simon & Schuster, whose letter, short of its too kind introduction, runs as follows:

Irwin Edman is a dear friend of ours and a respected authority. Nevertheless, I think you scored some palpable hits in the exchange of view points. There are two additional observations I should like to make:

1.—A book like "The Story of Philosophy" is not really an outline. We have given the matter considerable thought, and are convinced that a large factor in its immense popularity has been the predominant biographical approach—what James Harvey Robinson calls "the humanizing of knowledge." In this sense, the book is more than a mere short-cut or a mere summary.

2.—The perfect tribute to really superior and worthwhile outlines or humanizations is the stimulating effect they have on the original or source books themselves. In the case of "The Story of Philosophy" we have seen public and controversial evidence from librarians, bookshelves and other publishers, as well as university instructors and professors, to the effect that there is a marked increase in the demand for the original philosophical writings.

In the words of Schopenhauer, those who really love philosophy must seek it in the still sanctuary of the writings of the philosophers themselves. We are beginning with The Works of Plato, edited by Irwin Edman, and The Works of Schopenhauer, edited by Will Durant. M. Lincoln Schuster, the truth of this correspondent's remark, concerning the increased demand for "first-hand" books of philosophy, has been attested by several of the annual reports of American public libraries which have recently come to the Librarian's desk. Possibly it is not merely the "outline" writings which have stimulated the result. The whole trend of the Nation's thought, and the universe as a whole, may be toward a more collective view of life and action, and just now. A college senior, speaking at the Boston dinner of the Williams Alumni Association the other night, reported an increase in the number of undergraduates who are now electing the study of philosophy. In the college course, and who show real eagerness in discussing philosophical questions outside of classrooms.

Two valuable publications have just been issued in the Boston Public Library. One is a fresh edition of the "Condensed Guide to the Use of the Library," containing much new matter which changes the guide abreast with all the latest changes and developments in the great central library at Copple square and at the branches. The other publication is a bibliography has been very carefully and competently compiled with regard to available literature on the subject not alone in the United States, but also in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. The list was prepared in timely readiness for the general conference on unemployment recently held by the Boston General Labor Union. Copies were distributed to all members and delegates attending the meeting, and were very appreciatively received by them.

While Boston brings forth an improved guide for the use of members of the library, Newark, N. J., has just now issued "A Guide to Readers" who join the staff of assistants within the city's library, and who need some instruction manuals. "Service is the rent we pay for printed on the front cover of this guide. The plan for the book of the Newark limited, it appears, with a committee of original staff members who held a meeting a few months ago to consider what suggestions would be most valuable to new library assistants."

"Members of the staff," the Newark booklet says, "serve in a measure as hosts to the visiting public. The order of the house and the welfare of guests are in a measure their concern. If this attitude is adopted, ventilation, lighting, window-closing in time of sudden showers, condensation of tables, looking radiators, condensation, etc., will be things to be observed and corrected or reported for adjustment. Personal contact should be a matter of first concern. Our juniors are employees of a great city and should uphold the dignity and good repute of that city's educational institution for which they work. They will see that outsiders do not telephone them on personal matters."

Necessary personal calls can be answered given as a personal mailing address by any member of the staff. Personal visits during working hours are not encouraged. Greetings may be exchanged with friends and acquaintances without any with other workers. Conversations strictly with work in hand names are to be avoided. Undue familiarity should be avoided. Juniors with coats and hats on must remember that they appear as members of the public, and should not that fact into account, especially at public charge desks. Junior staff members appreciate courtesies shown them by others to those who stand in as improper to sit while others stand is as improper in business as in social life.

Some of this advice seems to counsel perfection, but the whole booklet brings before young library workers in a re- they are expected to meet, and it does so in an unusually tactful manner, showing that the end sought is not alone the comfort of the public, but also the newcomers' own good as a member of the staff.

William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, adds a warm word of tribute to the much of Yale's plans for the new \$7,000,000 Sterling Memorial Library which will soon be built at New Haven. "A striking excellence of the plans," says Mr. Lane, as reported by the Harvard Crimson, "lies in the fact that the Harvard all reading rooms and important offices are located on the first floor not more than two steps above the ground. Such an arrangement is readily attainable in a Gothic building which is not necessarily symmetrical like the Widener, but admits of irregular outlines, the architect thus having more freedom in grouping the units of which his building is composed. This new Yale library will evidently be a building of great dignity and distinction."

Miss Helen T. Gerould, in charge of the delivery desk at the Boston Athenaeum, has recently consented to accept a position in the staff of the Radcliffe College Library. By this transfer Radcliffe adds to its many workers of unusually winning personality, professional competence and trained capability. For nearly thirteen years Miss Gerould has been in the Athenaeum, and her departure, to undertake larger responsibility, the Athenaeum's proprietors and cardholders who had come to know her, who will regret to have her no longer near at hand.

March 14-1928

THE LIBRARIAN

PRESENMENT COOLIDGE has signed the bill which raises the salary of the Librarian of the Library of Congress hereafter \$10,000 instead of \$7,500. This is a step forward which will be approved by librarians everywhere. It deserves commendation, moreover, from all Americans. The advance ordered by Congress increases the self-respect in which "we the people" can hold ourselves, that we should have provided to the director of the nation's greatest library a salary reasonably conforming to the importance of his place and the weight of responsibility, personal and professional, which it carries.

Especially pleasing to Boston is the part played in this matter by Congressman Robert Luce, who is one of the most scholarly, one of the soundest and one of the highest minds now representing the constituents of any Congressional district in the whole nation. Mr. Luce, in his report to the House on the bill, as a member of the committee on the library, pointed out that the Library of Congress is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and the third largest in the world. It is, he said, an independent establishment, so that its head has virtually the complete responsibility for its conduct, being accountable only to Congress. He has in his charge real estate valued at approximately \$9,000,000 with a collection now numbering about 10,000,000 items, which includes about 3,500,000 books and pamphlets, and has the direction of a working force numbering 767 persons.

Boston does not forget that Herbert Putnam, the present incumbent of this office, was formerly Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and held that place, indeed, at the time, in April, 1899, when he was asked to take leadership of the great institution in Washington. "The work under his care," Representative Luce continued, "has gone on with remarkable absence of friction and with

The cotton reference library at the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers headquarters in Boston has become the largest of its kind in the country as the result of additions during the past year. The new books increased the total to approximately 2000, and have made the collection one of the most valuable in existence. The library contains many of the best works on modern methods of cotton manufacturing, textile printing, chemistry as applied to the industry, researches on cellulose, the development of rayon, the selection of textile fabrics, from the standpoint of use, year and hand, and historical data, volumes on style, construction of various cloths, designing and a wealth of statistics and government reports of especial value to manufacturers.

The collection also includes some rare old volumes. One, a copy of the first edition, relates the trial of Richard Arkwright, in London in 1785, for the invention of "certain instruments and machines for preparing silk, cotton, flax and wool for spinning." Few copies of this book, which tells of one of the inventions which made a cotton industry possible, are to be found today.

Colored illustrations of styles in dresses and gowns from almost every period from the eighteenth century up to the present day are to be found in the section of the library devoted to fashion. Secretary Russell T. Fisher has paid particular attention to new books showing cotton's reign with dame fashion through the centuries. During the past few months he has procured many volumes of especial interest and value to the members of the association for this section alone. The artistry with which the cotton fabrics have been fashioned and designed beginning with primitive decoration is illustrated in books of the department devoted to fabrics. Here the inspiration of past masters is available to the modern day manufacturer whose looms, in mass production, often equal and at times excel even the sheers and finest of the old hand woven cotton cloths.

The Association of Cotton Manufacturers is the oldest trade organization in the country. On this account the complete list of its transactions since the association was organized in 1875 is an important feature of the library. Technical papers read at some of the meetings in years past are often found to provide a solution of a problem confronting a modern manufacturer, with the result that the records are a constant source of reference for information on technical questions.

Current Government reports, including those on foreign trade and trade information bulletins from the Department of Labor, on cotton from the Department of Agriculture are to be found in the statistical section. Here also are International Cotton Bulletins, the Journal of the Textile Institute of England, and the publications of the National Industrial Conference Board, transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and similar records.

One librarian who cannot be criticized as "knowing only the covers of his library's books" is Captain J. H. Dares, director of the Imperial War Museum Library at South Kensington, London. From the day of his appointment to this office in 1921 to the date of his recent retirement, Captain Dares has read, he declares, at least 5000 war books. Now, even though retired, he proposes to continue careful reading of certain volumes which hitherto he has not had time to read. "There is no subject without bearing relation to the war, which is not in some manner represented in the library of the Imperial War Museum," Captain Dares has said. "Food during the war, drink, the conscientious objector or espionage is as well covered as the great military campaigns themselves. Sometimes wives and mothers send us the war diaries of their husbands and sons who were killed in the war. These are preserved with the utmost care, and are regarded as among our most precious possessions."

In Columbia, the capital city of South Carolina, the powerful influence of the newspaper named The State has just now been accorded to a movement to give Columbia an adequate public library. The State's editorial followed publication of a letter from a former citizen who reported confidently that he had observed them. "Some months ago," he said, "I had occasion to spend a few hours in Columbia and, being fond of good reading, it occurred to me that a pleasant way to spend the passage of time would be to visit the public library. The chance of the Columbia Library Association I found to be two number up-stairs in office rooms, located on Main street, in the vicinity of the National State Bank. While there were some good books on the shelves, they were pitifully few."

"I am not writing this for the purpose of criticizing the Columbia Library Association, for I believe they have done well with the means at their command, but rather would I criticize the city authorities past and present for their apparent lack of interest in the welfare of the association. The fact that Columbia, a city of over 50,000 people, is content with library facilities that would hardly do credit to a village indicates, to me, a lack of civic pride."

This direct comment the State has taken up in a commendatory manner, and one cannot doubt that the result, before long, will be the creation of a public library in Columbia fully worthy of the high traditions of South Carolina.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

An eye-opening statement comes from the president of the Massachusetts Library Club, Miss E. Louise Jones. "In round numbers," she says, "there are 2500 librarians employed in the 430 public libraries of Massachusetts. These librarians have about 2100 trustees. Here is the revelation of a simple truth which to many casual observers of the library movement carries quite an impressive force of surprise. The trusteeship of a public library assuredly is a post of dignity and responsibility. This being true, persons usually think of its occupants, the Librarian believes, as though there must be but few of them in existence. To the contrary, the trusteeship of a public library has 420 public libraries, and almost five trustees apiece to them, the number cited by Miss Jones seems a very plain matter of computation. Nevertheless, it is almost startling to realize, of a sudden, that the number of library trustees in this State is as a marching army—a legion only 400 smaller than the company of all our public libraries' professional staff members."

The knowledge that Massachusetts has such an army of library trustees, far from creating a sense that its members' duties should be as light as their ranks are large, gives new appreciation of the power which lies directly in their hands to wield, if only they will, for the progress of the library movement in Massachusetts. It is evident, for example, that the trustees' section meetings at the time of annual library conventions could easily be the largest and most influential of all the group assemblies. Since each trustee is a person of substance and influence in his individual community, an effective union of all trustees unquestionably could accomplish good almost wondrous for the libraries of the Bay State.

In fairness to Miss Jones, it should be made clear that her statement is in no way addressed to this Utopian outlook. As printed in the new issue of the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin, it does not undertake more than a ringing challenge to the club to increase its membership to 1000 by next January. After all, the total roster of librarians and library trustees in this Commonwealth, the author remarks in this Commonwealth, the author remarks that the Massachusetts club, with its nearly 900 members, "has, therefore, merely scratched the surface of its membership possibilities." In view of the figures, this observation appears thoroughly justified. Present members may well bestir themselves to enroll more members. Miss Jones most aptly quotes this maxim of Theodore Roosevelt's: "Every man owes some of his time to the advancement of his profession."

Joyce C. Bleece, reporting on behalf of the committee appointed to secure books for the Vermont libraries which were damaged by the November flood, says that there has been a generous response from Massachusetts to the committee's appeals for books and money. Books have been collected at three centrally located points—Somerville, Worcester and Springfield—for sorting, preparing for use, and shipping. Worcester and Springfield have each received about three thousand volumes, and Somerville, as the center of a larger district, has received many times that number. The Brookline library alone has sent 2,417 volumes.

Before being sent to Vermont each book is provided with a shelf-list card, a look card and a pocket. This work has been done largely by the voluntary help of librarians and others interested in the cause.

Besides the books, several hundred dollars have been contributed. The Boston and Maine Railroad has provided free transportation. A detailed report will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

In addition to the work of the committee, mention should be made of the work of the Malden Public Library, which has sent direct to the Johnson Public Library over a thousand books.

The Library Planning Committee invited by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to advise as to the best method of utilizing the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the League of Nations of two million dollars for an international research library at Geneva recently held its first session under the presidency of M. Scialoja. The Secretary-General said that the donor had imposed no limitations or restrictions on his gift except that it was not to be used to reduce the present League appropriations for library purposes. The principal object of the new library would, of course, be to serve the official needs of the League and the international labor office, but at the same time the donor hoped it might also develop as an international center for the use of students and international organizations.

The committee which had advised on the general League building program had recommended, he said, that of the library gift about 4,000,000 Swiss francs be set aside for construction and 5,000,000 Swiss francs for endowment, the latter sum being the particular concern of the present committee. Already, many demands for funds could not be met for lack of funds, notably in such specialized departments as health and medicine. It was because of this problem that he had convened the present committee, consisting of statesmen familiar with the League and its probable development over a period of years and of expert librarians, directors or other comparable leaders of the League, and requested, as a position to the committee, the views of certain officials and outside organizations on their special needs.

M. Scialoja, as president of the committee, expressed his appreciation both to the donor for his munificence and to the Secretary-General for his invitation to co-operate in the organization of the library. This library, he thought, would be quite different from others and would, in general, serve three types of interest. First, of course, the work of the League itself; second, as the historical archives of the League; and third, as a center for research and for students at Geneva. Obviously, however, with this wide variety of interests and material, the library could not be expected to be a composite general institution, but must necessarily concentrate on the international phases of the various subjects discussed in League work.

In this connection it is decidedly worth noting that right here in Boston there already exists a service for American students of the League, the work of which the League committee now hopes to provide at Geneva. The World Peace Foundation, at 40 Mt. Vernon street, maintains a library covering the field of international relations, and including a complete file of all the League's publications, which is available for research workers, teachers and students.

The Yale University Library has announced final plans for the memorial exhibition of first editions and manuscripts of Thomas Hardy, to be held in the President's Room, Woolsey Hall, beginning Saturday, April 21, and continuing throughout the following week. The opening will be marked by a meeting in Sprague Memorial Hall on Thursday afternoon, April 19, at which President James Rowland Angell will preside. Professor William Lyon Phelps will speak on Hardy, and Professor Chauncey Brewster Tinker will read selections from Hardy's novels and poems. Several of the most notable Hardy collections in the country have been made available to the library for the exhibition. The Pierpont Morgan Library will lend three manuscripts, and Mr. Carroll A. Wilson, among others, an unusual number of autographs, letters and presentation copies. Richard L. Purdy, Yale 1925, is arranging the exhibition for the library, and is preparing a catalog to be printed at the Yale University Press, under the direction of Carl Purington Rollins, printer to the university.

An enterprising individual, says the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin, has been visiting the larger libraries offering a little nickel-plated device for sealing envelopes at \$4. His line of talk is intended to suggest that he represents the manufacturer. However, he is only a peddler with a genius for high finance. The identical article which he peddles can be bought at a Boston stationer's for \$2.

Andrew Carnegie had faith that the citizens of an American community, once they had been supplied with a public library building and an opportunity to enjoy the benefits of library services, would soon resolutely take over, themselves, the task and expense of maintaining free public book service in perpetuity. Some critics have declared, however, that Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy has "cooled" the communities which it sought to help, and has led them into a slack attitude toward responsibilities which they ought to assume for themselves, and might so have assumed had it not been for his help and gifts.

No more remarkable story of the response which the people at large will make in order to secure and maintain library service has ever been told than the narrative given in a recent issue of Library Journal by Annie M. Muhler, of Portland, Ore. Her article is entitled "Portland's Community-Built Branch Libraries," and it deserves careful reading by every librarian in the United States.

After the Carnegie Corporation had announced its decision not to make further donations to branch libraries, Portland's self-help movement "began," says the author. "In May, 1922, when one of our very smallest branches in one of the most neglected and apathetic neighborhoods had to be closed because of the inadequacy and unfitness of the quarters (University Park). We informed the community of our intentions and asked their help and advice, but no steps were taken. They just took it for granted that it would never happen. Contrary to their expectations, however, the branch was closed and when it finally dawned upon them that they were without a library, a committee set about in earnest to remedy the situation. In fact, two committees started—one in one end and another in the other end of the little settlement. To make a long story short, the community organized and selected a lot, took up subscriptions and suddenly burst forth with fervor into community dances and 'burrahs' to raise funds. A bungalow library resulted—a very small one costing \$3300. The library furnished at once by all of the community present. With the visitors at the head-table were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. D. Belden, the consul of the French Republic in Boston, Dr. J. C. J. Flannan, Professor and Mrs. D. M. Ford and Professor Louis Allard of Harvard. In the next six months, sixty persons were a surprisingly complete group of the men and women who lead the libraries, not only of Boston, but of the cities and towns roundabout Boston."

Roland-Marcel has been, during successive periods of his career, a scholar of letters and government, a soldier, a doctor of law, chief de cabinet in the French Ministry of Education, and winner of prizes from the Académie Française. Now, at forty-five, and as he looks yesterday, he seems still to be all these at once. Scholar and man of letters he is surely, else he could not have become director of the world's largest library. Yet it were idle to praise him for his scholarly attainments, when he speaks, the subtlety, the literary sense, the infinitely logical precision of the foremost French scholars. He has been a soldier, and he suggests still something of the forthright manliness of a soldier's command with practicality and the coolness of a military mind. He has been in a responsible governmental post and grown skilled in the ways of administration within the government of a democracy which often make political geniality, but an warmth, indispensable qualities in an advancement of even the most necessary measures of scientific and technical progress. Dr. Roland-Marcel's personal magnetism and frank and easy manner, among his most notable qualities.

His speech was generous indeed to the United States, and modest in its appraisal of French culture. The depth and sincerity of his interest in librarianship outran question. He has achieved already important progress in the equipment and public serviceability of the great Bibliothèque Nationale. He brings force of mind and breadth of purpose to his work, and by these qualities is sure to prevail. All American librarians wish him unbounded pleasure and profit from his sojourn here, and safe return to his high office.

Next Tuesday afternoon, April 22, at 4:30 o'clock in the First Congregational Church of Woburn, William Dean Goddard, M. A., librarian of the Woburn Public Library, will give a dramatic reading of the Book of Job, with appropriate incidental music by Florence Kleckerson, harpist. Many who have heard Mr. Goddard's interpretations of the Book of Job declare that the values of the text, so revealed and illuminated, held their interest enthralled as never before. The Massachusetts Library Club members will have their first glimpse of the author, held at North Scituate, in the many churches and schools. Woburn Librarian has been welcomed, for his reading not only from the Book of Job, but also of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner."

The cost of the building was \$500, and the furnishings \$2320. The library pays \$40 a month on a five-year lease and the plan is to accept the building after it is paid for.

"The success of these enterprises," the author says in summary, "is due first to the choice of the local committee, and second to the ease with which they work with the library boards. In a few cases they have gone ahead in such details as the choice of the color of the brick or the effect, although not hard, is not exactly what we should have chosen. In most cases, however, there has been complete harmony. The general understanding has been that the entire building should have the approval of the library board, and without exception this has been the case in regard to the interior."

We in Portland believe in branches financed by the community. While we have come to the place where we will eventually have to stop at a branch, we commend the system to others for its many advantages."

Evidently there is still keenly alive in the West that same determined spirit of self-help which led to the founding of the nation's first free public libraries here in New England.

THE LIBRARIAN

An altogether well-planned and therefor a luncheon was given by the Massachusetts Library Club gave yesterday at the University Club to Dr. Pierre Roland-Marcel, director of the Bibliotheque Nationale, and to Mrs. Roland-Marcel. The president of the club, Louise Jones, offered a brief speech of welcome, which very evidently expressed her spontaneous cordiality and the reception felt toward the guests of honor by all of the company present. With the visitors at the head-table were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. D. Belden, the consul of the French Republic in Boston, Dr. J. C. J. Flannan, Professor and Mrs. D. M. Ford and Professor Louis Allard of Harvard. In the next six months, sixty persons were a surprisingly complete group of the men and women who lead the libraries, not only of Boston, but of the cities and towns roundabout Boston.

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the question "What Natives Are For?" and on "International Machinery." During seven years Mr. Goddard was librarian of the Naval War College at Newport; and he knows current topics in American foreign relations almost as well as he does the Bible, Shakespeare, and Homer.

"Why Not?" is the title of an editorial, published by a respected contemporary in New Bedford, which the Librarian has read, he confesses, with some astonishment. The editor begins his article with a sound statement, however, when he says: "The identity of persons whose names are on the waiting list for a popular book at the Free Public Library seems to us to be a matter in which very few people would have any interest." But he continues to argue the matter as follows: "If a question concerning it seems to be prompted purely by idle curiosity, a refusal to answer it would be justified. But if a patron known to the staff, and having need of a book for some special purpose, should be asked to wait, we can see no reason for not giving the information. The person at the head of the list might be some one known to the inquirer with whom arrangements could be made for surrendering his turn. After all, the fact that one has put one's name down for a book is not a confidential matter that one would wish to be kept a secret. The danger of patrons being importuned to yield their turn for no good reason would be made negligible by the exercise of tact and discretion by the library attendants."

The Librarian's surprise over this matter results not so much from the argument offered, as that the subject should have been found worthy of such careful editorial treatment. It had not occurred to him that the use of waiting-lists might frequently lead to the complications here discussed. No doubt an inquiry among experienced librarians would show, however, that such incidents quite often arise. When they do, the Librarian is inclined to believe that there are ample reasons why, on the whole the requests should not be granted. Even though it is true that the signing of one's name to an application for book is not a confidential matter, still it is a transaction which involves a library and an individual patron, and it seems best that it should be kept a matter of unclouded relationship between the two parties. If another patron shows a distinctly serious and pressing need for the desired volume, the public library itself might well be justified in bringing this need to the attention of the patron at the head of the list, with polite hope of his yielding. But to take the chance of directly pitting patron against patron, does not seem wise or altogether sound.

Moreover, though the New Bedford editor certainly should not be held accountable for not having considered such a possibility—in these days of "black-lists," perhaps it is pretty necessary that Americans should hold strictly confidential even the books they read. Suppose, for example, that a citizen should apply for a book entitled, "Why the United States May Not Need the World's Largest Navy." His purpose in asking for the book might be to prepare an answer to it, proving for all eyes to solve it, or to worry along with seven tons less than 49,000 tons of capital ships is a pacifist and a fool. But this exalted purpose would never be accepted as an extenuating circumstance by any of the more hard-bodded of the professional investigators who are now undertaking to decide just which Americans are Americans, and which Americans are not Americans. It would be enough that the citizen had applied for a chance to read a book bearing the dangerous, subversive title above stated. Down his name would go on the list of the unregenerate and damned. In these days, an American cannot be too discreet, too constantly afraid to think.

In the annual report of the Providence Public Library, an interesting paragraph is devoted to description of the measures recently taken there to deal with a question, and a responsibility, which must have received attention from other thoughtful librarians. "At the last meeting," says the report, "an important step has been taken, with a view to solving the difficult problem presented by the large and increasing number of young people from year to year, who have developed somewhat beyond the level of the reading provided in the boys' and girls' library, and yet are not fully ready for the wider resources of the reading provided for adults. It is evident that such a problem as this requires a good deal of care in solving it. Miss Lucas, the supervisor of young people's reading, has placed on the shelves of the boys' and girls' library a selection of books chosen with great care and deliberation. Some of the books are from the shelves of the boys' and girls' library, while others are from

the main library, and comprise books which are not avowedly written for young people, but which would have a real interest for young people. These last-named books are changed from time to time, as the supervisor finds new instances of books suited for such a purpose. Meanwhile, the room itself is one in which the boys and girls of the last grades of the grammar school and the first grade of the high schools are made to feel at home."

With a sound statement, however, when he says: "The identity of persons whose names are on the waiting list for a popular book at the Free Public Library seems to us to be a matter in which very few people would have any interest." But he continues to argue the matter as follows: "If a question concerning it seems to be prompted purely by idle curiosity, a refusal to answer it would be justified. But if a patron known to the staff, and having need of a book for some special purpose, should be asked to wait, we can see no reason for not giving the information. The person at the head of the list might be some one known to the inquirer with whom arrangements could be made for surrendering his turn. After all, the fact that one has put one's name down for a book is not a confidential matter that one would wish to be kept a secret. The danger of patrons being importuned to yield their turn for no good reason would be made negligible by the exercise of tact and discretion by the library attendants."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

UPON receiving a highly entertaining bit of whimsical verse, upon a subject not without interest, the least the Librarian can do, as mark of appreciation, is to set this contribution far to the fore of his column. Therefore it comes quickly:

ABOUT READING'S VISIONS
About Ben Reader—may his life be spared!
Awake one night, quite troubled and quite scared,
To see, within the moonlight of his room,
A vision writing on a scroll of doom.
"What writest thou, and what's the big idea?"
He asked, and came the answer cold and clear:
"The names of our best friends, who upraise
The artist's lot to affluent, happier days."
And where did it come in?" "Good friend, alas!
As patron of the Arts, by wealth or wit,
You're quite a total loss, you must admit."
"But Librarian, speak! Do me this justice here—
I always BUY NEW BOOKS as they appear!
See stuff and travel, free-verse drive! All!
And pay each price each season, spring and fall!"
The vision vanished; and the next night late
He came again and showed his list of fate:
Philosophers forever to be blessed—
And by Ben Reader's name led all the rest!

A President of the United States as a pioneer in the library movement—this is the interesting picture which emerges from the opening paragraph of an article on "Libraries in Indiana," contributed to the new issue of Library Journal by Louis J. Bailey, director of the Indiana State Library Department. "Library beginnings in Indiana," Mr. Bailey remarks, "go back to the days when Indiana Territory was the Western frontier—now the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. William Henry Harrison was governor, later to become President as "Old Tippecanoe." An early record relates, says Mr. Bailey, that 'at a meeting of a number of citizens of Vincennes and its vicinity at William Hays' home, on the 26th of July, 1806, met those who were desirous to promote the formation of a circulating library. Governor Harrison was called to the chair and Benjamin Parke appointed secretary.' The Vincennes library company thus began was active, Mr. Bailey says, until the Civil War, a catastrophe which seriously affected many well-planned educational schemes.

When casting about for an understanding of the remarkable prominence of Indiana as the home of great American writers, such incidents as this, recalled from the first years of the nineteenth century, reveal the seeds which later produced brilliant flower.

Detroit's energetic librarian, Adam Strohm, recently sent to the Free Press a careful account of the last days of a library book, after it has become so tattered and worn as to be a fit candidate for retirement from active service. The practice in Detroit he describes as follows:

"In order to make the best of our resources some of these books whose usefulness is at an end in one building are forwarded to another or placed in a cool room where our librarians can select such copies as they may desire to give another trial in days of stress. "When finally withdrawn these books are still held for charity service outside the libraries. They are sent to library institutions worse off than we are, in the State of Michigan, or to some other stricken institutions or even social reclamation agencies in the south. They are sent to certain boys' clubs and settlement organizations maintained by our well-known school and business organizations, which to the Military Training camp at Camp Custer. The Salvation Army has had the opportunity for years of reserving a certain portion of these discarded books for such recreation as boys will find in them and the little revenue they may collect in the final salvage of the paper.

"The remainder of the books finally disposed of to waste paper merchants are unfit for any purpose connected with reading—pages missing, paper soiled, etc. "To say that 'even if old and somewhat soiled and torn, they may be enjoyed, sounds plausible, but our experience is another answer. Books are like clothes—the latter may be of good material but should be reasonably clean in order to be satisfactory for wear."

The remarkable growth of the public library movement in Czechoslovakia is attested by figures recently published. In 1924, 3400 libraries had 1,650,000 books. In 1926, 16,200 public libraries had more than 5,000,000 books. Much of the explanation lies in a new law, passed by the Czechoslovakian Parliament in 1919, which might well be called the "compulsory library act." This law declared that all communities are obligated to maintain public libraries. Everywhere having 15,000 inhabitants must appoint a special officer—a librarian. This officer must have passed a full secondary school and one-year course for librarians. In smaller communities a teacher who acquired the librarian's technique, in a monthly course for librarians, is appointed in most cases as librarian. For librarians in small parishes the Ministry of Education sends a practical handbook on administering small libraries. Instructors of the Ministry perform the inspection of all libraries. A fifth of all books in every library must have instructive content. Greater towns are obliged to open a reading room of journals at the library. The largest towns must also have a local public library of musical compositions.

The law on the public libraries has a great importance for education of nationality minorities, says the United States Bureau of Education. According to the law, nationality minorities, numbering in a community 200 persons at least, have the right to establish a special public local minority library or a special department of the local public library. Every library is managed by a library council that is composed of persons of the same nationality for which the library was established. In the Czechoslovak Republic, especially in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, only a small number of libraries were found; therefore the law provided for the establishment of public libraries. The community must now secure for its library quarters fuel, lighting and a subvention according to the number of inhabitants.

The very remarkable tributes paid, in recent months, to the library by Mr. Coolidge and the wide attention given in the press not only of Boston but also of New York to the choice of his successor as librarian of Harvard College, may serve one good purpose, the Librarian hopes, among all Eastern colleges. The evidence which has lately accumulated of the great importance which Harvard attaches to the post of the university librarian, and its hearty recognition of the immense service which such an incumbent as Mr. Coolidge could there perform for the university, should be as an impressive object lesson to those among our colleges where, perchance, the importance of the librarian's role is still insufficiently recognized. Unfortunately, the faculties of a number of our colleges regard the university library as an impediment to the standards of high professional competence which their librarians nowadays must meet, and does meet.

"The situation as it offers itself is quite intelligible historically," Frank Grant Lewis, librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary of Chester, Pa., recently affirmed at a library conference. "Professional positions, I'm recently an academic institution rarely had a librarian other than one of its professors, who also gave some attention to the library. Librarianship is a very recent development and is yet to attain full standing as an academic profession. The precedents available point in the direction of segregating librarianship as a non-educative function. If we allow ourselves to be content with this status, we need not be surprised if those in the classroom accept our view of the matter and discuss us accordingly."

"Our relative lethargy and essential conservatism if we look at the situation from a point of view of history, I propose the question. The question is this: What proportion of the entire budget for salaries is available for the library? It may be that we cannot answer that question without giving it some study. I suggest that it is study and find out what to enter upon such studies and find out what the situation is. The outcome may not make you feel particularly comfortable. It will, however, at least be based fact with which to balance the status of the library in your institution in its general relation to what the institution is undertaking as an educational force.

May 16 - 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

NEW YORK CITY is growing too large for the library. Unless Father Knickerbocker will consent to take a reducing cure, or induce all American publishers to stop publishing books, something will have to be done about it. That is a conclusion one reaches from a study of the latest annual report of the New York Public Library. The central building, at Fifth avenue and 42nd street, is now so crowded that the day when existing accommodations there will have reached their utmost capacity is now within near prospect.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, the president of the trustees, has this to say: "In the early days of the library, the statistics should be a steady increase in the demands by the public upon the facilities of the library. The year 1927 was the sixteenth complete year of occupancy of the Central Building, and a review of the operations of the library during these sixteen years would show an amazing growth in the use of the library, in the demand upon it for service to the public and in the service rendered in response to such demand—a growth which has been far beyond anything expected at the time the main building was erected. It has reached a point now where the reading rooms are often crowded far beyond their seating capacity, and many readers doubtless are deterred from coming to the library during the busiest seasons because of the difficulty of finding unoccupied seats at the tables, or because of the delays caused by over-taxing of the library's facilities. In a few years the space for the shelving of additions to the book stock will have been exhausted. At the present time, these additions can be placed only through a continual shifting of whole sections of books."

The director, Dr. Edwin H. Anderson, fills in details of the picture when he says: "It is an inspiring sight to see every seat in a large reading room occupied, but if this means that there is no chair to offer a research worker doing a valuable piece of work and that worker gives up in despair and leaves the library, the busy scene arouses serious misgivings."

"The addition of each new book to the collections in the special reading rooms necessitates the retirement of an older and less used book to the main stack room. The transfer involves a re-marking of all the cards, an expensive process which we can ill afford. The stack room, which up to the present has been able to care for this overflow, can no longer absorb it. In many places eight shelves in a press, instead of the seven originally intended for use, have been filled with books. This means that volumes are placed on the floor, below the lowest regular shelf, where they are exposed to water when the floors are mopped. Duplicates that might prove of use for exchange or replacements have been ruthlessly disposed of. In a large part of the open space, the shelving has been installed and filled with little-used books. Every year the shelving of books to take advantage of the few remaining spaces increases, with a resulting increase in the payroll."

"But there is a limit to all of these measures. A fifth shelf cannot follow the eighth. Cellar space cannot be eliminated altogether without great loss to the library. Pressure can be reduced to a certain extent by declining to buy new copies of books when old ones wear out, by decreasing purchases, and by the rigorous exclusion of gifts. Such steps would, of course, quickly result in a decrease in the value of the entire collection—and no one would recommend them."

The plaint of the building superintendent is not less graphic. "The forces engaged in the care of the building," he remarks, "appreciate the need of more space for public and staff fully as keenly as the library staff, perhaps more so. For it is the building force that has to make accommodations in the corridors and halls for catalogues and for workers' desks forced out of reading rooms because of the pressure for more space for readers. It is the building force that has to adjust itself to increasing incursions of books into the cellar space under the stack room—space that not so long ago had seemed dedicated to the very reasonable needs of the building force. One is tempted to ask what will become of boilers and dynamos and paint shop and carpenters' benches if this invasion is to continue much farther."

established. The first part is arranged under subjects and the second under authors. The precise name of the publication is Current Magazine Contents.

When patrons troubled with insomnia ask the public library for books which will help get them to sleep, what titles should one recommend? Emily Newell Blair declares that the best inducer of sleep is a "thriller," and she recommends such books as "Blowing Weather," "The Pallid Giant," "The Canary Murder Case," and "Who Killed Coralie?" Mrs. Blair says that her husband, who is subject to insomnia, always keeps a goodly stock of books of this sort beside his bed. "The New Orleans Times-Picayune," she would possess a gentle dullness, unmarred by crisis or climax. In fact, nothing in particular would happen. Such "low-pressure" fiction, however, occasionally works the other way. A man who was lent a very dull novel returned it with the remark that it was the most exciting he had ever read. The lender exclaimed in surprise, and asked how he could say such a thing. He explained that as he turned each page he had felt sure that something must inevitably happen on the next, and this continued expectation kept him wrought up."

The Librarian knows a man who, though never greatly troubled by sleeplessness, often resorted to semi-popular fiction on etymology and philology as a sleep-inducer, when patron was needed. In particular he found Professor Kittredge's delightful "Words and Their Ways" a sure and very palatable cure. Dose: about seven pages, chosen at random. An extraordinarily large private collection of photographs of works of art—numbering no less than 300,000 prints—is in the library of Sir Robert Witt in London. This immense collection, comprising reproductions from the works of some 13,500 artists, ancient and modern, is so cleverly divided, first as to national schools, second alphabetically according to the names of painters and third as to classes of subjects in any individual painter's work, that Sir Robert is confident of being able to find any desired photograph within thirty seconds. One of the most interesting uses of this collection—which is open to all scholars, artists, collectors and dealers—is its service as an aid to skilled detective work in running down forgeries and other misrepresentations of works of art offered for sale. One day, says Sir Robert, an eminent dealer came in and said, "May I look up a wonderful picture which I am thinking of buying for 4000 pounds? With a caution born of experience, he asked to be allowed to see all the photographs of pictures by the artist in question, to enable him to judge whether the picture offered to him was really by the artist, and how it compared in quality, interest and subject with the remainder of the artist's work. Within five minutes we had satisfied his requirements; and he left with the remark: 'I have found in your library a photograph of what is clearly the original in a French provincial gallery.'"

Often enough the information offered in the library has affected, either up or down, the value of a picture or drawing in the open market. A drawing by an unknown artist of an unknown subject is found by comparison with other drawings or other pictures in the library, to be the sketch by a famous painter for a famous picture, and the owner goes on his way rejoicing, while the history of art is enriched. In other cases the library plays the part of the detective. Here you may find a photograph, taken years ago, of the signed work of a minor artist, the authentic signature seen clearly even in the photograph. A year or two later the same picture is reproduced, and the photograph now reveals that the old author's signature has been removed and the name of a greater man forged or added in its place to enhance its value. The early record should bring satisfaction to every disinterested critic, though perhaps dismay to the forger, and his unsuspecting "victim."

The Booklist for May, published by the American Library Association, calls attention to a new monthly index to current magazines. The index, edited by Kirkie Mechem and published at Wichita, Kansas, has this attractive feature, namely, that it is intended to appear concurrently with the magazines. Thus the first number, for April, indexes April's monthly magazines and the March issues of weeklies. About one hundred representative magazines have co-operated with the editor to make this plan possible, and this number is expected to increase as the index becomes further

The plans include a personality conducted tour of the important libraries en route to West Baden, a Mexican day at West Baden on Saturday, May 26, with a program of mutual interest, a round table perhaps during the conference, and a visit to Washington and New York before returning to Mexico. The cost of this beginning is not much, but the good we shall derive will be incalculable.

By far the most important piece of work towards library co-operation in Latin America during the year is the resolution of the Sixth Pan-American Congress to hold a Pan-American conference of bibliographers. This has the official endorsement of the Bibliographical Society of America and will have the earnest support of the A. L. A. and other kindred institutions. The Pan-American Union is emphasizing more and more the cultural side of Pan-Americanism, as shown in the articles on individual national libraries in Latin America and the recent statistics on libraries in Latin America compiled by Charles E. Babcock.

We should not overlook the publication during the year by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of Ernesto Nelson's comprehensive exposition of American library work entitled "Las Bibliotecas en los Estados Unidos." This is the first comprehensive work of its kind, will do much to prepare the ground for library co-operation.

The field is large, however, and much there is yet to be done. Since the appointment of your present chairman, a full meeting of the committee has been held, but through correspondence and from an informal meeting of several members particularly interested in the subject of co-operation with Hispanic peoples, a number of schemes have been discussed, including reciprocal translations of selected literature, fellowships, scholarships, exchange of librarians and of library school students, all of which have been proposed in former reports of this committee. Some originality, however, is claimed for the following interesting suggestions:

1.—That there be established an agency with correspondents in all the capitals, to facilitate the exchange (by gift, sale, and subscription) of publications of all American countries in the Americas. It was thought that such an agency would require a subvention for several years, though partly self-supporting by accepting the usual agents' discount. In addition to the work of exchange such an agency would be able to compile national bibliographies, to be distributed to subscribers, which would be another source of revenue.

2.—That the books sent down several years ago to Buenos Aires by the Carnegie Endowment be used as a nucleus for an American library in that city. That an A. L. A. exhibit be made at the Buenos Aires Exposition at Seattle, Spain, which promises to open in October next. Things are moving forward in Latin American relations, not only due to Lindbergh's heroic flights and the steady co-operation of the Carnegie Endowment, but also to the little band of library enthusiasts who have been carrying on a noble and heroic fight for the betterment of the past, chief among whom stood the late Dr. Peter Goldsmith.

The most valuable and complete privately owned mycological library in the United States has been presented by its owner, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, noted surgeon, to the University of Michigan. Dr. Calvin H. Kauffman, professor of botany at the University of Michigan and director of the university herbarium, is in Baltimore to arrange for the transfer to Ann Arbor of the books on mushrooms and other fungi.

The collection will be known as the Louis C. C. Krieger Mycological Library. At Dr. Kelly's request, in honor of a Baltimore artist and mycologist, who has worked on the collection for ten years, it contains a card index of 400,000 references to the world's mycological literature, 400 water color plates by Mr. Krieger, 10,000 titles on mycology and other botanical branches, 2000 numbers of herbaria and a collection of wax models of fungi. Dr. Kelly decided to present the library to Michigan in recognition of the work now being done there by Dr. Kauffman.

It is natural in our work of co-operation that we should begin with our neighbors next door. Mexico has been making progress rapidly and quantitatively. Sixty-two libraries to sixteen hundred in eleven years, two library associations, besides a library school in Mexico City, a library section in the national department of education, correspondence courses in librarianship offered by a university—all these facts speak volumes. It is not that Mexico needs help, but that we librarians need to know each other's methods, problems and something of each others' books.

their acquisition of power to make use of a bequest willed to the Worcester Public Library sixty-nine years ago.

The Librarian of the Institution, Mr. Robert K. Shaw, tells the story in his recent annual report. He foretells the arrival next year of an event "which has been brooding since 1859, the fulfillment of a provision in the will of Dr. John Green, who gave besides the Green fund and a large collection of books, a gift of \$2000 termed the 'Librarian Fund.'" Concerning this, "his will provides that the principal becomes \$20,000, after which time, one fourth of the income shall be forever added to the principal and the other three-fourths 'to be applied and expended by the directors for any other expenses of said public library. In the discretion of said directors, this fund now amount to \$19,517, and earned \$1030 last year, it appears that in 1929 the finance committee of this board will have available some such additional amount as \$750 'to pay the Librarian's salary.'"

Well, obviously, Dr. John Green's bequest cannot accomplish, even in 1929, what it was generously intended to accomplish. But this department takes it as a foregone conclusion that three-fourths of the income then available will be once he voted as an increase of the Worcester Librarian's salary. Only in this way, it seems, can the testator's gift be made to achieve a really important object, commensurate with the high spirit of the donor in providing that his gift should be left to accumulate over so many years, before becoming a career of active service. If the directors should so vote, an increase of the amount stated would be a sizable and commendable addition to the fixed salary of the Librarian of the Worcester Public Library now and in future years.

Of course, a way might point out that ultimately it may become necessary to consider such a vote. Under the terms of the bequest, it appears possible that the Librarian of the Worcester Public Library may at last become the highest paid man in the world. Suppose the income from 1929 to 1930 should be only \$1000. Quite evidently it will be more than that, since this year's interest on that favorable rate of interest that appears to have earned \$1030 last year, even before it had reached a principal sum of \$20,000. But \$1030 may here be adopted as the 1930 income, for purposes of mathematical argumentation. Taking \$2,500 as the Librarian's three-fourths share, and adding him this sum as an interest on his salary, \$257.50 would remain as the one-fourth share, which, under the will, must always be added to the principal. Now, in 1931, this added \$257.50 will produce, even if invested at only four per cent, an additional yield of \$103.00. Of course, the Worcester Librarian would receive a further increase of \$732 in his salary for 1931 over and above the \$772.50 previously accruing each year, a total of \$1022. The following year his salary would be increased by the further sum of \$7.80, making his income from the fund \$780.30. And so the increments would go on, in slightly increasing percentage each year, until the Worcester Librarian would become the highest paid man in the world; but that date will be more than another seventy years distant, and need not be taken as a subject of anxious worry at this time.

An extremely noteworthy report is made of "Library Co-operation with the Hispanic Peoples" by an American Library Association committee consisting of John T. Vance, chairman; Charles E. Babcock, R. R. Bowker, Esther C. Johnson, and Maud D. Sullivan. "Library co-operation with the Hispanic peoples has taken a sudden spurt," the committee says, "and all honor is due to the vision of the A. L. A. headquarters staff and to the generosity of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In short, the funds have been provided for the Mexican Librarians to attend the West Baden conference, and a committee consisting of Nathan van Patten, Secretary Milan and the chairman of the (undersigned) committee went to Mexico City to be present at the Congress of the Librarian Librarians, and to extend the invitation of the A. L. A. The committee's full report reads as follows:

It is natural in our work of co-operation that we should begin with our neighbors next door. Mexico has been making progress rapidly and quantitatively. Sixty-two libraries to sixteen hundred in eleven years, two library associations, besides a library school in Mexico City, a library section in the national department of education, correspondence courses in librarianship offered by a university—all these facts speak volumes. It is not that Mexico needs help, but that we librarians need to know each other's methods, problems and something of each others' books.

Is it, after all, excruciatingly naïve to wonder whether Hofmann's program has yet received universal endorsement in America? Must one assume that all good standards have always been known here and are always practiced with uniform emphasis? If so, why does Adam Strohm write so eloquently of "new standards?"

And what is this pamphlet just received from Carl B. Roden, now president of the American Library Association, entitled "The Next Step in Library Administration?"

The president declares: "There is no more intimate and far-reaching relation in human life than that which is established when the right book and the right reader are brought together. But there is, also, no greater waste, measuring results against effort, than is involved in that method of community book distribution, wide in extent, huge in quantity and spectacular in method though it be, which leaves to chance or to the reader's own initiative the consummation of that union. It is the mission of the librarian, not merely to supply even the best books to ourselves so long that it has become soporific."

"It may be possible that we have spent as much time struggling against the fiction habit and attempting to explain it to ourselves and to our casual readers, as we have spent in making definite and practical plans to promote the reading of non-fiction." The authors then proceed to outline an excellent list of such plans for adoption by any library which thinks them useful or suitable.

"The publication of this article in Library Journal helped to justify the remark made by this department in its review of the Hofmann text, 'that the watchwords of the hour among German librarians are very much the same as those now most often heard among American librarians meet.' For Hofmann showed that he was very seriously, indeed perhaps over-seriously concerned with the formulation of definite plans for 'encouraging the Use of Non-Fiction.'" But the exhortation by Librarians proves that the casual reader is mistaken in this suggestion. To try to single out any one of the watchwords, and pretend that they are now receiving special new emphasis among some of America's leading small and leading large libraries is an absurdity, the casual reader is asked to remember. All American public libraries, and not merely those of Europe, have always known all good watchwords, from the beginning of time, and will always emphasize them all equally to the end of time.

This being the case, one is astonished again to note certain lines of strong remarks made last summer by one of the nation's most competent public librarians, Adam Strohm of Detroit, speaking as chairman of the board of education for librarianship. "What we need most," said Strohm, "is not more exacting standards of technique, but rather of service. A new definition of results to be achieved. For years we have piously rehearsed our ancient slogan, 'The best reading for the greatest number at the least cost.' We know that the consumption of print through library machinery has increased enormously these past fifty years. Who can answer quite satisfactorily the question: Have public taste, quality of reading, and public thinking risen proportionately with increasing this intake of article of faith and rectitude? Some of us are a little skeptical, and we are tempted to experiment with fewer books, responsibly selected, for all library readers, at any cost. Through such methods we may, of course, cause the disgrace of a falling off in our library statistics—or institutional Achilles heel—but we may improve our chance of creating new standards of appreciation. . . . We cannot administer libraries for public good by merely giving people what they want, and meeting a demand unscrupulously stimulated. It behooves us to create a new demand, new standards of high regard for the rights of the public—the right to the best. We should dare to be indifferent to such terms as multitudes and mass reading."

Of course, any American public Librarian would in good faith subscribe to the doctrine that "the public library should add only the really valuable book to its collection." But how many American librarians, the Librarian now dares ask, actually carry out this teaching in rigid daily practice? A question candidly put to several prominent professional librarians in the East within the last fortnight, as to what proportion of the current fiction titles bought by their libraries could be considered "really valuable," placed the share at from one-third to one-fifth of all their fiction purchases, the balance comprising books bought chiefly to supply something "new" to meet their readers' insatiable demand, but possessed of little more worth than that of any other wholesome though second-rate pastime.

At Middlebury College in Vermont an excellent home is just now being provided for an exceptionally fine collection of the works and life-remembrances of Thoreau. This comprises more than 750 books, pamphlets, manuscripts and personal relics gathered by the late Julian W. Aldrich. Two new wings, constructed of Vermont marble, are being added to the Middlebury library, and in one of these wings the Thoreau collection will be housed, together with all the other rare first editions and manuscripts of American literature which Julian Aldrich presented, by testament, to the old Vermont college. The donor's brother, F. D. Aldrich of Burlington, has helped to make possible the present arrangement for suitable care of these treasures.

May 9 - 1928.

THE LIBRARIAN

BOSTONIANS may cheer up. The full proceeds of Josiah B. Eaton's bequest, the recently intensified bequest to the Boston Public Library may yet become available to the library as a testamentator hoped they would. All things come, in due time, to libraries properly patient. Over in Worcester, the trustees of the public library have just begun to anticipate, as an event of the near future,

valuable modern outpouring of special booklists and other short annotated bibliographies—pleasantly disregarding all this. Librarians clearly prove that this department is naïvely and abysmally ignorant of all the good principles and all the good recent work of American public libraries, whatsoever, wherever and howsoever situated or named.

Great is one's astonishment, therefore, to find a librarian of large professional competence writing as they do write in a recent issue of Library Journal on the subject of "Encouraging the Use of Adult Non-Fiction." The authors are Charles E. Rush and Alex Winslow, librarian and assistant librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library.

"Why consume time on such a subject as that of encouraging the use of non-fiction?" these authors ask at the outset. "We've been doing that for several generations." And then they say: "Perhaps we have, or rather, perhaps we think we have. There is a wide difference, very often, between clinging to an ideal, and effectively and consistently bringing it to a definite realization. Perhaps we have repeated this pleasing ideal to ourselves so long that it has become soporific."

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bookstore in Boston. Since then he has devoted his time to library work at the Astor Library in New York, the Howard Memorial Library, the Newberry Library at Chicago, and, finally, he became reference librarian in the Columbia University Library.

The Newark Public Library offers a brief book-list of timely interest as the next presidential campaign approaches, and as the raising of funds for some past campaigns is being made a subject of national examination. A few-leave journal, says the Newark Library Bulletin, recently asked for material from which to gather material for an article on "Campaign Advertising." The following list, says the notice, gives a few of the best references found. Many other books, magazine articles and political handbooks are available.

CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY
Bishop, J. R. Presidential nominations and elections. Scribner, 1916.
Brooks, E. C. Political parties and electoral problems. Harper, 1923.
Martin, Mrs. A. J. Presidential campaigns, 1821-1924. Little, 1924.
Patterson, J. K. Party campaign funds. Knopf, 1926.
Wilder, R. H. and Reed, K. L. Publicity. Ronald Press, 1923.
Woodburn, J. A. Political parties and party problems in the United States. Putnam, 1924.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

NOT long ago this department called attention to a principle laid down by a German librarian in these words: "The public library should add only the really valuable book to its collection." This declaration, as made by Hans Hofmann was affirmed not only with special categorical force, but also with the support of additional paragraphs in an article published by the New Republic, which showed that Hofmann did not regard this principle merely as a good theoretical standard but also as one which he very rigidly practiced in his German library. He would never buy, at public expense, one was led to believe, a single work of fiction, merely diverting or mildly agreeable. The book must have "real value," and real value, of course, is usually an inescapable synonym for enduring value.

Moreover, Hofmann delivered himself of some wonderfully precise phrases of the necessity that a public library should "understand psychologically and sociologically all the various tastes, needs and capacities" of every group in the community—"laborers, clerks, teachers, physicians, hoppers and colleagues"—in order to find "exactly the books for the individual groups, which are interesting for it alone, and which are also cultural."

Now, the Librarian much doubts whether, with the exception of books having a special vocational character or relationship, any books exist which are exclusively interesting to laborers, or to clerks, or to hoppers, or to physicians. The German leader's writing seemed to him to invite gentle skepticism in divers particulars. Nevertheless, there was an earnestness in what he said, an eagerness so great, even though somewhat pedantic, that the Librarian singled out his words for prominent reproduction, and remarked that Hofmann's program was indeed "arduous and ambitious." In this the Librarian had in mind the emphasis placed both upon the exclusion of all transitory fiction, and upon the development of collections exclusively for physicians and hoppers.

And then this department asked: "How many American public librarians would be prepared to endorse" such a program? "With our standards of mass service, and desire for high circulation reports almost without regard to the quality of the books circulated, would it be possible for American librarians to undertake such an individual campaign as this, in regard to the tastes of their readers?"

For such impertinent inquiry the Librarian, who, of course, makes no pretence whatever to professional competence, is roundly taken to task in the latest issue of the excellent periodical entitled "Libraries." Altogether disregarding not only much that was said at the outset of this department's review of Hofmann's program, but also columns upon columns which in the past have been printed here in praise and description of the recently intensified bequest of American public libraries in the field of adult education and in all manner of excellent progressive services, such as those of the reader's adviser and the

"One such question is naturally this: What proportion of the salary costs of an academic institution ought to come to the library staff as a whole? This does not mean certainly that I am proposing to suggest that a proper proportion of the salary budget designated for the library staff is the chief essential for library success, or that for high standards and a tendency toward stereotyping at that point are in any way desirable. Vitality is far more significant than standards. At the same time it may be that lack of vitality is an overgrowth of a failure to consider standards."

Salary statistics of large public libraries, compiled by the A. L. A., committee on salaries for 1927, has some interesting items, says a recent issue of Libraries. The largest city on the list is Chicago, 3,048,000 population, the librarian's salary, \$11,000. The smallest city included is New Haven, 184,447, librarian's salary, \$14,600. The next largest cities are Brooklyn, 2,202,205 population, librarian's salary, \$10,000; Newark, N. J. 472,000 population, librarian's salary, \$10,000; St. Louis, 842,614 population, librarian's salary, \$10,000. Atlanta has a population of 200,616 and pays the librarian \$2000, which is the smallest salary on the list. Orlando, Fla., has a population of 9000 and pays its librarian \$3000.

Taking them in the same order, the total income of the Chicago public library is \$1,663,471, total salaries, \$1,048,072; total income of the Chicago public library, \$1,663,471, total salaries, \$1,048,072; total salary list, \$77,500; total income of Brooklyn, \$550,000, salaries, \$535,203; total income of Newark, N. J., \$340,898, total salaries \$212,157; total income of St. Louis, \$568,227, total salary list, \$319,155. Atlanta, which pays the lowest salary, has a total income of \$111,150 and total salary list of \$63,655.

Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission, announces that the ninth annual summer library school under the direction of the commission will be held at the State Normal School in Plymouth July 9 to 27. The Society of Colonial Dames in New Hampshire is lending aid in the project and among the instructors secured for the school are Willard P. Lewis, librarian at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, and Miss E. Louise Jones, and Miss E. Kathaleen Jones of the division of libraries of the Massachusetts State Department of Education.

Good news comes of the eighty-ninth birthday of Charles Alexander Nelson, one of the founders of the American Library Association, described by the New York Herald Tribune as the dean of all librarians. Although Mr. Nelson retired in 1903 from his post as the deputy and reference librarian of Columbia University, he celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday last Saturday, says the Herald Tribune, "by working on his translation of 'Vindictive Typographies,' the book which has been accepted as proof that John Gutenberg was the first printer to use movable type. On the least, he tried to make some progress on his book, but he was constantly interrupted by the postman bringing birthday cards and by friends who called or telephoned to congratulate him."

"Vindictive Typographies" may be roughly translated as "Proofs relating to the origin of printing," he explained. "It contains proofs relating to court proceedings and other affairs of the fifteenth century," he added. "The book was first published by Johann Schöepflin in 1754 in Latin and Old German of about 1436. Extracts have been published in English before, but so far as I know this is the first time it has ever been translated as a whole. Many of the proofs were first run off by John Gutenberg himself, and it has been demonstrated that these were printed from movable type, and not from matrices, as some have attempted to prove." Mr. Nelson has completed his translation, and now is busy correcting the manuscript for the printer. "It is sure to cause a sensation when it comes out," he said.

Despite his eighty-nine years and snow white hair, Mr. Nelson is active and energetic, and looks back upon his varied career with a great deal of pleasure. He began as a newsboy in New England. His interest in books led him to the reading rooms of the libraries, and at an early age he became a librarian. Leaving his chosen profession for a few years, he tutored Latin and Greek, and then became a professor of mathematics. During the Civil War he served as a civil engineer and draughtsman in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, and in 1865 he was acting superintendent of the white refugees. Then he took charge of reconstruction work in North Carolina, following the war. The lure of the dusty stacks called him back, though, and he entered the book business in Boston. After a brief period as professor of Greek in Drury College, Springfield, Mo., he became manager of the South

here is a beginning—a point of attack—which in the end is certain to bear fruit."

Naturally the library in Paris is making every effort to improve the situation, and it has at least made a good beginning, which, as the library itself hopes, "in the end is certain to bear fruit." Indeed, the report says: "In no respect has the success of the library during 1927 been more striking than in the development of the co-operation it is receiving from American publishers. The plan, which had its inception in 1926, was described in the report for that year. Briefly it is this: American publishers are invited to contribute their newest books to a permanent exhibition established in a room at the entrance to the library which was formerly the conderge's loge. Here they are left for six weeks, together with the publishers' catalogues, lists and other publicity, and may be examined by anyone. At the end of the six weeks' period, they are placed on the shelves of the library for the use of its readers.

"From the start, the plan received the heartiest support from American publishers, and a year ago sixty-five were represented in the exhibition. During 1927, the number almost doubled, and now no less than 125 are represented there. A list of these publishers will be found in the report of the Order department on another page. It is a list of which the American Library in Paris is very proud, and it may be said with perfect truth that this is the only library in the world which has enlisted the support of the publishing profession to any comparable extent.

"The exhibition is attracting more and more attention, and is receiving more and more publicity. Already, as a result of this, there is a movement on foot to organize some such exhibition in America of the books of French publishers. It furnishes the one place in Europe where the newest and most important American books may be seen and examined, and where the latest catalogues of American publishers may be secured. It is visited regularly not only by persons interested in such books, but by representatives of European publishers looking for suitable books for translation.

"If you want to see what your Old Home Town looks like today, visit the Cities Exhibit at the Main Public Library."

Much of all the highest and broadest significance of the American Library in Paris lies in the work it can do as an ambassador of representative American authors, and this department wishes it an outstanding success in its mission.

Library Journal, in its issue for June 15, says that the conference report on the Great bill, H. R. 12030, as amended by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was adopted on May 26th. The President signed the bill May 29th, and the new rates will become effective on July 1st.

As one looks at the photograph of Miss Connolly, printed as frontispiece to the memorial pamphlet, one finds it almost impossible to believe that the woman there shown—rugged in appearance, strong of will and purpose, by the testimony of every line and curve of her face—could possibly have been, in childhood, as she is described here by her friendly biographer, "nervous, over-emotional and frequently ill." But the youthful years of Louise Connolly are described in a manner so interesting that the Librarian cannot resist reproducing some part of Frances D. Twombly's writing in this department. The notes might be entitled: "Warning to Parents—Don't Be Too Quick to Judge Children's Jumpiness: It May Be Genius Stirring."

As a child Louise Connolly "enjoyed play of a dramatic type, and would impersonate characters for long periods of time. 'Here is Louise,' said her father one morning as he carried her into a warm room. 'At least she was Louise when I picked her up.' 'No, I'm Mrs. Knickerbocker,' said the child. 'You'll have to excuse me for trembling' so much. I'm awful nervous being carried about by a strange gentleman so early in the morning. It excites a person.' 'You change too much,' said her father. 'Changing so much makes everybody dizzy.' 'Shakespeare doesn't make folks dizzy,' she answered. 'He changes.'"

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

IT is something more than a pleasure—it is a source of deep satisfaction—to note Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's election as president of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston. From the first year of his service, Mr. Kirstein has shown himself one of the strongest, most effectively useful Bostonians who ever served in the library board. To a remarkable degree, he has that capacity first for quiet, determined, open-minded thinking into all the facts of an given situation, and secondly for marking out a vigorous policy of action based on the facts, undeterred by petty fears or trifling drawbacks, which will always be found characteristic of the best executive leadership. Mr. Kirstein has brought to his trusteeship

of the library a broad spirit of public service; as chairman of the board he has unquestionably guided the library through a year of unusual progress.

The public library of Cleveland, Ohio, has hit upon an excellent idea for an exhibit during the summer-time—which is America's most popular travel-time. The exhibit is called "The Message of Our Cities." By means of photographs, books, booklets and pamphlets it points out the commercial, historic, industrial, residential, scenic and tourist attractions of the cities of the United States. The exhibit is arranged by sections—"The England Beautiful," "Coasting Down the Atlantic Seaboard," "The Sunny South," "The Metropolitan Middle West," "Here and There on the Plains," "In the Towering Rockies," "Through the Great Southwest," and "On the Shores of the Pacific."

The large cases at the ends of the John C. White corridor are devoted to New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. In floor cases in the main corridor on the third floor are such books as "Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation Centres" (Nash); "Constructive Citizenship" (Nash); "Planning the Modern City" (Lewis); and "The City Manager" (White).

This exhibit will prove of interest and value, not only to tourists, but also to those interested in cities as a whole or in any special city from any angle. Cleveland librarians believe. The material used was largely obtained from Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and has an appeal for those interested in the many and varied methods used by these cities and organizations in promoting the interests of their communities. The photos and the illustrated booklets and pamphlets shown give information regarding hotels, historic spots, natural wonders, playground clubs, convention cities, garden cities, tours as well as routes by railway and steamship. The material in the Cities Exhibit is duplicated in the Travel Division on the second floor and may be more closely examined there.

If you want to see what your Old Home Town looks like today, visit the Cities Exhibit at the Main Public Library."

The life and work of an unusually gifted and expressive leader in the increasingly intimate alliance between public schools and the public library are memorialized in a monograph issued by the Newark Public Library. Louise Connolly, John Cotton Dana says by way of introduction, "was a teacher of rare ability and of unflinching service to her community. Through the fifteen years of her association with the library and museum she did educational work of great value."

As one looks at the photograph of Miss Connolly, printed as frontispiece to the memorial pamphlet, one finds it almost impossible to believe that the woman there shown—rugged in appearance, strong of will and purpose, by the testimony of every line and curve of her face—could possibly have been, in childhood, as she is described here by her friendly biographer, "nervous, over-emotional and frequently ill." But the youthful years of Louise Connolly are described in a manner so interesting that the Librarian cannot resist reproducing some part of Frances D. Twombly's writing in this department. The notes might be entitled: "Warning to Parents—Don't Be Too Quick to Judge Children's Jumpiness: It May Be Genius Stirring."

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"When provoked to fits of temper she exaggerated her experiences and later suffered from a strong sense of culpability. One day her father, observing her troubled spirit, said, 'Why not write your woes?' The suggestion provided a way of escape for her imagination. Throughout all her life she was thinking and dreaming characters—on the way to the office, or when waiting for trains. She would commit these to paper, tell them to friends, or often never completed them.

"The first year in school she was given an example in multiplication. At home she had been taught addition and subtraction, but multiplication she knew nothing about. She promptly fainted away. When she reached home she wailed, 'I can't bear it!' That evening

her mother said, 'Now, little daughter, we will learn the multiplication tables.' The next morning she recited perfectly to her teacher all the multiplication tables. This is but one example of her ability to apply her mind and acquire her subject. It illustrates clearly in which she always tackled her problems.

"Her elementary education was received in a private school, and she prepared for college in a private seminary. Then her father died and she gave up college and entered the normal school. Her summers were spent in Virginia or New England with her mother, who secured teachers for her. In this way she studied at one time telegraphy as no efficient teacher on any other subject could be found for her in the village. Her mind was always eager and employed. She was always a child, to penetrate to the heart of a subject, and was made frantic if she could not. Failure often made her seriously ill."

Speaking of the later years of this inspiring and inspiring woman the author writes:

"Indefatigable industry marked her life, day and night. When not teaching she would read and ponder. Idly turning the leaves of her book, by the vital alchemy of her mind, she converted that which she read into material for future use and stored the product in her knowledge chest. Her information and the results of her researches were always at the command of the numberless people who sought her advice and counsel. Louise Connolly had no scorn of common things. Nothing, no one, was to her either common or unclean. She knew there was a spark of true life somewhere in every creature, and she would where with unerring vision and call every life she was rich in friendships. She had many friends in all walks of life, and she was to them all a Christ-like friend."

In reply to John Cotton Dana's letter of strong-voiced criticism, adverse to some recent tendencies in the work of the Newark Public Library, a committee of the association offered a report to the recent national convention held in Indiana. The reply is couched in moderate, well-considered terms. A digest of the committee's answer to Mr. Dana's remarks challenging some of the new activities begun in the A. L. A., national officers and headquarters staff runs as follows:

Initiation of all the new projects has been approved directly or indirectly by the council, the policy determining body of the association. Re-endorsement has been given to the policy of the annual reports covering them. The council has power at any moment to check or alter the policy involved in any project. Oversight of details must perforce be left to a body small enough to meet fully. Some formal review of policies than has heretofore been practiced, particularly with reference to increased budgets, may be desirable."

The editor of this department, though always enthusiastic over any utterance by John Cotton Dana, feels impelled to support this declaration by the answering committee. The American Library Association is an organization too great and too strong to be, in fact, as mislead in some of its recent policies as Mr. Dana fears it is. Indeed, an association, based at heart and high-minded as it is, cannot help but have some of the faults of itself a force which never can "go wrong." It may veer toward a mistake, but it will not long dwell on any mistaken course whatsoever. If some tendencies are for a time over-emphasized, as Mr. Dana thinks they have been in recent years, the balance is bound to be right not long afterwards.

By a slightly ironic coincidence the July issue of Libraries, which prints the answering committee's report, publishes also a letter, signed W. H. B., which assails the Council of the A. L. A. in a most devastating manner:

"According to the best authorities," this correspondent remarks, "a council is a body of men, elected or appointed to constitute a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body." This definition can hardly apply to the Council of the A. L. A. as at present constituted. It is made up of fragments, old and new, and has no set of familiar rules, all of which make for lack of dignity and earnestness of purpose, and likewise for frivolity, facetiousness and futility.

"At the last meeting of the Council at West Baden, a State representative member of the Council was heard to say 'I was never so disappointed in my library career. When I was appointed here, I was thrilled at the notion of serving on the A. L. A. council and of reporting its proceedings to my less for-

tunate friends of the State association. But what is there to report out of all this? Nothing, absolutely nothing! I think it is worse than wasted time. It has destroyed my ideals. I wish I had not been in here.' Never again for me."

"Another thing that is not according to decorum and decency is the haphazard voting that takes place. At West Baden, promiscuous voting was the rule. Members voted or not, so did the non-members. 'Open meetings' sound liberal but it is destructive of the rules of order when visitors are mixed up in the seating with members and moved by the interest they feel are found voting with members. The Council certainly needs attention in all its parts, even if it must come through that dreadful procedure—revision of the constitution."

"If any part of W. H. B.'s complaint is well justified, then certainly the committee on this Dana letter must be right when it says that 'Some more formal review of policies, particularly with reference to increased budgets, may be desirable.'"

Substantially all of the trust funds of the Boston Public Library are invested in city of Boston bonds, which bear, of course, a low rate of interest. The Librarian has never had the temerity to question this policy, or even to ask whether some plan of investment, a little less extremely conservative, might not be adopted which would enlarge the library's income without taking any undue risk. Even now this department has no disposition to start a debate over this deep position to problem of prudent investment.

The fact is merely referred to, with the remark that it would be interesting to know what the trustees' section of the American Library Association would have to say of the bonds of the Boston Public Library funds exclusively in the bonds of the city where a library is located. At a recent meeting of the trustees' section, the following recommendations regarding trust funds were adopted:

1.—Make sure of the legal authority on the part of the library board or the city to hold and to administer trust funds. The city should have the same powers in the control of trust funds as a university or college.

2.—Safety should be the first consideration in investing funds.

3.—Investments should be diversified. Not over 5 or 10 per cent of funds should be invested in any one security.

4.—Invest in few securities exempt from Federal income tax.

5.—No investments should be made in the securities of any corporation in which a member of the board is actively interested.

6.—Have one investment account and divide the income semi-annually according to the principal of each fund. Avoid baby bonds.

7.—As far as possible persuade benefactors of the library not to tie up funds in such a way as to defeat the purpose of service to the public.

8.—The custodian of all library securities and other funds should be adequately covered with surety bonds, the expense on such to be charged against the library.

9.—Provide an annual audit of the securities and funds of the board either by the city comptroller or by a certified public accountant.

10.—Publish in the library's annual report a list of securities held, income from each, descriptions, etc.

The annual report of the Seattle Public Library, just issued, brings out the fact that this great library has recently established a special "Department of Education." This new venture, says the report, is endeavoring to do three things:

First—"To provide up-to-date and reliable information regarding classes in schools and other local educational opportunities for adult students.

Second—"To furnish books and other library assistance to the teachers and students in these adult schools and classes."

Third—"To render an individual library service to those adults who wish to study alone, but who need advice and help in selecting their reading. For those who wish to abandon desultory, or haphazard, or miss reading, and take up the conscientious study of some interesting hobby or practical or cultural subject, the library is now prepared to compile individual reading courses."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

ON the door of a private institution in Wollaston there hangs a sign, displaying the words Kiddie Kindergarten. What foolishness! As though the good old German title—"Children's Garden"—could not stand upon its own feet, but must be given a crutch, or a third leg. Did Froebel live in vain?

"Kiddie Children's Garden" is the American public school kindergarten, which has now been a good English word for almost fifty years. As a word for the young fathers and mothers of the present day themselves "graduates" of American public-school kindergartens, and if so, can it be true that they went through this first school of childhood without ever being told what that name signifies? Thirty years ago toddlers, in kindergarten, used to hear some little from their teachers about Froebel, and of his love for children, which led him to make for them gardens, gardens for pleasant growth in mind, body and happiness.

Perhaps the sign in Wollaston proceeds, however, from definite malice aforethought. Perhaps those who had it made are quite aware that a goodly number of adults are of "mental age" little more advanced than that of the kindergarten, and really ought to be going there to begin their education. With this fact in mind, perhaps the Wollaston institution desires to show clearly that its kindergarten is not for adult men and women. It is for children; hence, they entitle it: "Kiddie Kindergarten."

For that matter, in the Librarian's opinion, it is surely true that the trouble with modernistic artists is that they are doing at ages 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, and 105, what they should have done, and ought to have been encouraged to do at ages three, four and five. Many of the fearsome things called pictures, shown in recent "independent" salons at Paris and New York, would be quite as well, and perhaps more to the point, if they were less and void of promise though they are when painted by and for adults.

The Librarian has in mind some of the delightful creations accomplished in water-colors with big brush-strokes on large pieces of paper—the Page Kindergarten sponsored by Wesley College. In particular, and very characteristic, the Librarian recalls a "painting" which the five-year-old boy who made it said was "Playing Baseball in Summer." This paper "canvas" had a good, round and powerful summer sun in it and summer light and heat streaked down from the sky upon the little figures playing below, in fine intensity, registering, if memory serves, about 114 Fahrenheit. Yet the whole was done with only a few strokes of the brush, with impressive economy of line—quite an excellent piece of direct outward expression, by this child artist, of a clear and valid idea working within him.

Parents of the children who paint these creative, truly self-expressive little paintings at the Page Kindergarten, usually fall altogether to appreciate them, the Librarian is informed. Passing, with poorly concealed contempt, over "Baseball in Summer" and numerous other good child-pictures of similar value, they come, perchance, upon a representation of which some child has made of a steamboat, in painfully stereotyped, wholly uncreative manner, and they rave over it. "There," they say, "that is the way I wish my child to learn to draw! That looks like a steamboat!"

Well, it does, in one manner of speaking. It is the result of a hard-working, reasonably sincere effort on the child painter's part to copy down certain lines and forms in a rational, imitative way. If it showed a really higher factor of imagination and capacity to perform this sort of draughtsmanship, it might be valuable and significant. But the "steamboat" which the Librarian saw at the Page School was not particularly well drawn. That is to say, it was precisely the kind of thing which hundreds of children—indeed, nearly all children—can do if they are told to do it, and made to do it. Just an imitative combination of hard-and-fast lines, both stiff and wobbly at one end and the other, "correct" but also crude, possibly indicating good discipline but certainly devoid of any true self-expression.

The Librarian yields to no one in the vigor of his view that if a young man or woman has actually decided to become an artist, one of his cardinal needs and duties is to learn to draw. The notion now prevalent among young moderns in Paris, London and New York—but not so widespread, thank fortune, in Boston—that painters need not learn to draw is, of course, a mistaken, sloppy and ridiculous notion.

But this is not to say that precision in drawing should be the objective of a class in "painting" for five and six-year-olds in kindergarten. If all the members of the class should learn to make crudely correct, even perhaps more than a technical competence they can acquire later. What is important in kindergarten is that they should establish a habit of expressing themselves easily and readily, of acting in a confident, forthright manner. The right goal for the teacher is not that she should train up a generation of slavish pencil-pushers. Her objective should be the encouragement of little children to show forth the individuality within them, their natural endowments, their innate capacities, so that these may be recognized for what they are, and may later be developed at least to the full measure of which they are capable, rather than be cut short by technical discipline before they have even begun.

Almost any child, at five or six, is quite confident that he or she can "draw a man." In literal fact, he cannot draw a man. At least, he cannot draw one even decently well. But just so long as he thinks he can, he may be induced to draw men, until finally it may turn out that he really can draw them, and perhaps draw them very well. As a rule, however, parents and teachers so quickly and ruthlessly make little children conscious of the faults and shortcomings of their attempts at drawing, that they abandon their primitive confidence long before they have had any real chance to exploit it. In this way they are stunted. Of course, it is not true that every one of the three among them, ever can learn to draw importantly well. The point, and the whole point, is simply that they should be given a chance to develop freely to the full extent of which they are normally capable, and not have a class in painting or drawing at kindergarten or in grade-school cut them off from all chance to develop normally and naturally, in the name of teaching them "art."

And so the Librarian has made a redundant verbose setting for a brief and well-pointed anecdote related in the newest issue of the Library Journal. "At the Cleveland Museum of Art," says Jean C. York, head of its Department of Education, "Young People in the Cleveland Public Library, 'there was an exhibit of work done by the students of Professor Cizek of the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts. There were many unusual original paintings, drawings and woodcuts. In a descriptive pamphlet there is this reference

to Professor Cizek: 'How do you do it?' he was asked. 'But I don't do it, he tested with a kind of weary pity for our lack of understanding. I take off the lid and other masters clap the lid on—that is the only difference.'"

The Library Journal paper by Miss Roos, entitled "New Books for Young People in Their Teens," shows that she holds, in regard to library work with and for girls and boys in the adolescent period, extremely sound and effective ideas. She recognizes, of course, that "the world of adolescence is a very different world from that of childhood," but she displays a broad human understanding which would serve as well and truly in the kindergarten age, about which the Librarian has just been talking, as it does in the work with older boys and girls which she is so nobly and successfully undertaking.

"This teen age," she remarks—"the transition period of adolescence, with its gradual changing attitude toward life, involving a new adjustment to a new world, what do we do with it?"

"First of all, we try to understand it. Adolescence is the blossoming of child things and new things, old things are new emotions and new ideas, and so experiments for itself. It will not accept, now, the law of its childhood, but continually demands the why of things, taking nothing for granted. Self-assertion, often, hides sensitiveness and self-consciousness. It craves companionship, sympathy, praise and approbation, and in all ways it is essentially needy. It needs a disciplinary last, a comrade first. As one boy said, 'I need an understanding now, but there must be no superior imposing of ideas, and no guidance should be given indirectly. By continual stress of the best, one can make possible a vigorous growth of the desirable, so

that there will be little chance for the weeds to develop."

The Librarian, then, in the role of an understanding comrade first, and a disciplinary last, and as a custodian of a storehouse of books, can develop immeasurably the reading interests of this teen-age group whose reading should be as broad as the sea and as high as the heavens."

After recounting the Cizek anecdote, Miss Roos continues: "In our work with young people in the Stevenson room, we are trying to take off the lid and expose this teen-aged group to books of a considerably high standard and to have the Librarian ready when an opportunity comes to suggest, or awaken their interests."

Here is a strong and sound point of view, surely. It is the right point of view, worthy to prevail among all librarians in their work with youthful readers.

With the \$7000 transferred from the Library War Funds budget to the budget of the Paris Library School by vote of the executive board, added to the \$13,157.38 already contributed by friends of the school, Sarah C. N. Bogle, director of the Paris Library School, announces that sufficient funds have been obtained to secure the continuance of the school for another year. Of the amount already raised, over \$5000 (one-fourth of the total) has been given by the members of the American Library Association—concrete evidence of the belief of the profession in the value of the school.

The interest shown by members of the association has been equalled only by the response from friends of the school outside the profession. A contribution of \$3000 has been recently received from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Many checks have come from library trustees. The press, too, has been kind. An editorial in the New York Times suggests: "If one were seeking to invest abroad a modest sum, he would find it worth while the look into the work of the Library School which American established in France to help provide trained librarians for devastated France."

Additional contributions and checks in payment of pledges are now being received at A. L. A. headquarters, 56 East Randolph street, Chicago. Make all checks payable to the American Library Association.

Although no one knows better than the Librarian that traveling libraries are nothing new, a surprising number of clippings regarding these caravans continue to inundate his desk. The New York Times within a short time of each other printed two articles based upon the report of Wayne C. Nason, assistant agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture, who recently completed a survey of the library situation in the rural districts of the United States. The numerous other clippings showing that automobile libraries, while an old story to librarians, still are new enough to interest the general public:

"Library service, the nation's second line of education defense, is expanding rapidly in rural sections as the farming population takes advantage of facilities placed at its disposal. The new service is going to farmers through State extension libraries, membership-free libraries, municipal, school district, township, community and county libraries, and bookmobiles. These are being made easily accessible by use of the mail and automobiles. Many of the county libraries are making use of the 'book automobile,' which has replaced the old horse-drawn 'book wagon' first used in Washington County, Md., in 1905 to carry the service direct to the farm homes.

Wayne C. Nason, assistant agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture, in a new bulletin on this educational phase of rural life, describes the book automobile as "an important adjunct of library service to rural communities, especially in connection with county libraries."

"It is a means of transporting books from the central library to branches, stations, schools and individual farm families, and a means of their return. It also transports the central librarian in her visits to these places. Many county libraries are giving very good service through the mails and by other methods of transportation, but the book automobile makes possible a more exact, complete and regular service to country people."

As an example, he cites the Los Angeles County Library, which operates two automobiles that average 100 miles each daily between the central library and more than 300 branches in communities and schools to serve about 400,000 individuals. The Burlington County Library in New Jersey sends out no only books, but pictures, films and phonograph records for distribution among 125 branches in stores, grange halls and farm homes. About 600 books are distributed daily to various branches in

Coahoma County, Mississippi, which has a population of only 41,611.

"Rural libraries," Nason says, "naturally grow out of the demand for efficiency in agriculture. Efficiency and satisfaction are the keynote of successful farming of the future."

"The farmer also needs and wants facilities for general culture and for a larger, richer and more varied life, along with efficient farming, and perhaps as a product of it, should go a contented farm people and a satisfying farm life. The desire for financial reward may spur efficiency, but only happiness and contentment can maintain it."

"Education is an important factor in efficiency. Through education farmers can make themselves adequate to the solving of the perplexing problems confronting agriculture today. Here is the great opportunity of the library."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THERE arrived in Boston yesterday the first copy of the new "Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications," issued by the Superintendent of Documents in the Government Printing Office. Here at last, as many readers now know, public libraries throughout the country are given a timely, clear guide to the valuable publications of our Federal Government within a few days after issue, instead of more than a month after issue. This is the improvement for which Miss Edith Guernsey, supervisor of branches in the Boston Public Library, has so valiantly labored.

Upon examination, the arrangement, typography and annotation of the new list are declared to be "good even beyond expectation." The Superintendent of Documents deserves the most cordial praise for the excellence of the list. His office announces that a schedule has been prepared which provides for sending copy on Monday morning of each week to public printer, with proof on Wednesday and delivery on Friday. It must be confessed that even this program would seem unduly slow to the editor of a newspaper.

Some of the headings under which information is given in this first weekly list are: Brazil, Children, Cotton, Education, Electrical Machinery, Income Tax, Manufactures, Mineral Resources, and Petroleum. There are some notes of general interest on "Civil Aeronautics in the United States." The weekly list will be sent free on request made to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The library for teachers, conducted under direction of the Boston School Committee is carefully described in a recent

issue of "Our Boston" by Elizabeth Burdette, Librarian of this collection. Since Bostonians in general probably are not familiar with the value of this comparatively new institution, the author's text is here reprinted in full:

"Teacher wants a book about Memorial Day." A small boy has been sent from school to do teacher's errand and his beaming face shows that the trip to the Administration Building of the Boston School Committee in the middle of the morning is not a disagreeable one. I discover that Miss B. wants a story or a poem appropriate for the holiday.

It is because "teacher" needs a book, and many books, in the course of her professional life, that the Boston School Committee has established a teachers' library at its headquarters, the Administration Building. It may be a poem or a story that she needs, or it may be a new book referred to in her college course. Possibly it is a magazine article giving an account of a recent meeting of the National Education Association. The Boston School Committee has recognized that teachers should be able to keep in touch with what other educators are thinking and doing, and that the teacher of today requires many teaching tools. Hence this professional library for the exclusive use of the Boston public school teachers.

The library was started four years ago when the Committee moved from the old and crowded building on Mass. Street to the more spacious quarters on Beacon Hill. A library had long been talked of, but conditions did not permit. Many books had been accumulating through the years. The Board of Superintendents regularly stored a few outstanding publications every year. The various department offices kept small collections of books pertaining to their special lines of work and many text-books

were presented by the publishers in the school officials for inspection. These books were sometimes loaned to teachers on request but they were scattered about in so many places that no one knew exactly what books there were or where they could be found. Owing to crowded conditions some were lost and others had to be put under lock and key. The result was that much valuable material was inaccessible. When the committee moved to the new building it was decided that all this material should be brought together in one place where it might be both preserved and made useful.

A large room on the street floor was assigned for the library. Here book cases were built and the books assembled on the shelves. Chairs and tables for study and other library equipment were provided. The library was opened the hours being nine to five on school days and nine to one on Saturdays.

The books in the library divide themselves into two large classes. First there are the books on education, on methods of teaching, on child study, psychology, and other subjects allied to the great field of education. Here the young teacher, just appointed, may come to find a book on general methods of classroom teaching. The older and more experienced teacher comes to ask for a book on standardized tests, perhaps. The candidate for appointment to a higher executive position wants a book on the organization and management of the school. The director of a department wishes to see the latest publication on his subject that he may keep his finger on the new developments in his field of teaching; and so on. Besides the new books, the collection also contains many of the old books that have become classics in educational literature.

The text-book collection is the second class of books. It is planned eventually to have a complete exhibit of the text-books authorized for use in the Boston schools. At present we are not very near to that goal. There are hundreds of texts on the authorized list and it will take some years to gather a complete set. In the four years of the library's existence, however, the original collection has been greatly increased. Those books that have been most recently approved have been added, and it is, of course, the newest books that interest people most.

The text-books are arranged on the shelves in large subject groups, the geography together, the readers together, and so forth. A principal aim of the library is to make comparisons when deciding on what new book to buy.

An important part of the library is the magazine section. The library subscribes to seventy periodicals. Then there is a section devoted to reports from other states and cities. The annual reports from the boards of education in the large cities and courses of study are in great demand.

"Oxford, which has many copies of the same books, might with advantage present some of its duplicates to overseas universities. To us they are of little value, but what would not a library in Canada, Australia, or the United States give for a collection of the seventeenth or eighteenth century books, which would serve to arouse some special historical interest in its students? I am not certain that a little generosity of that sort might not bring back to the university a sixtieth, eightieth, or hundredth of the Bishop of Gloucester made these remarks at the recent annual meeting at Oxford of the Friends of the Bodleian. "May I say frankly," he observed, "that I don't like your underground bookstore. Even unimportant books. No doubt more room would be needed, but the bishop saw no reason why the university should not carry out the plan to build an annex at the corner of Broad Street. Also why had they not followed up the proposal that individual colleges should furnish special libraries dealing with particular subjects? Each college might develop some particular line.

The Friends of the Bodleian have formed the nucleus of a collection of manuscripts by living writers. The following authors have already given manuscripts: Milare Belloc, Lionel Curtis, Maurice Baring, John Galsworthy, Graham Wallis, Hugh Walpole, Spencer Wilkinson and A. E. Zimmern. Promises of manuscripts have been received from Bernard Shaw, Gustav Holst, Michael Sadler and James Stephens.

Travelling libraries of books about forestry are the newest library development in the state of Mississippi. Two such collections have been sent by the Mississippi forest service to schools in the local district forester, according to reports to the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Another set of books on trees and forests has been prepared by the service for the Cochona County Library at Clarkdale, Miss., which distributes books all over the county by motor truck. The sets contain books on tree botany and elementary forestry and stories of outdoor life. A recent report from one set shows in twenty-one days 110 readings. If this beginning works out well, the State forest service intends to put other sets of books in circulation. In addition it is of feeling a list of recommended forestry books to schools and libraries wishing to add such books to their shelves.

Practically any book, pamphlet, or periodical in the library may be borrowed. The period of loan is two weeks. There is no restriction in the number of books that may be borrowed at one time. To save time teachers may telephone or write their wants to the librarian.

The library is the book center for the administration. The service to the members of the administration is a vital part of the work. The Administration Building houses the office of the superintendent, the six assistant superintendents, eighteen departments of the administration and the business manager. The directors, assistant directors and superintendents come to the library to keep the books of each one in mind and when she finds a new book or magazine article that would seem to be especially in line with the activities of a particular person, she sends him a notice in regard to it. It is also the place where she is always at the service of those who wish to collect data or verify facts for reports, speeches and surveys.

The library serves also the teachers in the schools. A large number are taking college courses, so many of which are offered in Boston, and their reading brings them to the library for books and for assistance in finding thesis material. Many interesting subjects have been looked up, such as the use of pictures in kindergarten and primary grades, methods of stimulating the child to read, teachers' meetings, the value of manual training, truancy, student self-government, teachers' unions, and so on. It is the duty and privilege of a librarian to help people to help themselves. Working with the teachers at the Administration Library is both interesting and delightful. The librarian has found them eager to help themselves

and most appreciative of any assistance given.

The New Hampshire Public Library Commission has received a gift of \$500 from the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Dames, for the purpose of lengthening and improving the summer library school. This school, which has formerly been conducted for two weeks each summer, in order to furnish instruction to New Hampshire librarians who have not had the opportunity to complete their courses in library schools, is now open for a three weeks' course. The commission is already benefiting from the gift and the library school for this season, which opened ten days ago in Plymouth, will extend its course one week beyond the usual time.

The lectures secured for the school are Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library; Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Massachusetts State Department and president of the Massachusetts Public Library Commission; Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission; Miss Corinne Bacon, editor of the fiction section of the Standard Catalogue, published in New York, who will lecture on recent books. Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission, is teaching cataloguing and is the director of the school.

Recently there was sold in Berlin the musical library of Dr. Werner Wolffhelm, which is reputed to surpass all other musical libraries in its scope, in the distinction and variety of its contents, and in the beauty of many of its frontispieces, music type and bindings. Much of this is evident to judge by the catalogue only, which comprises no less than 237 closely printed pages, together with some fifty plates. Comparable with this library is said to be only that of F. J. Peds, the famous historian and paleographer, the catalogue of which is still of value to bibliographers and historians.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THIS diastase one feels upon always seeing the words "Highest Paid Short-Story Writer in the World" printed below Fannie Hurst's name in newspapers which publish her writings, may easily lead to an unreasonable prejudice against this author. The appeal of these words is so stupidly commercial that one has great difficulty in glancing at the text which is printed beneath, let alone the service of fresh, or rather re-dited, matter is at too long intervals to keep the book abreast of the most recent events and discoveries.

"It is, however, amazing, when the advantages of the loose leaf are so widely recognized in business and in the classroom, that no publisher should have recognized that the encyclopedia issued in volume form is no longer functioning to demand. Its day has been over these many years, and the 'encyclopedia of the future' is over the horizon. The precise form of this future work is somewhat speculative, but I think it will be something like this:

"The articles will be published on separate sheets; two or more sheets forming part of the same article will be pagged as a unit. Each article will bear a classification number, using possibly the present alphabetical order, and every article will be indexed in a separate index. The articles will be published in a vertical file or in boxes as he may prefer, and keep his cards in alphabetical order as a running record to the growing contents of the encyclopedia. The subscription will cover a definite period, one or more years as the case may be, and the articles will be posted to him in weekly batches. The encyclopedia will never be finished; it will go on being revised and added to, as the publisher is wise he will receive subscriptions for a section of the encyclopedia—a very great advantage, seeing that when I buy an encyclopedia today I buy a lot of information that under conceivable circumstances shall be required by me. I know when an encyclopedia on these lines will be published, but that it will be published some day I am absolutely sure. It is the only sensible way, in fact, to do it, and when it is, and if

Another author's tribute comes from William James Durant, who says in his latest book, "Transition," "I don't know how I should say humbly my head when I pass the Jerome City Public Library in Newark. It was in those treasure houses rather than in college that I found an education."

The bulletin of the Public Library of Washington, D. C., employs an attractive form for the presentation of a brief reading list. In its bulletin on vacation reading one finds, for example, the headline, "Is It to Be Spain?" and beneath that question the following brief article: "The Spanish Journey," by Julius Meier-Graef, and "An Idler in Spain," by J. E. C. Fitch, are accounts of pilgrimages these authors made to study certain great artists, and what resulted therefrom. In "The Soul of Spain," Havelock Ellis analyzes many Spanish characteristics as well as describing various phases of Spanish life. "Rosalinda to the Road Again," by John P. Pintos, contains a series of essays showing the Spanish literature and thought. "Essays on Soliloquies," by Miguel de Unamuno, are short studies in which the author sets forth his own philosophy and reveals through his many general Spanish traits. The illustrations by Joseph Penon in the Macmillan edition of Irving's "Alhambra" make the reading of this book an added joy.

In fiction, "The Three Corners Hat," by A. de Alarcón, is a witty, intricately Spanish story. "The Quest," by

Tio Baroja, is a "powerful and immensely interesting book." In "Spanish Jade," Maurice Hewlett describes the land as "a great room, hazy and country, half desert and half bare rock, immeasurably old, imitatively the same."

The "Encyclopedia of the Future" is predicted by L. Stanley Jast, librarian of the public library of Manchester, England. "The obvious and serious drawback of all existing encyclopedias," Mr. Jast argues, "is that they are no sooner published than they are out of date. Some modern encyclopedias meet this difficulty by publishing supplements, a clumsy and unsatisfactory makeshift at best. Better is the method of an American encyclopedia, which is (or was) to print on single sheets, bound into volumes which, by a familiar mechanical device, permit of the extraction and addition of new sheets whenever required. Reprinted and corrected matter is sent to the publisher at regular intervals, and is inserted in its proper place. The drawbacks are that the limitation of space is as rigid as in the stitched volume—matter can be rearranged and corrected but cannot be added to except by elimination and the service of fresh, or rather re-dited, matter is at too long intervals to keep the book abreast of the most recent events and discoveries.

"It is, however, amazing, when the advantages of the loose leaf are so widely recognized in business and in the classroom, that no publisher should have recognized that the encyclopedia issued in volume form is no longer functioning to demand. Its day has been over these many years, and the 'encyclopedia of the future' is over the horizon. The precise form of this future work is somewhat speculative, but I think it will be something like this:

"The articles will be published on separate sheets; two or more sheets forming part of the same article will be pagged as a unit. Each article will bear a classification number, using possibly the present alphabetical order, and every article will be indexed in a separate index. The articles will be published in a vertical file or in boxes as he may prefer, and keep his cards in alphabetical order as a running record to the growing contents of the encyclopedia. The subscription will cover a definite period, one or more years as the case may be, and the articles will be posted to him in weekly batches. The encyclopedia will never be finished; it will go on being revised and added to, as the publisher is wise he will receive subscriptions for a section of the encyclopedia—a very great advantage, seeing that when I buy an encyclopedia today I buy a lot of information that under conceivable circumstances shall be required by me. I know when an encyclopedia on these lines will be published, but that it will be published some day I am absolutely sure. It is the only sensible way, in fact, to do it, and when it is, and if

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writing down to me. The political economist writes for other political economists. Why?

The answer to this question was once given by a sub-editor of a great encyclopedia. It was over a dinner, which explained no doubt his unworried and (in my experience) very uneditorial expansiveness.

"You see," he said, "we must have the experts, because they advertise the encyclopedia. The public wouldn't look at us if we couldn't show a long roll of bigwigs as contributors. Of course, they can't write, poor chaps—I mean write intelligently for the man in the street. And on that I'll tell you an absolutely true story. We had a mathematical article on (I've forgotten what; but it doesn't matter). It was written by a very famous mathematician. Nobody in the office could make head or tail of it. So we forwarded it to another famous mathematician. He returned it in due course with an accompanying note, to this effect: 'Dear Sir—There are perhaps two mathematical men in Europe competent to criticize this article. I am not one—Yours, etc.'"

"Put it in. What else could we do?" The man whom Oliver Wendell Holmes tells of, who had an astounding knowledge of every subject under the sun. Its name began with an L and to L, but showed an equally remarkable ignorance of every subject whose alphabetical order came anywhere between M and Z—he had been steadily reading through an encyclopedia, seemingly no exceptional person today. If we may judge from the enticing 'courses of reading' which one American publisher is offering, the American public is not much better off.

The oldest manuscript of Dante in existence is among the exhibits at the Casa Italiana. It is 591 years old, being the copy of Francesco Cennino, famous old copist who lived shortly after Dante's time. He completed his task in 1337, just sixteen years after Dante's death, and is said to have earned enough money from the copying of this one book to give all four of his daughters in marriage with generous dowries. This manuscript is the property of Hoepli, the oldest publishing house in Italy. The original binding of the volume has been replaced by a firmer leather, but all the pages are of the original parchment as of its time. There are a number of illustrations which give annual performances of Shakespeare in some of his complete plays. All these have their own problems, which Mr. Rowlands shows them now to solve with authority. But this is only a small part of its use. His- torians will wish to describe the books and customs of the days of which they write, period novelists, illustrators, these have use for this little pamphlet. If a certain firm of motion picture makers had had recourse to it they would not have referred to their publicity for the eighties. And surely with this list of books, so many illustrated with colored plates, anyone can find exhilaration in looking at pictures published in a day in which you could refer in conversation with any lady "to the dancer who were in short skirts, my dear," when you would know just what childish epoch you had in mind. Even the gray-haired writers of these lines intend at the earliest opportunity to fill out a slip for \$672.331 and at a Bank of America have their heart warmed by a "National Beauty and Their Costumes," published hundreds

of years ago, or, to be exact, in 1907. "Then were the happy days!"

The Newark Library magazine, The Librarian, publishes in its June issue over the initials R. N. an essay on "Reviewers and Reviews," which is a subject in which all libraries are or ought to be interested, for it would seem that the essence of an intelligent review ought to be of use among other means of information, in making selection for the shelves and those members of library staff to whom the public appeal might well be found useful in answering the pertinent questions aimed in their direction. But R. N. does not feel that way and we reviewers are all wrong. In the first place we are in an "orgy of review- ing." In these days, "What of the book supplements of goodly spread," he says, "and thirty of enormous circulation?" The average careful book reviewer can't answer that one. It is something like the conundrum in which the prover- bial dog added the faculty of barking like a dog. When the victim said the given put that in to make it hard." The Librarian, who, when not wandering in the purlieus of libraries, is one of the objects of R. N.'s detestation, never saw any such book supplements. Twenty

are addressed for local delivery, for delivery in the first, second or third zone, or within the State in which mailed. "Public libraries, organizations, or associations before being entitled to the master General under regulations as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organizations inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual."

An exhibition of 12,000 volumes of Italian literature, including a manuscript copy of Dante's "Divine Comedy," almost six centuries old, is being held at the Casa Italiana, Amsterdam Avenue and 17th Street, New York City. The summer session at Columbia University in order to give students an opportunity to see a complete group of representative Italian works. The collection covers all phases of classical and modern literature, and includes the complete works of the leading Italian authors. There are more than 200 copies of Dante's "Divine Comedy" alone, ranging from a watch-pocket edition to a volume three feet

long. Most of the editions of Dante are new, but several of them date back to past centuries.

The collection has been furnished by leading Italian publishers, who have sent over representative products from their presses and workshops. Dr. John L. Geric, president of the Institute of Italian Culture in America, is in charge of the exhibit. Among the eighty-six Italian firms taking part in it are the Claudio Argentieri Publishing House of Spoleto, the Zanichelli Publishing House of Bologna, and the Alpes Publishing House of Rome, which does the official printing for Mussolini.

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Boston Transcript

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

WHENEVER one of the booklets entitled "Reading with a Purpose," for which the American Library Association is responsible, appears, any one interested in library culture has reason for satisfaction is allowed to creep over one with reasonable frequency. As the casual visitor to our own Boston Public Library glances over the rack in which this astonishingly useful series is displayed, astorically useful series is displayed, and notes the interest with which they are purchased, he is inclined to wonder if these little courses in reading are not close to the head of what might be called the auxiliary reinforcement of our library system. This comes in selecting for, not to mention the glance at the little pamphlet on French literature. This little course was written by no less an authority than Irving Babbitt, Professor of French Literature at Harvard. It is because the American Library Association has so sure a touch in hand, author whatever the subject is, subject whatever it may be, as Prof. Babbitt is for his that these courses are so admirable. Dallas Lore Sharp, William Allen White, Wilfrid T. Grenfell, Fred Stearns, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart are among them, not to mention the positive and at least on one night last month, raucous Claude G. Bowers and that always gentle commander, William Lyon Phelps.

This course Professor Babbitt is not advising the average library patron to

read French in the original. The A. L. A. wishes to make no such limited appeal. The reader is referred to good translations. "England," says the author, "has never had either a Boileau or a Saint-Beuve," and further: "As a result of the French clarity and logic it is perhaps easier to trace in France than elsewhere the interplay, and at times conflict, of certain main conceptions of life from the Middle Ages to the present day." Good reasons indeed for the thoughtful reader, even if "this universal English" is his only language, for turning now and then to what the French writers can give him so abundantly.

The course includes the Medieval Period, with Villardouin's and Joinville's "Memoirs of the Crusades," and with "Aucassin and Nicolette." Then he brings us to the Renaissance with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the Librarian's group of unprinted under such Rabelais and Montaigne in the first period and Boileau, Racine, Saint-Beuve, and the great dramatists in the latter century. And with equal thoroughness he goes on about Flaubert, Maupassant, and other modern French paragraphs on each author are trenchant and provocative, and there is an excellent brief reading list appended. A useful and inspiring little brochure indeed!

Deserved as is this salute to Professor Babbitt, the Librarian cannot forget that our own Public Library has had some very valuable and interesting recent acquisitions, and turns aside admiringly and half regretfully to some of its list on "Costume," compiled by Walter Rowlands, formerly chief of the fine arts division of the special library department. It is the word "formerly" which is not a very valuable contribution. Then the Librarian must beg most politely to disagree with you. Just think of our stock theaters, three of them. Two are not often obsessed with costume problems, but Mr. Jewett is likely at any time to put on Shakespeare or Congreve or Sheridan. Even the St. James did "St. Elmo" not long since, and whether they took real pains with it or not, it ought to have been costumed in the style of its time. There are a number of schools which give annual performances of Shakespeare in some of his complete plays. All these have their own problems, which Mr. Rowlands shows them now to solve with authority. But this is only a small part of its use. His- torians will wish to describe the books and customs of the days of which they write, period novelists, illustrators, these have use for this little pamphlet. If a certain firm of motion picture makers had had recourse to it they would not have referred to their publicity for the eighties. And surely with this list of books, so many illustrated with colored plates, anyone can find exhilaration in looking at pictures published in a day in which you could refer in conversation with any lady "to the dancer who were in short skirts, my dear," when you would know just what childish epoch you had in mind. Even the gray-haired writers of these lines intend at the earliest opportunity to fill out a slip for \$672.331 and at a Bank of America have their heart warmed by a "National Beauty and Their Costumes," published hundreds

of years ago, or, to be exact, in 1907. "Then were the happy days!"

The Newark Library magazine, The Librarian, publishes in its June issue over the initials R. N. an essay on "Reviewers and Reviews," which is a subject in which all libraries are or ought to be interested, for it would seem that the essence of an intelligent review ought to be of use among other means of information, in making selection for the shelves and those members of library staff to whom the public appeal might well be found useful in answering the pertinent questions aimed in their direction. But R. N. does not feel that way and we reviewers are all wrong. In the first place we are in an "orgy of review- ing." In these days, "What of the book supplements of goodly spread," he says, "and thirty of enormous circulation?" The average careful book reviewer can't answer that one. It is something like the conundrum in which the prover- bial dog added the faculty of barking like a dog. When the victim said the given put that in to make it hard." The Librarian, who, when not wandering in the purlieus of libraries, is one of the objects of R. N.'s detestation, never saw any such book supplements. Twenty

pages or so is a very good average. "Reviewing," thinks our friend from Newark, "is simply a specialized form of reporting, and criticism, including theories and interpretation," can come "only when all concerned have read the book." Now that he has built his own hypothesis, which is, of course, not necessarily true one because he says so, he goes on to show that it is a slovenly job of reporting reviewers are all doing and points to certain notable papers and to three well known reviewers to prove it. As a matter of fact, should good reviewing be only good reporting? There are a great many questions and a great many publishers that think so. But there are some publishers and some newspapers that do not. To begin with, there are a great mass of readers to whom the "jacket" of a book furnishes quite as much as they need in making up their minds to chance it. But there is another class, perhaps a small class, perhaps enough sometimes to carry the book over the line between failure and success, who are more likely to obtain a book than they have been interested in an exhilarating review. The more of these readers a paper has evidence of having, the more the reviews are critical, the more "theories and interpretation" enter them. So, when a review of the Bonheur edition of Swinburne's complete works devotes three-quarters of a column to an estimate of Swinburne and small reference to paper and type, R. N. thinks the balance should be reversed. What nonsense! Here is a new complete edition of Swinburne which contains all his poetry, prose, and unprinted, and half regretfully to some of its list on "Costume," compiled by Walter Rowlands, formerly chief of the fine arts division of the special library department. It is the word "formerly" which is not a very valuable contribution. Then the Librarian must beg most politely to disagree with you. Just think of our stock theaters, three of them. Two are not often obsessed with costume problems, but Mr. Jewett is likely at any time to put on Shakespeare or Congreve or Sheridan. Even the St. James did "St. Elmo" not long since, and whether they took real pains with it or not, it ought to have been costumed in the style of its time. There are a number of schools which give annual performances of Shakespeare in some of his complete plays. All these have their own problems, which Mr. Rowlands shows them now to solve with authority. But this is only a small part of its use. His- torians will wish to describe the books and customs of the days of which they write, period novelists, illustrators, these have use for this little pamphlet. If a certain firm of motion picture makers had had recourse to it they would not have referred to their publicity for the eighties. And surely with this list of books, so many illustrated with colored plates, anyone can find exhilaration in looking at pictures published in a day in which you could refer in conversation with any lady "to the dancer who were in short skirts, my dear," when you would know just what childish epoch you had in mind. Even the gray-haired writers of these lines intend at the earliest opportunity to fill out a slip for \$672.331 and at a Bank of America have their heart warmed by a "National Beauty and Their Costumes," published hundreds

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Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

SURELY the public library worker is a militant soldier in the cause of books. Never has this become more evident than in New Orleans at the present time. A large section of the younger workers have turned book missionaries, and since May 28 have been carrying the library idea into the byways and hedges. In small groups they have gone into the New Orleans factories and told the women operatives about what the library stood ready to do for them. They have found many misunderstandings to correct. Many of the girls thought that the Public Library was a commercial affair, that they had to pay for the use of books. Others thought that a library was entirely an educational institution furnishing them "improving literature." It is natural that a woman operative working in the South more hours than most of our Northern states should not care to give the reminder of the day to "improving herself," desirable as this may be. No wonder one girl said, "And why in the name of the callouses on my hands should I be reading books?"

These library women went into the factory lunch rooms at noon and talked with the girls. They saw them at work, and hard and monotonous work it is. But they managed to show the operatives that the library is just as much their property as that of anyone, that the service is free, that books are not always "high-brow," that there is always a friendly book for the friendly reader, once the two can be brought together, and offered to do their part in making the introduction. Accordingly the library has been very actively visited by the factory girls of late, and the fiction shelves have been fairly stormed. Surely these young library workers have seen their efforts rewarded and—no doubt their sisters of other cities will soon be following suit.

Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, is now on the mid-Atlantic returning from his vacation, which has been spent this year in England. Some years ago he spent an entire summer in Marlow, and this year he put in a delightful week among his old friends there. He spent time in Cornwall, Gloucester, Carlisle and other towns in a leisurely way and closed his sojourn in London. Mr. Bolton attended the Pilgrim celebration at Southsea and was captivated by the speeches of the Bishop of London and Lord Charnwood. One hopes that soon after his return next week he may see the publication of Stanwood's "History of the Presidency" in a new edition which has been edited and brought up to date. This will be good news to those who would study the present campaign with some reference to the electoral developments of the past, for Stanwood is a closer by himself as an authority and Mr. Bolton has his past careful thought and much industry.

The Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library, than which there are few repositories of more importance, is always enlarging its collection. According to the Bulletin of the library—"A very generous expression of good will has come from Senor Celestino Boncomi, Cuban consul at Paris, during his recent visit to the library. He gave the library a document of 566 bearing the very rare signature of Benito Diaz del Castillo, companion of Cortez in the conquest of Mexico; and two volumes of letters received by the late Henry Harrisse from his correspondents. In one of the volumes Harrisse has written this title: 'Correspondence concerning the legends of Columbus de Christopher Colomb de couverte a Santa Domingo.' It has thirty-four autograph letters written by persons in Santo Domingo, Cuba, Spain, and France, bearing more or less on the question in controversy respecting the true resting place of the remains of Columbus. The other volume has seventy-four letters from correspondents of Harrisse in Italy, France, and Spain, concerning Harrisse's investigations about the Columbine library at Sevilla, Spain, otherwise known as the Biblioteca Colombica, founded by the bequest of Fernando Columbus, son of Christopher Columbus. These are valuable additions to the Manuscript Division, which has

already had a number of Harrisse's manuscripts including those of his monumental works on "The Discovery of Newfoundland," and the cartography of Newfoundland, as well as his "Epistola" or autobiographical letters to Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow."

Year after year there comes to our table "The Hill-Top," that magazine published from that famous resort of Poland Spring containing news of the library in the Maine State Building at that charming watering place. It may be entirely superfluous to relate that the Maine State Building is the building which Maine erected during the World's Fair and which the Messrs. Ricker had taken apart, brought East and rebuilt at Poland. Here is an art gallery of no mean proportions and of artistic importance, and the hotel library which, we learn, has now become the "Big Boy," as its librarian terms it, among hotel libraries. It began its career in 1895 with two hundred volumes and has now 9260. The librarian is that genial Bostonian, Frank Carlos Griffith, remembered of old as Frank Carlos of the Boston Museum Company and later a manager for Mrs. Pliske, whose recollections of old-time Boston, especially theatrical Boston, are so well known to newspaper readers. A writer and a book-lover and a frequent visitor of libraries, especially the Boston Athenaeum he must be in his element at Poland, and we doubt not that the patrons of the three hotels at Poland Spring find much enlightenment at the Maine State Building not only from the books but from their custodian.

As might be expected, last week's little defense of the book reviewer has caused more or less comment from some of the Librarian's fellow-workers. One of his colleagues thinks he might say something about the skill with which public departments of publishers manage to cull sweet sentences from a generally sour review to insert in advertisements to intimate that the reviewer liked the volume. For instance, and this is merely an imaginary case, a book may be advertised as "lightly and factually written" and the phrase credited to a paper in which the words used are "lightly and factually written but being totally inadequate to the subject in hand. It is a disappointing book which is not up to the author's standard." The public reviewer who seeks to be candid and fair, puts in a qualifying phrase only to find that phrase alone quoted in favor of a book that he felt it his duty to dispraise in the total sum of his criticism. But it all does little harm. The public reviewer may discount these "captive phrases" in praise of books and plays, and the reviewer only shrugs his shoulders as he goes his way.

The library worker is amply protected from this perversion of reviews if the library subscribes for the "Book Review Digest" which is an excellent digest of the book reviews appearing in some sixty-three publications, only six of which are American newspapers or their literary supplements, to which are sometimes added reviews from a small list of library bulletins. Here every book of the month that is of importance enough to be reviewed under first class auspices finds its place with brief but comprehensive extracts from its principal reviews. And to make sure that no injustice is done the reviewer, plus and minus signs precede each quotation, plus meaning a review on the whole favorable and minus the reverse. The Digest has in the list from which it quotes its material, not only scientific as well as general periodicals, so that hardly a book, whatever its subject, can escape the acid test of honest critical review. Being as vain as most people, the Librarian never misses what his score of quotations is. It is an excellent guide to the general book buyer and the library official, though it is in fact that sometimes reviewers will take opposite views, can get some rather intelligent opinions on the books in the market before he purchases.

As the Librarian was walking up Beacon Hill the other day he met his old friend whom he had not seen for nearly a twelve month, the retired book agent, one who in his heyday had proved that not all of his ilk are pure pests. It was this friendly and affable gentleman who could drop into your office and talk books or even politics with you for fifteen minutes before he suggested that if you wanted to make a payment on account he could charge himself with the burden of delivering it to the counting room, just then he would mildly inquire when he might drop in for another chat. You were a little behind of course, but "just wanted to keep the account open." And then some glorious morning he would tell you that you were so nearly through with payments that he would not have the excuse for many more calls unless. . . Well there was that new

And delightful set of histories of the works of some new and much praised author or you would be interested in this set of juvenile classics. You were a bachelor but of course you were interested in children. Well, then, if you cared to sign this little slip we could keep up our occasional chats and of course the basis for the chats was laid. It was not many years ago that he wrote, and then there was no liaison of fact between the Librarian and a strictly businesslike counting house, which resolved never to buy any books except for cash, and, unless he wanted the very much, none from that particular publisher under any circumstances.

Now the trials of an impecunious book-lover have nothing to do with libraries but my pleasant converse with my friend did turn upon an introduction. He has returned from his winter in Florida and like Major General Stanley he is "teeming with a lot of news" concerning the little library of New Port Richey where he makes his home and on the altar of which he daily performs a Boston Transcription. New Port Richey is a town of about 2500 people, practically all whites, with a Southern temperature and a Northern atmosphere. It has a library of about eight thousand volumes under the direction of Librarian Holloway, a retired New England minister who has not only a grasp on his duties but has such an enthusiasm for them that he has been so well able to communicate it to the townspeople that the library has the greatest library of its size in the State of Florida. Last winter the town voted to erect a building for the library which hitherto has occupied a suite in a business block. Just as Faneuil Hall was accepted from the donor by a terribly small plurality of votes in town meetings, so New Port Richey came to its decision by the narrow votes of margins. Said my informant "I voted for it and that broke the tie. My wife voted for it and that carried the building." Score one for Boston. "How far a little candle throws its beams!" The proverb is somewhat musty.

As a reminder of the Librarian's paragraphs on the Boston Public Library's reading list of books on costume, the reviewer has just received a letter from the author of a book which he has just reviewed in 1927 of Miss Fannie Ward, that durable figure which has even entered the text of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," with a gigantic bustle and all sorts of ruffles and flourishes, sent to emphasize the fact that "bookish" people go out at that time. It emphasizes more than that, in the selective plumpness of the figure it is a reminder of the day when the standard of feminine loveliness was the partridge and not the flamingo. And it brought forth some recollections of those days of the last decade but of the eighteen hundreds when the fair Miss Ward, perched upon a wall in tights, was to be found in the possession of every boy who collected cigarette pictures. And who did not? We have had library exhibitions of the Beebe publications and other dime libraries. Somehow the Librarian was reminded of those little cards which smokers found tucked into every box of cigarettes, and if any have been preserved those little brown lithographs, which looked so much like photographs, of some scores at least of subjects, are probably rare today. One might almost read the history of the lighter side of the American and, in some degree, the English set of them would be affectionately studied by the old boys who remember them could such a collection reach the archives of the Harvard Dramatic collection. Then there were the colored cards of military uniforms, which came in another brand, that about which one is supposed to "ask Dad." There seemed to be hundreds of them. Almost every grade in the United States Army was there in the various branches of the service. A corporal of ordinance was as valuable as a brigadier general.

We remember, too, early the general and the lieutenant general being respectively marked resemblance to Sherman and Sheridan, who held commissions at the time. It was not long after the various military organizations of the day and there were adopted standard uniforms and there were some of our own companies to the Montgomery Rifles or some name closely resembling it of Montgomery, Alabama, all in glittering gray, a file of these might have his theatrical value. Then there were ball players, prize fighters, racing horses, racing colors and the like. There must be thousands of these little cards still preserved. Our elders did not think much of them in our youthful heyday but it might be well to seek those now remaining not only as interesting relics but as illustrating many things that interested the average man in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

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THE LIBRARIAN

THE newest issue of More Books the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, devotes its leading article to the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Albrecht Durer which has been commemorated this year in many quarters of the globe. In Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts has arranged an exhibit of the German artist's works, which is to be kept open through the summer. Hundreds of woodcuts and copper engravings, an almost complete collection, have been placed on view, all in four or five rooms in the print department. "To be sure," Dr. Zoltan Haraszti continues, "the museum does not possess any paintings or even original drawings by the great German. Only the prints are here, but of these the exhibition is nearly complete. Few museums in this country, and not too many abroad, could parallel the richness of the collection. The exhibition is, in this respect, certainly representative of the man, whose greatest achievement was, after all, in the field of engraving. Durer's paintings, besides, are extremely rare outside of Germany. Boston is fortunate in having at least one painting by him: the Portrait of a Man, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. In addition, the Fogg Museum at Cambridge has a large number of his woodcuts and engravings, and also two original drawings."

The essay on Durer which the new bulletin publishes is one of the best yet written by the editor of the publications of the Boston Public Library in the series of able monographs which he has compiled from month to month for More Books. Never were data of fundamental importance better inter-mixed with small matters of intense human interest, than Dr. Haraszti knows how to combine them.

According to an announcement just received from A. L. A. headquarters, the next course to be issued in the association's extremely popular series entitled "Reading with a Purpose," will be a brief reading list on "The Young Child," prepared by Bird T. Baldwin in co-operation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. This new list will be ready for distribution on Sept. 1. Following are the books which will be included in the course:

Smith M. "From Infancy to Childhood." Little, 1925. \$1.25.

Lucas, W. P. "The Health of the Run-around Child." Macmillan, 1923. \$1.75.

Garrison, C. G. "Permanent Play Materials for Young Children." Scribner, 1926. \$1.25.

Fenton, J. C. "Practical Psychology of Babyhood." Houghton, 1927. \$2.50.

Thom, D. A. "Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child." Appleton, 1927. \$2.50.

Child Study Association of America. "Guidance of Childhood and Youth." Macmillan, 1926. \$1.50.

The Librarian confesses an eager curiosity to see what Mr. Baldwin, in his essay on these books, will have to say to explain why he has included, in this brief list, such a work as that by Jessie Fenton on the "Psychology of Babyhood." The Librarian found a study of this book quite unfruitful. Despite the author's unquestionable competence as a student of psychology, it appeared that almost the only specimens which she found available for laboratory study of babies under two years of age, were her own infants—or was it infant? No matter how careful the observer, a large number of cases must be watched and personally known, the Librarian thinks, before one becomes competent to write a psychology of babyhood.

On the other hand, it is certainly good to find Dr. W. P. Lucas's excellent book in the Baldwin list. No other physician has shown—in any book which has yet come to the Librarian's notice—such a combination of natural human love for childhood with expert medical knowledge of childhood. Boston will be glad also to find her own Dr. Douglas Thom represented in the Baldwin list—as a pediatrician.

Frank criticism of the "Children's Magazines of Today" came forth in helpful abundance at the latest annual convention of the American Library Association. A roundtable, dealing especially with this subject, was held there under the leadership of Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the Publishers Weekly.

"A very few, very good children's magazines are quite enough, and the standards set for these magazines should be as high as those for books"—that is the opinion attributed to Alice Child, time in a review of this roundtable meeting, published in the current issue of the Library Journal. The weakest in the field today, Miss Hazeltine thinks, are the magazines intended for the younger children. Little children, she held, love the repetition of the best, whether seen or heard, and books satisfy this need so perfectly that the necessity of periodical literature for them seems doubtful.

The children's magazines discussed included Youth's Companion, American Boy, Boy's Life, American Girl, Every Girl, Open Road, St. Nicholas, Child Life, John Martin's Book, and Merry Go Round, which have a combined yearly circulation of thirteen million. Mr. Melcher touched on the business problems facing the publisher of a children's magazine. Its audience grows away, having an average of only four years; subscription are paid by adults, not by the readers themselves; and there is little real standard sale (one-fourth to one-tenth). Special copy is needed for the advertisements, unsuitable advertisements must be rejected, and in the last analysis children are not primary purchasers. The size of field of sale and the small payment for text and for illustrations do not offer inducements to writers.

The very fact that children like better magazines for older people indicates that there is not enough reach in the periodicals intended for boys and girls. wrote Alice M. Jordan of Boston. Young people stay so short a time in one stage of development that the kind of literature offered during a year or two in these publications for children fails to satisfy their mental growth.

Magazines that have been successful in the past kept their readers because of the publication of articles or stories with a wider appeal than to children alone. They kept ahead of their public. Looking back at St. Nicholas in the early days, for example, the fact is noticeably true of the stories by which it was especially remembered. They are of the kind that are not left behind in the growing-up process. The Youth's Companion lived one hundred years because it was a periodical for the whole family, and no child in a home where it was taken was restricted to reading prepared for a certain age alone.

Magazines for children are read by the children they are written for—the American child of average opportunities said Elizabeth Knapp of Detroit. For those whose opportunities, intelligence and capabilities are above the average they have less to give, and for the foreign child making his adjustments, the pictures are all that appeal or seem intelligible. When one considers what there is for little children to read and enjoy in the way of their books one hesitates to encourage the magazine reading habit at six, seven and eight years of age.

It is one of the healthy signs in the reading of the youth of the day that no room for boys and girls can restrict itself to the merely so-called "juvenile" magazines. On a list of twenty-two magazines on exhibit in the room used by the largest number and types of children read, eleven of them are periodicals planned for adults. They help to answer innumerable reference questions and they counteract the salacious product of the nearby news stands.

Frances Clark Sayers of the A. L. A. said that most magazines for young children do fail, mainly because an imaginative quality is lacking; their stories and pictures are too labored and fanciful; they miss the simplicity of folklore. Moreover, the misuse of familiar children's literature in advertising is ludicrous.

Cumille David, editor of the American Girl, said it was a shock to her to learn that children's magazines were a failure. Her circulation had risen from seven to fifty thousand in four years. The matter of selling is merely that of advertising, and the latter is a question of financial backing. All business ventures require capital. The value of a periodical is in its first few months of existence. Its prime object is to orient youth with its changing surroundings. Most of the valuable material appears in book form afterwards.

Discussion brought out the fact that several children's magazines are subsidized.

Anne Carroll Moore of New York endorsed Mrs. Sayers' criticism, and said she had no satisfactory magazine for small children now; she advised Randolph Caldwell's picture books instead.

Asked for comments on the American Boy, Purd B. Wright of Kansas City thought that editors should remember their own boyhood better, and added that advertisers ignore the influence of the child in the home. Miss Moore thought that the American Boy was more varied than might be expected, and did make a real effort to keep in touch with the modern boy. In various surveys the comparative popularity of girls' and boys' magazines showed the girls preferring Boy's Life and the American Boy, while the girls ran to True Stories and Love Stories. Mr. Melcher summed up by saying that children's magazines up by saying that children's magazines need thought and better contact between specialists—librarians and editors.

An international library conference, convened by the International Library and Bibliographical Committee, which was formed in Edinburgh in September, 1927, will meet in Rome during the first week of June, 1929. As the A. L. A. conference will be held in the southeastern part of the United States some time before the middle of May, it is probable that a special party of American librarians will be in Rome during the conference with a few days after the close of the A. L. A. meeting.

Those interested in the trip abroad, the A. L. A. Bulletin for August advises, should notify F. W. Paxson, chairman of the A. L. A. travel committee, 86 Francis Street, Boston, Mass., at once. An expression of opinion of the following questions by those intending or hoping to make the trip would be appreciated by Mr. Paxson: Should the journey be made via New York, Cherbourg, and Paris or via New York to Naples? Would a post-conference trip be welcome? Should the trip be limited to Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and England or should it also include Austria, Germany and the Scandinavian countries? Is the preference for a four weeks or a six weeks tour? Should arrangements for ocean travel be made by student tourist, or first class accommodations, or would a one-cabin boat be preferable?

The trip will probably be personally conducted. Should pre-arranged sight seeing trips occupy most of the time spent in the various cities visited, or should the greater part of the time be free for individual sight seeing and shopping?

Regarding Louvain, Library Journal does not hesitate to speak its mind, as the Transcript has. "The library is no place for hate. It has place only for the opposite qualities for which it stands locally, nationally and internationally. It was, therefore, unfortunate indeed that the inscription proposed for the library at Louvain, translated as 'Destruction by German fury, restored by American gift.' This inscription was indeed approved by the late Cardinal Mercier but unhappily the average citizen before the thought of the world had turned from war to peace, from international hatreds to international friendship; and the change of heart in the new era requires quite another motive and spirit for the inscription. The thoughtless children who contributed their pennies to so many causes as the restoration of Louvain's library, and the many librarians who gladly participated could not be more ill represented by such motto, since it is for the future to come that the present is wholly minded to forgive. The American architect has by all accounts produced a work creditable alike to the occasion and the donors and it was a pity indeed that he identified himself with so untimely an inscription. Happily the historic university supported by King Albert stood adamant against this defilement of engendered and happily the feeling of the Belgian people by the Louvain and memories of their wrongs did not result in the outbreak which was feared for the dedication on the Fourth of July, self from the cerebra which was witnessed by a great and peaceful throng, among them notables from the universities of many countries."

The next field of effort cited by Miss Perkins is, however, by no means so easy and dried. "From the large quantity of business literature the librarian must select books of worth," she remarks. "It is easier than the selection of books for the industrial worker. For much propaganda material and amateur theories are passing for science and economics, while true appeal is not always in form and language intended. Good material," she suggests, "is biography of men who have developed the industries at which the readers are working, the history of the trades, trade publications, dealing with production and methods. Such reading matter will do much in overcoming the stated lack of interest caused by the present mechanical processes, provided the librarian is capable of awakening in the reading public a desire for sound literature."

It would be well also if something could be done to bring business men into increasing contact with the books which preserve the best and wisest of the past ages. We live in a time when there is much confidence in what may be done for the State by the business-man in politics. This hope is not misplaced. But it should be eyes to the fact that many business men, while exceedingly well right in their judgments and estimates covering a period of a day or a year, are also extremely likely to be wrong in their judgments for tomorrow or the year to come. Most business-men are constantly concerned with making prompt, decisive judgments which will permit a telegram to be quickly sent off to Chicago in response to a telegram

"The fact that business administration has become a learned profession, that scholars are applying their knowledge in factory and office, has brought about a great change," Agnes S. Perkins, librarian of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserts. Formerly, she says, public libraries functioned mostly as a literary and scientific obligation to the community. Now the new order—making business administration a learned profession—has extended the usefulness of the library until it has become an indispensable element in business. "Every field of business is building more and more upon a secure basis of scientific fact and tested principle, and the library profession is keenly alive to their opportunity for service to industry and business generally."

Miss Perkins admits "there may still be found industrial establishments which attempt innovations by trial and error, where research could point a safer way; but such experiments are economic waste. In small places the business community is not as yet aware that it can find in their own library print of value to their commercial activities."

"The facts which the manufacturer requires may be a list of export houses, a circular formula, the financial standing of a corporation, or a census report. The public libraries of a large city can meet these needs and the manufacturer will find a well-selected collection of books on industry and economic sciences. Some libraries are strong in reference books, the shelves with directories of manufacturers and exporters, mailing-list directories, directories of foreign cities, year-books and commercial statistics are well mentioning. Special departments collect material in form of periodicals and reports which add to the information on the industrial and economic conditions here and in other commercial countries, on employment relations, welfare workers' education, in domestic hygiene, etc. The catalogues deal with subjects of great value to the manufacturer and constitute bibliographies for thousands of topics."

"Some libraries find that there is a demand for scientific and technical journals, and proceedings of learned societies. This is growing service to the industries of the respective locality. These and other periodicals give timely information not only covering the United States but also foreign countries, and in several commercial languages. Another service of public libraries is the photostat department. One public library, to give an instance, made, according to a report of the year 1924, more than 50,000 photostats, which illustrates how the value of correct facts is appreciated today."

All such provision of mere information is of course useful, and Miss Perkins does well to refer to it. But surely all thoughtful members of the public are aware that for a library to act as a master-key to city-directories and telephone books, though well and good in itself, is not a very lofty service or one requiring any great use of judgment or brain-power. Indeed, there is some risk that libraries which make a great specialty of providing such routine information may gradually grow mindless and lose all proper appreciation of the importance of truly scholarly service.

The next field of effort cited by Miss Perkins is, however, by no means so easy and dried. "From the large quantity of business literature the librarian must select books of worth," she remarks. "It is easier than the selection of books for the industrial worker. For much propaganda material and amateur theories are passing for science and economics, while true appeal is not always in form and language intended. Good material," she suggests, "is biography of men who have developed the industries at which the readers are working, the history of the trades, trade publications, dealing with production and methods. Such reading matter will do much in overcoming the stated lack of interest caused by the present mechanical processes, provided the librarian is capable of awakening in the reading public a desire for sound literature."

It would be well also if something could be done to bring business men into increasing contact with the books which preserve the best and wisest of the past ages. We live in a time when there is much confidence in what may be done for the State by the business-man in politics. This hope is not misplaced. But it should be eyes to the fact that many business men, while exceedingly well right in their judgments and estimates covering a period of a day or a year, are also extremely likely to be wrong in their judgments for tomorrow or the year to come. Most business-men are constantly concerned with making prompt, decisive judgments which will permit a telegram to be quickly sent off to Chicago in response to a telegram

which has just arrived from Los Angeles, and setting them down quickly, this is an excellent training. But it does not necessitate the study of the past. Knowledge of the past is indispensable to the statesman. He must have a deep sense of respect for the funded experience of mankind. And he must have regard not only to the judgment of the present hour, but also a keen and clear realization of the meaning of the words, "the judgment of history." This he can only secure through studying history. The Librarian knows one or two able business-men who have reached high official place but who do not seem to possess any understanding at all of "the judgment of history."

Certain exceptional leaders, brought up in the school of practical affairs, nevertheless show the capacity to grasp both points of view. They are great executives, but they remember also that there is wisdom also to be had from reading the works of sage men of past times, and from studying the past development of humanity."

In a second article, Agnes Perkins deals with "The Special Library and Its Fine Growth." This, she explains, is a collection which serves one special branch of business, science, art or any other human endeavor. In a business institution, the basic and primary function of a special library "is to provide the management with facts and information on all phases of the company's business, and to have within reach concrete data necessary to formulate the policies and decisions which will be most conducive to the wise and profitable administration of the firm's affairs. From this it follows logically that the business librarian must be at home in the policy and working principles of the company, and to know the bearing of each fact upon another. Innumerable addresses have been made and articles written which demonstrate the reason for this success, if manufacturers who keep in

close touch with trends and conditions, and for the failure of those who do not extend their interest beyond their own products."

"In a recent article on the service of a company library to business, the writer began his subject with the query: 'How can a company library be of service?' His answer is: 'An appeal to the business librarian may put in your hands a recent article or a new book in which solutions of this question have been described and which may furnish the key to your own case.'"

"Business men long realized that the success of their business depended not alone upon what they did themselves, but also, in a measure, upon what others in the same line of business had done. They began to co-operate and to exchange information, and with increasing competition they studied every phase of their work in the light of comparison with one another's products, and of new and improved ways of production and management. Thus the company library was an inevitable accomplishment of the new industrial development."

"If the facilities are adequate, the firm members will be informed in advance of the activities and studies made by other concerns or professionals. The intelligent librarian, given half a chance, knows the sources from which business information may be obtained."

Second to this requirement is the practical acquaintance with local libraries and resourcefulness, so that he or—more often—she may know where to turn for an item of information or an answer to a pressing question. In a generally budgeted business library the librarian can help all the staff members of the company. He can help the president of the organization by keeping him informed of articles and notes dealing with the general developments bearing on his business; the staff of the manufacturing department, by serving them with technical and trade journals dealing with new processes and machinery, with new books on the manufactured products; and so forth. To enumerate the duties and one services that a large company library can render to their firm in one day, would be impossible."

The key to the usefulness of special libraries in large, modern, progressive concerns lies in the immediate need of information for the executives. The answer to an important question must be there when wanted. Unless the librarian is kept informed of what is going on in the organization and unless she has the means to do her best, she cannot be prepared and produce the needed information. Thus, the special library is valuable to the extent to which the executive and department heads co-operate with the library. Much has been written on this pivotal point by both librarians and business men. As one writer puts it: "The librarians cannot through an imaginary process know that a certain project is being contemplated, unless they are taken into the confidence of those planning it."

WOULD any sane-minded community ask its public library to establish a brand-new branch, designed to circulate 61,253 more books than had ever been lent by the library in previous years, without providing additional funds to meet the cost of running this branch? Not at all assuredly, even the most demanding and exacting public would make so unreasonable a request as that. But the public library of a city or town, may, and often does increase the circulation of its existing main library and branches by many thousand books in one year, without receiving sufficient additional funds to meet the cost of this increase. That is a point which is driven home by the latest annual report of the librarian of the public library

The current annual report of the Cambridge Public Library takes suitable note of an event of significance in the history of the Cambridge library system. In 1851, in Boston—the Cambridge Library's attainment of its seventieth birthday, marking an age nearly as great as that of any like institution in the country to-day. "Real public library history," as the Cambridge librarian, Mr. Leo T. Etzkorn, remarks, "does not date back much further than that."

The first Cambridge library building, says Mr. Etzkorn in his brief, well-told story of the institution's development, "located on the corner of Cambridge and Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street, 'it' was dedicated in November, 1851, and was called the 'Athenæum.' In 1853 the property was transferred to the city of Cambridge and the name changed to the Cambridge Public Library. In 1854, Mrs. Anna, the donor of the land on which the building stood. For eight years after its purchase by the city it was made to serve the combined needs of the city government and the public library. In 1862 the building of the city became necessary, the spring of the new city library.

Commenting on the circulation figures in detail, Mr. Etzkorn says: "The low turnover at Central is due to the fact that many of the volumes are for reference only, and also to the 'closed shelf' system. Observatory Hill branch shows greatest use per number of volumes in the collection, and East Cambridge branch the smallest. A total of 4340 books were loaned to the branches from

ment, so that the head of this department may be released from routine work to aid readers in their search for books, plan displays and exhibits of books, supervise the card catalogue, and plan extension of service to the public.

10.—And finally, plans should be made as soon as possible for the addition of a new wing to the building,

Passy (France), 18 March, 1785
My Friend:
My nephew, Mr. Williams, will
be the honor of delivering you this
e. It is to request from you a list
a few good books, to the value of
out twenty-five pounds, such as
e most proper to inculcate prin-
ples of sound religion and just
sentiment.

"It is rather remarkable that through the vicissitudes of a century and a half, eighty-eight books should still be in existence. Many of these books were large quartos, handsomely bound, with an occasional fine engraving. Their present condition is excellent, considering the years and vicissitudes through which they have passed."

as to the essential elements of a public library, as we understand the term to-day—to wit, a collection of books owned by a city, town or State, supported by tax-funds, and not only open to use by all citizens, but also available for their use without any charge.

This last test the Franklin library cannot be said to fulfill. Referring to an old record book, Dr. Pierce himself says: "Six

corners reading until they could no longer be overlooked. The public library had not counted on them and was therefore not prepared to take care of them. Its first problem was to find space, and alcoves and impromptu rooms were provided. A little later, teachers who understood child psychology were employed to look after them, but it was soon found to be equally necessary for the children's

1990

WOULD any sane-minded community ask its public library to establish a brand-new branch, designed to circulate 61,253 more books than had ever been lent by the library in previous years, without providing additional funds to meet the cost of running this branch? Not at all assuredly, even the most demanding and greedy public would make so unreasonable a request as that. But the public library of a city or town, may, and often does increase the circulation of its existing main library and branches by many thousand books in one year, without receiving sufficient additional funds to meet the cost of this increase. That is a point which is driven home by the latest annual report of the librarian of the public library

1925. Small deposit stations in stores, of which there were once ten or more, have been replaced with better service through branches. The last one to close was the Cambridge Avenue station in the La Pierre building, which was closed in 1925. The Hill branch was opened, almost next door.

In the matter of circulation, the book issue from the Cambridge Public Library passed the 500,000 mark last year, for the first time in its history. In 1925, the circulation in the seventeenth year was 548,542, an increase of 101,576, or approximately 23 per cent—a truly extraordinary advance. This figure does not include the circulation of the books lent to schools, 2974 in number, on which could be placed a conservative estimate of ten circulations for each book.

Commenting on the circulation figures of the Cambridge City Library, the low turnover at Central is due to the fact that many of the volumes are for reference only, and also to the 'closed shelf' system. Observatory Hill branch shows the greatest per number of volumes in the collection. East Avenue branch is the smallest. A total of 4340 books were loaned to the branches from

By depositing his drafts on him and sure was filled with the social and religious people for whom he was the inspiration. With all this, however, he still found time to notice and recognize the honor the young town had conferred on him.

Franklin who it was who first suggested to Franklin that this recognition should take the form of a gift to the town did not argue. But it is plain that someone had proposed that the young town was then under obligation to give for itself a new church, he might as well provide, as his contribution, a sermon. In any event, this was Franklin's opinion on the matter, as expressed in a letter addressed to Dr. Richard Price of Passy (France), 18 March, 1785.

My Friend,
I have the honor of delivering you this my answer. Mr. Williams, will be the bearer of the honor of delivering you this. It is to request from you a list of a few good books, to the value of twenty-five pounds, such as will be most proper to inculcate principles of sound religion and just

"The town of Franklin well may urge, that it is the duty of its early collection to be something more than a mere record of a good part of its living available for use by all citizens regardless of their attendance at public worship in another parish. It is far to the fore in the ranks among early possessors of a town library. But the Librarian finds himself still unable to depart from his vow, taken six years ago, that he would never again be a member of a church town in New England may most assuredly have the worship of the first public library in the United States." The question requires, at the outset, a far-reaching agreement as to the essential elements of a public library. To understand the term to-day—to wit, a collection of books owned by a city, town or State, supported by tax-funds, and not only open to use by all citizens, but also available for their use in any way they choose.

This last test which Franklin library cannot be said to fulfil. Referring to an old record book, Dr. Pierce himself says: "Six

conference of the American Library Association, and just now reprinted by the American Library Association. Miss Effie L. Power of the Cleveland Public Library had some interesting things to say concerning the development of "The Children's Library in a Changing World." She pointed out that the departments in American public libraries for the young in their audience, was not begun merely at the instance of some thoughtful adult librarian in the nineteenth century who suddenly decided to "Go to Let us call the children in. Ours is to give, and provide for them special services."

Miss Power declares that "it was the children themselves who started the modern children's library with reference to their special interests and needs." She reports that adult libraries and curled up in corners reading until they could no longer be overlooked. The public library was not prepared for them. Therefore no preparation was made. Hence their first problem was to find space, and alcoves and impromptu rooms were provided. A little later, teachers who understood child psychology were employed to coordinate the library with the school. It was equally necessary for the children

their books. This led to the training of children's librarians and in turn, the emphasis upon training forced the development of library standards in organization and equipment with reference to children's needs, and more critical evaluation of children's books."

Passing from the contemporary scene, this specialist from Cleveland expresses the conviction that "books of finer quality are becoming increasingly popular among America's children. Many differences of opinion on this score are heard today, she admits, but says that "the reports from well administered libraries and from publishers on sales, are quite definite and on the whole encouraging. "Books of accepted standards are becoming the financial successes and some of the most distinctive books which had phenomenal sales during the last few years, have been juvenile. For example, Milne's 'When We Were Very Young,' 'Now We Are Six,' and 'Winnie the Pooh'; Van Loon's 'Story of Mankind'; Hugh Lofting's 'Dr. Doolittle.' In sales these books have kept pace with many of the popular novels.

"Our leading writers are producing more often for children because of their increased interest in child life; because books for children are receiving more intelligent recognition from critics; but chiefly, because writing for children is becoming financially possible for them."

"Children's librarians are being called to positions in publishing houses and book shops and the judgment and opinions of those working within libraries is being sought by those interested in book production because good books sell best in the end.

While authoritative, scientific studies prove as fact that many very poor books are being read by American children and that much remains to be accomplished toward improving children's reading taste, these same studies also show that a well-conducted library exerts an appreciable influence and that there are measurable differences between the reading of children in A, where there is a library of accepted professional standing with trained children's librarians and the reading in B where there is none."

That is a good and reassuring statement, one which the Librarian believes is well justified.

The very much smaller number of books lost by theft from public libraries in England than in the United States is recognized by Percy M. Faine, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, as due not alone to the greater restriction which English libraries place upon their readers in the use of books, but also to something deeper, a fundamental difference, namely, that the public in England has a greater respect for law, and for the principles upon which law rests.

"Rules requiring books to be returned at the end of two weeks are recognized in England as reasonable," Dr. Faine declared. And then, he said with courageous precision, "The British love of fair play prevents borrowers from taking out books which are not charged for. In fact, we may as well face the fact that our public, in America, educated or uneducated, native or alien, looks at rules and laws in quite a different way."

A glaring instance of this, a Syracuse newspaper quotes this librarian as saying, is the prohibition law. "I asked an Englishman what would happen if there were such a law in England. He said it would immediately be repealed. Laws violating large sections of public opinion are not enacted in England. Laws which are enacted are rather easily enforced."

Among the most notable entries in a recent exhibition at the New York Public Library, showing the contrast between modern advertising methods and the earlier forms, was a copy of the Boston News Letter for May 8, 1794, said to contain the first example of paid newspaper advertising on record in America. It begins: "Stollen the 4th Instant in the Morning out of the House of James Cooper in Boston, several sorts of Men's Apparel both woolen and linen, by an Irish Man, speaks bad English. Whoever discovers said person or goods stolen so as both be secured, shall have sufficient reward." As the advertisement was not repeated in the next issue of the paper, it was perhaps assumed that the first advertising venture was a success.

An age-yellowed broadside, dated 1784, and signed "G. Washington," offers to the public 50,000 acres of land in the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers for 999-year lease, at two shillings an acre. It says that "the trouble with the Indians has been much exaggerated of late" and guaranteed that prospective settlers will not find them bothersome. He also points out that "if, according to the ideas of some, goods may be shipped down through the Mississippi, the position will be found very advantageous." Contrasted with this advertisement are the flaming prospectuses of Florida and California real estate promoters.

One of the earliest cure-alls, "Balm of Gilead" is extravagantly praised in a broadside dated 1790. The balm is said to be "a chemical preparation wherein is extracted the genuine ethereal principles of that noble medicine whose balsamic virtues the most eminent physicians of every age have acknowledged to exceed all other things yet known in the world." Besides its pharmacological properties, "Arabian ladies use it to smooth and preserve the skin from the winds and scorching heat of the desert."

In the same case with a modern dental broadside, the balm is raved of as a hair-dresser of 1790, "raising the hair ointment which he uses, and which he guarantees will grow hair overnight, he says: "I have likewise imported some boxes of pomatum."

Of such excellent worth I scarce know how to rate 'em."

The exhibition, which included advertisements loaned by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, was arranged by C. F. McComb.

Instead of making up lists of the books you would most wish to have with you on a desert island—upon which, in fact, there is only one chance in a billion you will ever be stranded—why not have a list of six books ready to take with you if you should ever be compelled to spend a number of weeks in a hospital? Noel Saxby has asked this question in London and has offered suggestions for "An Invalid's Library" as follows:

"At least one of the books you take must be one that you have read before many times, and are prepared to go on rereading at intervals until you die. It may be you are a Janeite; if so your only problem is to discover which of her novels you remember best—a problem that is not quite so simple as it seems, for you may remember them all but too well. Those who are not Janeites may prefer a Thackeray or a Dickens, a Trollope or a Brontë, 'The Egoist' or 'The Idiot' of the Nineties. Nor does this first item exclude a modern book if it is one that the compiler of the list loves in the right way, whose characters are close personal friends. The Forsyte Saga, for instance, would be a host in itself.

"Number two should be some form of nonsense book or childish classic. Some might take 'Alice,' some 'The Hunting of the Snark.' For myself, 'Winnie-the-Pooh' is the best of company and the best of tones. Winnie himself and Piglet are such an amiable pair and when self-pity creeps in (as it is so apt to do in a nursing home) the melancholy Eeyore is warranted to restore one's sense of proportion in the gentlest and most entertaining fashion.

"Next on the list (if this being, of course, only my own idea of a list) should come an anthology of some sort—if possible one of the comprehensive mixtures into which you may dip in the certainty of finding something to your taste at the moment. An anthology bridges the hiatus between the finishing of one book and the beginning of the next. In the last few minutes before your kind tyrant puts out the light a random glance into it will leave you with a bit of philosophy or a gleam of beauty to turn over in your mind while you wait for sleep to come.

"One of your six books, seeing you are not on a desert island but are likely to have friends and company, carrying for you, will, of course, be a changeable one, a library book. Making a library list will provide plenty of occupation. And here it is necessary to recognize one lamentable fact: in a nursing home your taste will inevitably deteriorate. In your own quarters you may despise novels, except the very best, and talk disdainfully of best-sellers. But once tucked into a narrow, tidy bed and placed under the authority of a uniformed autocat you at once meekly abandon any pretence to intellectual superiority, and deplorable tendencies will certainly manifest themselves. Allowance must be made for this in compiling your list, and Edgar Wallace and P. G. Wodehouse must receive a sufficiently prominent position. I have myself climbed out of bed and deliberately selected from a shelf of miscellaneous literature in a corner the worst book Ethel M. Dell ever wrote—and read it right through—and wished there were another. Included in the same despicable collection were a Mrs. Henry Wood, an Emma Jane Worboise, a book 'By the Author of Molly Bawn,' and several other treasures which I had regretfully to leave unread, being too well supplied otherwise. Some day I must go back to that room.

Another shifting ground for your list should be a magazine. It, like the anthology, will bridge gulfs between one book, or occupation, and the next. It may be any sort of magazine—now a Literary Review, now the Strand Magazine, now Home Chat, now a magazine of the kind in which to follow any connected thread whatever is too thing, and then

is the time for a magazine. Even if the stories and articles fail to appeal, are there not the advertisements?

Five items of the list are now decided upon; one familiar friend, one juvenile classic, one anthology, one library book, one magazine. For the sixth one might turn conscientiously to a municipality, a little weightier to give tone and solidity to an otherwise frivolous collection—a French classic, for instance, or 'Paradise Lost,' or 'Emerson's Essays.' Something of this sort can easily be added to the pile beside the bed. It may not be read—in fact it almost certainly will not—but it will bolster up the invalid's wilting self-respect.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

CONCERNING the remarkable interest of the collection of books given by Benjamin Franklin to the town of Franklin in 1786 there can be no possible question. Dr. Arthur W. Peirce, the headmaster of Dean Academy, did an excellent service when he described the history of this collection for the first time that its story has ever been told in a comprehensive way. An outline of it was reproduced in this department a fortnight ago, together with some statement of the claim made for the Franklin library that it is "the oldest public library in America."

On account of a reference in the Peirce monograph to an annual assessment, amounting to sixpence, which was collected from residents of the town of Franklin for the use of certain books, the Librarian raised doubt whether this notable early collection could be called a public library in the modern sense of a library circulating books to all residents without any charge. It now appears that this assessment was levied for the use of the Benjamin Franklin books, but only for use of books in the Franklin parish library. On this score Dr. Peirce has addressed the Librarian in most kindly fashion as follows:

Dear Librarian—Alas, I have not much to say. There is much more of interest in regard to the early history of the Franklin Books than founded the Franklin Library, but limited space prevented using it. Please note that your objection to the claim of its being the first free public library is based on a misapprehension.

Briefly, the facts were as follows: When the Franklin books were received, evidently Dr. Emerson's claim of its being the first free public library is based on a misapprehension. Briefly, the facts were as follows: When the Franklin books were received, evidently Dr. Emerson's claim of its being the first free public library is based on a misapprehension. Briefly, the facts were as follows: When the Franklin books were received, evidently Dr. Emerson's claim of its being the first free public library is based on a misapprehension.

Unless the print in the book is rather large and the spacing liberal, usually more pages will be required in the typed copy than in the original print, and readjustment will be necessary to equalize the amount of the typed copy on an even number of pages usually at least two more pages than in the original print.

The ordinary book page has printed space of 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 inches in width, in which 35 to 38 letters (including spacing and punctuation) can be typed, using the large-type machine, or ten letters in the inch; the common length of the printed space is 5 1/2 to 6 inches, in which can be typed 33 to 36 lines, about six lines to the inch. For the same printed space the small-type machine takes 42 to 45 letters to the line and 33 to 37 lines to the page.

When using large-type machine, in a space 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches 115 lines (including spaces, etc.) can be typed, 32 lines of 3 1/2 letters each. Take as an example a book having printed space of 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, each line having 32 letters and each page having 32 lines of print, making 1664 letters (including spaces, etc.) to the page. As this could not be typed within the allotted space on two pages, it is better to spread the material over four pages. The width of the printed space can be reduced by two or three letters, and the length to about 26

lines to the page, with spacing between paragraphs; or, to equalize the material on the four pages more exactly, double the number 1664 (letters to the page as above) to give number of letters on the two printed pages (3328). Divide by four to find number of letters to be typed on each of the four pages (832 letters). This will make a well proportioned page of 26 lines of about 32 letters to the line, with some allowance for double spacing between paragraphs. Number the extra typed pages, e.g. "17a" and "17b."

"Four Centuries of Children's Books"—this is the title of a brochure which has just come to the Librarian's desk from the Public Library of Newark, N. J. It is published in connection with an exhibition which will be held at the Newark Library during this month and next of books from the collection of William Macey Stone. The booklet serves, indeed, as a descriptive catalog of the collection, and the Librarian does not hesitate to say that it more completely combines charming, delectable interest with solid informative value than any descriptive catalog which he has ever seen before.

"In the good old days," says the foreword, "the passing of which is so much lamented by doddering ancients, books for children were practically non-existent. To those seeking examples of juvenile literature, even as recent as two hundred years ago, there exists a surprise in the great scarcity of these trivial products of the printer."

"The chap and toy books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were crude and cheap and therefore highly perishable. When rugged and torn or thumbed to pieces they went into the fire, while contemporary volumes in bindings, no matter how dull the subject, survived."

Dr. Peirce made a collection of the chap books of his day and his new precious gatherings are cherished with reverence and care in one of the great English libraries. Boswell also formed an extensive collection of chap books of a later date. These, with others of their kind, are among the treasures of the libraries of Harvard University. Dr. Rosenbach's collection of American juveniles contains many superb items and has been shown in New York and Philadelphia.

The present showing comprises principally English and American examples and is arranged alphabetically. Then follow the several subject headings—such as Almanacs, the ABC Books, Bibles, Catechisms, James Catnach (the Balladmonger of Seven Dials), Chap Books, John Amos Comenius (whose Opera on Great Britain greatly loved in the seventeenth century), Fables, Fairy Tales, French Juveniles, Caldecott and Crane Greenaway, Rolio and Lucy, and some twenty other titles—each of which is preceded not by a mere listing of items but by a meaty paragraph of description, and a comprehensive bibliography. Moreover, the booklet is adorned with numerous delightful woodcuts, reproductions of the past—those alone being worth the price which is charged for the catalog to meet the cost of printing.

Twenty-five public libraries have established special readers' advisory service. Charles H. Compton of St. Louis declared in his paper on "The Outlook for Adult Education in the Library," which has just now been re-printed as a special bulletin on "Adult Education." Many of the libraries have sent me reports of their work, which I have found most interesting for they all show some more, some less—that direct, close, personal relationship with readers (through the advisory service) which is so desirable. The records at Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and the Sheridan Branch at Chicago, indicate this very clearly.

"I am not going to burden you with statistics, but when they have been kept in libraries with adult education departments, it is reassuring that such a fair proportion of readers continue their courses—probably they would compare favorably with the proportion who continue in night school courses. However, one thing is evident from all the reports, namely, the comparatively small number of actually pursuing reading courses. We may as well realize that this fact is inevitable. There is no service so expensive as individual service and no library at the present could afford to give the service to any great extent if the demand should become general for it. If the library with a large income must limit its individual service to a comparatively limited number of readers, is the whole thing worth while, and what desire to do? Let us by all means keep our sense of proportion. The commission says in its report, 'The fact is, however, that the most effective adult education work which a library can do is through personal contact with the individual who becomes a regular patron and borrower.' It is because of this emphasis on per-

sonal, individual service that I feel most strongly this movement will do a tremendous amount for library service. The relationship between the librarian and the reader should be the easiest and most agreeable, not of a superior telling an inferior what books she ought to read, nor of a teacher instructing a child, but of two equals exchanging points of view and information on books. Is there any institution where there is a better opportunity to put a Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a reader on the other, if, of course, which is not always evident, we have a Mark Hopkins in the profession? "If we are adding readers' advisory departments to our libraries and they are to become just one more added department to complicate administration—and it certainly has sufficient complications as it is—department to do things which other departments do not want to do, then it is not worth while. But if a readers' advisory department can set the standard in a library for close, personal intimate service, then it is worth its cost, even if comparatively few people are actually served by it. I am not suggesting that readers' advisory work is of any greater importance than that of other departments, but it should in a way be an expert service, which, by its maintenance, demonstrate in a comparatively narrow field what it really can accomplish in education. It should be the heaven which should lighten the load. It should be the ideal to which we should endeavor to attain. I do not intend to imply that the following of prescribed courses has any virtue in itself. In my more optimistic moments I am inclined

to believe that in the future—in the far distant future—when the public will be sufficiently intelligent to select its own reading, better perhaps than we can do it."

September 26-1928

THE LIBRARIAN

WHILE some Americans are worrying lest "the Vatican capture the United States," there are others who are sure that America should capture the Vatican. The matter is of interest to librarians, because one of the causes of this worry in Rome is the large gift recently made by one of our great philanthropic foundations to provide funds for the work of re-cataloging the Vatican Library and archives. "Catholic circles in Rome," says a dispatch to the Boston Globe, "complain about Americans having invaded the Holy See with the power of their dollars, building beautiful churches, colleges and sporting fields, and penetrating the very heart of the Vatican through the library and archives. The United States is the principal resource of the Vatican financially and Italian Catholics are afraid the Holy See will become Americanized."

Regarding the possibility that the grant of American funds for cataloging of the Vatican's book-treasures could lead to a result inimical to the welfare of the Holy See, the idea is an absurdity which will be self-evident to all thinking persons. But it is well to pause for a moment, and try to consider the effect which such a rumor as this might easily have upon the minds of uneducated and impressionable persons! Suppose a demagogue were talking to an audience of Italian peasants, could he not easily conjure up an awful picture before them? "An American subsidy," he could say, "has been granted for a thorough inspection and examination of the sacred books and manuscripts in the Vatican Library. Do you not see what this will mean? Can anyone doubt that the principal reason for this is to enable the librarians and scribes engaged in the task will fall prey to corruption? Will they not place many books of fiction on the non-fiction shelves, place works of religion in the department of mythology, and stick to the shelves of proscribed books in the open-shelf room? All these things you may be sure they will do more. They will catalogue the most indecent and blasphemous books, and they will make the whole collection over to conform with the Library of Congress cards, abolishing signs and symbols which have been dear to the heart of our best archivists ever since the days of the Patriotic Scholars in the Fifth Century."

So the fear-monger might address an Italian crowd. But is there a librarian living in the United States today who can conceive that any real misdeed will be made of the American

to believe that in the future—in the far distant future—when the public will be sufficiently intelligent to select its own reading, better perhaps than we can do it."

September 26-1928

THE LIBRARIAN

WHILE some Americans are worrying lest "the Vatican capture the United States," there are others who are sure that America should capture the Vatican. The matter is of interest to librarians, because one of the causes of this worry in Rome is the large gift recently made by one of our great philanthropic foundations to provide funds for the work of re-cataloging the Vatican Library and archives. "Catholic circles in Rome," says a dispatch to the Boston Globe, "complain about Americans having invaded the Holy See with the power of their dollars, building beautiful churches, colleges and sporting fields, and penetrating the very heart of the Vatican through the library and archives. The United States is the principal resource of the Vatican financially and Italian Catholics are afraid the Holy See will become Americanized."

Regarding the possibility that the grant of American funds for cataloging of the Vatican's book-treasures could lead to a result inimical to the welfare of the Holy See, the idea is an absurdity which will be self-evident to all thinking persons. But it is well to pause for a moment, and try to consider the effect which such a rumor as this might easily have upon the minds of uneducated and impressionable persons! Suppose a demagogue were talking to an audience of Italian peasants, could he not easily conjure up an awful picture before them? "An American subsidy," he could say, "has been granted for a thorough inspection and examination of the sacred books and manuscripts in the Vatican Library. Do you not see what this will mean? Can anyone doubt that the principal reason for this is to enable the librarians and scribes engaged in the task will fall prey to corruption? Will they not place many books of fiction on the non-fiction shelves, place works of religion in the department of mythology, and stick to the shelves of proscribed books in the open-shelf room? All these things you may be sure they will do more. They will catalogue the most indecent and blasphemous books, and they will make the whole collection over to conform with the Library of Congress cards, abolishing signs and symbols which have been dear to the heart of our best archivists ever since the days of the Patriotic Scholars in the Fifth Century."

So the fear-monger might address an Italian crowd. But is there a librarian living in the United States today who can conceive that any real misdeed will be made of the American

funds granted for the Vatican Library? Certainly no thoughtful person can possess such fear. But it is well not to forget how easily an excess of distrust can be awakened among any people regarding matters foreign to those with which they themselves are familiar.

The Spirit of St. Louis has shown itself to good advantage once more, making an excellent flight through and over a difficult field of contemporaneous bibliography. The students of the St. Louis Library School have produced a special list of books and articles on "Aeronautics" which is one of the best compilations yet made under this heading. The booklet comprises well-nigh six hundred entries, each one carrying a descriptive note, except in the case of some of the magazine articles. The plan of classification is unusually well devised, the great fund of material being catalogued under these principal subjects: General (bibliographies, periodicals and dictionaries); history and development; military aviation; commercial aviation; landmarks in the history of aviation; miscellaneous, and almost unknown even a decade ago except to the specialist scholar. There may be no complete solution of the problem. Libraries exist because they are supposed to be used. In a large measure, their value may be recognized by the amount they are used. If used, their collections will, sooner or later, succumb to the use. The users of the present have a perfect right to demand their share of the accumulation of both past and present. The other side of the coin, which considers it at least part of his duty to pass on to his successors as much as he can of his own professional heritage as well as a reader's promise.

"Experience convinces him that not all demands for valuable material are legitimate. There was current after the disastrous fire at the New York State Library in 1911 a story that a person of other dubious reputation was seen wandering up and down the corridors as the salvage corps was at work. When asked why he seemed so interested he exclaimed: 'They say there are books in there worth hundreds of dollars, may God! I can't find 'em.' Many demands on libraries have motives no more justified or disinterested."

"So far, the question is one which, in public and reference libraries, is often a matter primarily concerning individuals rather than classes of readers. In college and university libraries it becomes more or less a group matter. Many an enthusiastic instructor, usually young and with the splendid radiance of a recent Ph.D. not yet wholly faded from his brow, insists on turning over to an indiscriminate group of educational conscripts rare items which the institution has acquired with extreme difficulty and which in all probability it cannot replace. Yet, even here, the problem is primarily individual to be handled through interviews rather than official edict.

"Recognition of the local and individual character of the problem and, on the other hand, its general prevalence and common interest are shown in statements I have received from twenty-three reference, university and large public libraries. Though only a small group, they represent a wide range of territory, color, and efficient administration. They are, however, and are fairly typical of other libraries of their class. More specific mention of many of their contributed statements is omitted because of the probability that the librarians of many of them may contribute personally to the discussion of this matter.

"All seem agreed that 'rare and expensive' books need protection, but no definite standards for determining rarity or expense are apparent. By far the most common consideration is difficulty of replacement or probability of loss if generally circulated. In libraries with incomes below their needs (which includes most libraries) the cost of the book is naturally a prime consideration.

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October 24-1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THE town of Marlborough has recently taken note of the achievement of one of its former residents on behalf of the library cause, and well may the work be signalized, for it is truly unusual. It consists of no less a feat than the organization by one woman, single-handed, of a library which in a few years has grown from eighteen volumes to 6000 volumes, and constitutes now an excellently planned and well balanced "community library" for the town of Marlborough, Pennsylvania. The achievement of this service is Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wood, daughter of Archibald S. Knight of Marlborough.

Formerly a schoolteacher, Mrs. Wood has been intensely interested in the problem of general education, the Philadelphia Public Ledger explains. With this concern uppermost, she started out eight years ago to accomplish a self-imposed duty, the creating of a library in a community which had none. As chairman of the literature committee, she requested the appropriation of funds from the Community Women's Club of Marlborough. Thirty dollars was voted, and with this she purchased the first eighteen volumes, which soon became known as "The Window-Sill Library" because it was "shelved" on a window-sill in Mrs. Wood's home.

With the aid of a few volunteer women-workers, Mrs. Wood increased the library partly by contributions and partly by re-investment of the 10-cent weekly loan fee until the books outgrew their window-sill and she had to demand more space. Mrs. Wood succeeded in interesting the Board of Trustees controlling the Y. M. C. A. building, and was permitted to use the main lobby there free of charge. Since 1926 the library has had a home of its own in a new community building, and having gained public recognition, it is now supported by the town. An appropriation of \$500 by the School Board has taken care of the handsome furnishings of the new library.

During eight years as chief librarian, Mrs. Wood accomplished what she started out to do. There are more than 6000 volumes in the forty shelves of the library, which are available free of charge to any one in the community. Only the latest books carry a charge of ten cents each week, the rental yielding about \$1000 a year, which is used to keep the late-book shelf up-to-date. A group of twenty-five women still are donating their services, working in shifts of three at a time. The library's yearly circulation surpasses 30,000 volumes. A large assortment of magazines with files dating back four years is on hand. Music also is available.

The thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of separate children's rooms in large city libraries of the country seems a peculiarly significant time, the A. L. A. Bulletin declares, to prepare a volume on the library work with children, its importance, development, field and possibilities, to be known as the Children's Librarians' Yearbook, the joint product of the Committee on Library Work with Children and the Children's Librarians' Section. There will be a directory of children's librarians, and important leading articles by prominent authorities in the field. The articles contemplated at present are the relation of the different departments, to children's work; the relation with school library work; the organization and administration of a children's department, including equipment and book budgeting; the production of children's books, with a list of out of print titles and those soon to be reissued; a discussion of present literary standards in children's books of the day; an annotated selected list of the best children's books of 1928-1929. Other features are essentials in training for children's librarianship, and a list of library schools, with their respective requirements, which specialize in library work with children. Children's librarians and assistants in children's rooms will be included in the directory, provided they are members of the American Library Association.

Francis Lee Stuart lately wrote this striking letter to the editor of the New York-Herald Tribune:

New York city pays its deckhands an average wage of \$150 a month, its pipe tappers \$175 a month, its rubber tire repairers \$108 a month, and its bricklayers \$326 a month. To the junior assistants in the libraries it gives a monthly wage of from \$130 to \$120, to senior assistants from \$125 to \$145 a month, to assistant branch librarians from \$150 to \$170, to branch librarians from \$175 to \$225.

The librarians are making a modest request for an average increase of \$3.63 a week from the city. I feel that letters to the mayor and other members of the board of public safety, and that such increase be granted will do much to aid their cause.

Will not each of you who has been helped by the librarians help them?

Of the late J. Randolph Coolidge "as the ideal layman friend of the librarian," Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, writes a moving testimonial in the October issue of the Massachusetts-Library Club Bulletin. "To the many problems of the librarian," says Mr. Belden, "Mr. Coolidge brought not only the resources of his wide knowledge and scholarship, but keen sympathy and insight and acuteness. He was the fortunate possessor of that charm of personality which led you to think, when he patiently listened to you, that your problem and your opinion were the only ones that for the time being really mattered. His intuition, moreover, helped him to give out just what was needed, wherever found. Alert, serene, and always simple and sincere, he inevitably strengthened the power of one's personality; he brought forth to you for greater effort, the ability to carry on beyond one's previous goal. Mr. Coolidge was indeed the friend of the librarian, and his memory will ever be a cherished one."

So, accurately and significantly, does Mr. Belden sum up the qualities and character of J. Randolph Coolidge's service to libraries and librarians. The detailed record of that service Mr. Belden gives as follows: "He was a life member of the Massachusetts Library Club and served as its vice president from 1911-12 to 1913-14, and as president from 1914-15 to 1915-16. From 1899 until 1926, when Mr. Coolidge became a resident of New Hampshire, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Athenaeum; he had served on the examining committee of the Public Library of the city of Boston; he was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Library Aid Association in 1918, and at the time of his death he was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Library, and trustee and treasurer of the Sandwich (N. H.) Public Library. Since 1910-11, Mr. Coolidge had been a valued member of the board of advisory visitors to the Free Public Library, Commissioners of the Commonwealth. He had intimate knowledge of the library work of the librarians of the State and treasured his good will and friendship. Few knew the time and thought he cheerfully gave to the work of the division of public libraries in helping to solve the problems and better the problems of the small libraries of the Commonwealth. The wide knowledge he possessed of the general administrative affairs of a public library also made it often possible for him to give needed advice and assistance in numerous other matters."

"Mr. Coolidge was a regular attendant and frequent speaker at local and State library meetings. For some years past he had worked with the librarians and his name was not infrequently to be found on its programs. At all library gatherings he was always welcomed as a distinguished guest. In 1917 Mr. Coolidge was named by President Wilson as the English representative of the National Library War Council, and gave able cooperative effort to the American Library Association in raising funds for library and book service for men in the Army and Navy at home and overseas."

The New York Public Library has received a gift of valuable relics of Washington Irving from George S. Hellman, Irving's biographer. The relics consist of original manuscripts, autographed letters, letters to Irving from his famous friends, rare drawings and prints relating to the author's first editions and other items—about a hundred in all. The collection is one that took Mr. Hellman some twenty years to assemble. It was gathered while he was seeking data for Washington Irving's biography. Mr. Hellman also edited the journals, letters and plays of the author. Mr. Hellman's gift to the library is in honor of his mother, Mrs. Frances Hellman, who was a young girl in New York at the time Washington Irving was at the height of his popularity.

Considered the most important items in the collection are the original manuscripts of "The Wild Huntsman" and "Abba Hassan," the only two plays written by Irving about the history of the German people. The play "The Wild Huntsman" is Irving's adaptation of Weber's opera, "Der Freischütz," and is of interest as the first version in English of the famous German opera. The other play is also an adaptation of a German play. Letters by Irving in the collection deal with such subjects as the trial of Aaron Burr, defeat of Napoleon and first opera given in New York. Letters to Irving include some from George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, David Wilkie, the English artist, and portrait by Wilkie of Irving.

The Special Libraries Association of Boston will meet on Monday, Oct. 29, at 7.30 P. M., at the Harvard Law School. Professor Joseph H. Beale and Professor Eldon R. James, both of the law school faculty, will address the meeting on topics not yet announced. The library of the school will be open for inspection and Professor James will arrange a special exhibition of old manuscripts. Before the meeting, supper will be served at Kendall House, 1563 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. The secretary of the association, Gladys L. Saville, expresses the hope "that as many as possible will attend the supper, as it is planned to take this opportunity for a social gathering. Many new members joined the association during the past year and this will provide the chance for these members, as well as others, to become acquainted with their fellow-members." Members of the Special Libraries Association are asked to notify Miss Ruth Hedden, by telephone to Haymarket 4600, line 214, before Friday, Oct. 26.

A second, revised edition of a timely special book on "Presidential Elections" comes from the Boston Public Library. In a picturesque statement all the successful stages of party-action in the nomination of candidates and then of constitutional procedure in the election of a President of the United States are followed by and succinctly described. The book is divided into two parts: "The Candidates" and "The Election." It is a book of facts, figures, and statistics, and is a most helpful guide to the reader. It is a book of facts, figures, and statistics, and is a most helpful guide to the reader. It is a book of facts, figures, and statistics, and is a most helpful guide to the reader.

The choice of books offered concerning the candidates, together with the numbers by which these books may be secured from the Boston Public Library, is as follows:

HOOVER
Crowther, S. The Presidency vs. Hoover. Garden City, N. Y., 1928. 4229.402
Hard, W. Who's Hoover? New York, 1928. 4229.411
Irwin, W. H. Herbert Hoover, a reminiscence. New York, 1928. 4229.412
Kellough, J. L. Herbert Hoover, the man and the statesman. New York, 1928. 4229.413
Lane, H. W. The making of Herbert Hoover. New York, 1928. 4229.414

SMITH
Seltz, D. C. From Kaw tepee to capitol: the life story of Charles Curtis, Indian, who has risen to a high estate. New York, 1928. 4229.415

Dickinson, T. H. The story of a man as governor. New York, 1928. 4229.416
Hampson, N. and H. Moskowitz. Up from the slums: a study in contemporary politics. New York, 1927. 4229.417
Moskowitz, H. and N. Hampson. An American career. New York, 1928. 4229.418
Pringle, H. I. A. The story of a man as governor. New York, 1928. 4229.419
With, A. A portrait, frontispiece by Wilfred Jones. (New York) 1927. 4229.420

Roosevelt, F. D. The happy warrior. Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y., 1928. 4229.421
Seltz, D. C. A study of a public man. Boston, 1928. 4229.422

A Cooke County farm woman who was managing her own farm is credited with responsibility for the Texas law which permits counties to establish libraries. A number of successful county libraries are now functioning under this law. She became librarian of the Gulesville Public Library and outlined the plans for the library. She has been called "the mother of the Texas library movement." She never forgot her farm origin, and her actions were based on rural needs as she had experienced them. As she stated, "My county breeding, and love for rural life, and my knowledge of the needs of the rural people, led me to the establishment of a library. There was no legal way in which rural people could organize and support a public library for themselves."

Recently a small boy appeared at the children's desk of the South End Branch, and remarked most emphatically: "I want a late book by Shakespeare."

Which reminds the Librarian of the delightful article by Angela Thirkell which appeared in a recent number of Cornhill. "Shakespeare," she insists, is not a name, but a collection of names. She deduces from reading about some of the parties given by characters in his plays.

Take for example, she suggests, the party given by Old Capulet. To begin with, he said, out of institutions for the twenty-five people by a servant who could not read the addresses. By pure luck the letters reached their destinations, and it seems that no hour was named, for when the guests arrived, the hostess and her daughter were not down and the servants, who lost their heads on the slightest provocation, set the party down to supper and spent the rest of the evening getting in each other's way. Again, she inquires, what is the percentage of parties in good society which are broken up by the arrival of an uninvited guest? Or how often are private theatricals interrupted by the hostess coming up with a loud groan and leaving the room?

In all the plays, Miss Thirkell can find only one party at which hosts and guests enjoyed themselves equally and without interruption for Henry VIII. The guests are seated at long tables, only too pleased to be invited and thoroughly appreciating the conversation of the smart set. There

was no trouble with the servants; a large party came on in fancy dress and gave a most creditable dancing display and finally an excellent hot supper was served. I think this, adds Miss Thirkell, was a reminiscence of the one really good party to which Shakespeare was invited.

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WHAT is the hardest task which a professional librarian could possibly be asked to perform? That is a question concerning which the editor of this department has from time to time pondered, without ever being able to formulate a reply. Now a satisfactory answer is suggested by an editorial article which recently appeared in the Baltimore Sun.

"Library work," says the Sun, "now as it was in the past, is a most difficult task. It is a task which goes far beyond the finding of books for a borrower who knows what he wants, or even for one who does not know what he wants. Such applicants are easy to compare with certain types who know what they do not want. Probably some of them would have thought it a task commensurate with his wisdom to handle a fanatic in search of hot ammunition, and send him away happy with books which would give him a comprehensive and much less passionate view of his position."

The librarian who could accomplish such a feat as this would deserve untold praise, free life-membership in the American Library Association, the Congressional Medal, and the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. He would be a miracle worker, and the most helpful servant of humanity ever known.

The hope that a library can ever send a fanatic away "happy" in the possession of books giving him broad and balanced knowledge is perhaps too extreme a hope to be worthy of discussion. But Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, recently had some interesting and very competent things to say on this general subject. In an issue of the Atlantic Bookshelf he wrote:

"When we see about us in our large cities and the untutored rural precincts, so vast a degree of prejudice, misunderstanding, and ignorance, and how little of the knowledge which is the basis of intelligent persons, and the actual machinery set up for fomenting, encouraging, and capitalizing prejudice and hatred, we may very well ask whether the great function of the library of tomorrow is not going to be a concerted onslaught against prejudices, in some cases surviving for generations, and in others hatched out and scattered broadcast with each succeeding year."

It is true that the library can have no greater or higher function than the defeat of prejudiced ignorance. But Mr. Wheeler says paradoxically strong language when he talks of "a concerted onslaught" toward this end. Direct attack upon prejudice accomplishes nothing. A more effective way to combat prejudice is to educate the mind. The library is not a place for a concerted onslaught, moved by some groundless fear, is in no way helped by ridicule or rebuke, but rather is confirmed in worse fear. The only possible way to meet prejudice is to avoid any clash with it, to come upon it gently, bearing no visible weapon what ever, save only a torch or lamp of truth, hopeful that some rays of this light may dispel a little part of the darkness, and that this may, after a time, open the way for further advance.

Of course Mr. Wheeler would recognize these facts. Indeed, he does accord them full recognition in the text of his article. A more ample quotation of his very able writing runs as follows:

"The question that comes to mind when we see all of this reading (so much increased in recent years among the general public) is, 'What about thinking?' There is no question that one of the greatest functions and obligations of the library of tomorrow will be to see that the mind of the citizen is not only informed, but that the learning, blind to what needs encouragement most. It is not the mind crammed with fact that is going to make the greatest contribution to the general welfare, but the discerning, unbiassed mind with a purpose and an ideal."

"The so-called 'scientific attitude' is not anything peculiar to science but an attitude which should apply in every field of knowledge and in every day's work. In fact, it is the only attitude which is an ideal but it is only an ideal for most of us for the reality is almost unknown in any single person. It is

appropriately described by the good friend, Arthur D. Little of Boston, as 'the sympathy to wonder, the ability to question, the power to generalize, the capacity to apply' or, as Daniel Colt Gilman said earlier, in 'The Launching of a University,' 'The scientific spirit is not a naturally active. It is the search for truth—questioning, doubting, verifying, testing, proving, that which has been handed down; observing, weighing, measuring, comparing what can be seen.' It should be the object of all education and of all library service to produce this scientific attitude toward truth."

Here is a perfect statement, by Mr. Wheeler, of the librarian's highest aim, one of all militancy, and secure in the calm of a noble ideal.

Over in England, the London Times displays some honest and intelligent skepticism concerning certain implications of the modern "adult education" movement in its relation to public libraries. The Times makes note that at the annual meeting of the British Library Association the presidential address was delivered by the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, "The Relation Between Public Libraries and the Adult Education Movement." This, says the Times, is a subject "of great importance in its way, but, unless public libraries are spoken of in a restricted sense, it is hardly the chief matter for the librarian's care. Dr. Lindsay seems to regard him as in the first place a kind of tutor for adults, whose function it is to assist the reader, not alone in the choice of books, but to a knowledge of standards and values." The library, he justly says, is but an instrument. It is for the librarian to devote his activities and his personality to promoting the proper use of this instrument. As a sensible man Dr. Lindsay recognizes that this is to be a considerable part of the work of librarians, the staff would have to be very much enlarged. This does not alarm him. He invokes the help of the State, which, however, is not likely to be forthcoming. The library, he admits, has to recognize this change in their duties. They are not only ready and willing—with the help of "eminent scholars"—to advise readers, but they are also ready in their efforts to get their books into the hands of those who most need them. There are not, however, enough of them to assist the "universities" of adult education by informal talk and advice about books so fully as might be desired, and this talk would play a part which nothing else can do.

"Dr. Lindsay foresees that objection may be urged to the 'huge staff' which libraries conducted on this system would require. There are other objections. There may be public libraries which could be practiced if the necessary funds were supplied; but in others—and among these the greatest and, in the true interests of national cultivation, the most important—there is no work to be done. All education, even the elementary education of the poorest, depends in the last resort upon the highest education of the best minds, and this is not to be won by the advice of librarians or of anybody else. The men—they are not many—to whom the attainment of it is given, must climb to it alone. They commonly seek to do it in the great libraries, and librarians may, and do, gladly lighten their quest by pointing out to them the libraries which these collections contain. But this is very different from informal talk to persons seeking adult education. The library is not a place for the ends of the earth to these libraries for researches which they cannot pursue so effectively elsewhere. Dr. Lindsay says rightly that to get books into a well-served library is not an end in itself. But it is an end, and perhaps it ought to be the chief end, of those in charge of libraries like the British Museum and the Bodleian, the National Library of France, or the Vatican, and, indeed, of many lesser libraries which might be named. Their prime business is to make their collections as perfect as possible, and as accessible to competent students as possible. So is the fountain head of knowledge maintained, nourished and dispersed. On the other hand, the ambition to possess rare manuscripts and the earliest and most scarce of printed books is a weakness in the curriculum of those admirable libraries which are intended to be workshops for the adding the everyday work of literature. It is a still worse weakness in any library which may conceive that adult education is their prime duty. Dr. Lindsay thought that all books except the few for the names might be burned. The adult education movement has the merit of his conversion to a more enlightened frame of mind."

It appears that the custom of advising readers what books to read, has spread even to the "circulating libraries" operated for profit which flourish in many neighborhood shops. In the bookrack at Bronx cigar-store, a column-writer bears a copy of "Doomsday" bears on the jacket the pencilled notation: "We recommend this." And a Dreiser novel is labeled "Very good." The method will have attained the peak of its evolution when the librarian completes the grading and marks a proportionate share of the tomes: "Not worth reading," or "Don't pay two cents a day to read this rubbish."

CITIZENS universally cry out that the need to bring our foreign-born residents into a proper understanding of Americanism is the country's greatest social need of the day. Citizens are correct in this cry. But of one hundred persons who shout for "Americanization," how many ever do any act, themselves, to help the cause? Some ninety-five of each hundred do nothing at all. A good half of them, instead of trying to help, seem possessed of a desire to delay and retard the progress of Americanization as much as they can. They are forever heaping insults upon the heads of all "foreigners." They speak of the entire Italian race as though it were a race of liars and good-for-nothings. Extremely provincial and narrow themselves, they seem anxious to make sure that in all matters, and in all people, provincialism shall prevail.

Five persons in every hundred are, however, actively working to advance the cause of Americanization. They are the public librarians, the night-school teachers, the competent social-service worker, the personnel director in certain well-managed industries and the employee of well-guided governmental agencies for Americanization which are maintained both at Washington and by certain individual States.

Of these workers, who is more important than the public librarian? Certainly the librarian's role can be one of great value when its duties are so intelligent, defined and understood. Vera Morgan of the Indianapolis Public Library seems to know them. Recently Miss Morgan delivered an address on "The Librarian's Contact With New Americans." Her remarks contain little new that will seem new to experienced, well-guided workers already engaged in this field. But they are so uniformly sound and just that they deserve widespread reading.

"Library work with the foreign-born," says Miss Morgan, "has had a well developed program for some time in the large centers where sizeable racial colonies have made it imperative. To the librarian of the small library, the problem is quite likely to be that of a number of different nationalities clustering around an industrial plant and squatted from the rest of the community by a wide gulf of misunderstanding. The first plank in her bridge across this gulf is the realization that 'foreigners' can not be treated as a class but are made up of distinct nationalities each of which has its own history, its own customs and characteristics, and its pride in its own historical, religious and racial backgrounds that resents confusion of inclusion with any other group."

"The librarian's first approach then must naturally be through knowledge of the racial heritage and background of the people she expects to serve. Immigration studies, biographies of immigrants (especially autobiographies) travel books, geographies, literatures and histories, all have their place in the librarian's planned personal reading and they should be followed by all the folklore and fiction translations that she can assemble. The next step is to explore her district for the physical relationships that can be used to develop a connection with library activities. A walk through the neighborhood now will reveal far more than shops and houses." She will find which streets belong to each nationality, which groceries cater to the Polish people and in which ones the Hungarian women assemble for a few minutes' gossip with their neighbors during the afternoon rush. The churches, school halls, national halls and social places are not rivals of the library for the few leisure hours of the foreigner, but points of contact to know him at his own and to get his more immediate attention."

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night school, for these people are already studying English and desiring to know more about American life. On her first visit to the night school, the librarian should take applications and books. She should plan to arrive before the roll call so that she can get an idea of nationalities enrolled from the names.

Another contact that can be easily developed is made through the school children. They come to the library for the first time with their school mates or as a result of classroom talks in the public and parochial schools. After the first few visits the librarian may pick up a book and recommend it for "fader," and after a few times she can slide in an application for "fader" to get his own card and as soon as she finds out the foreign language read at home, it can be marked on the library card using the same abbreviation that is used on the back of the books themselves. If the mother reads one language and the father another, as quite often happens in a polyglot neighborhood, the mother's language is put above the father's. This saves questioning the patron books. She also makes it easy for any member of the staff after a glance at the card to recommend new titles.

Then there are the social contacts to be made. The priest or pastor is the recognized leader among them and his co-operation will open many new doors to the librarian. Through him, the club and society leaders become known and friendships are established. She may ask him to check a new list of books for purchase, or only for her guidance in buying, but as good publicity for new titles. As a result of these visits, the librarian is certain to receive invitations to society meetings, parties and plays. These are opportunities to be seized eagerly to make herself personally known to a larger circle.

Another field for possible development is work with the Americanized young men and women. Many libraries have a "Young Men's Club" or "Young Women's Club" as a basis for story hours with the younger children to give them the traditional background of their parents. With the young men and women, there are debating societies, drama clubs and poetry circles can be made to serve the same end. The greatest handicap in this work is the lack of suitable printed material. Hero lists and bibliographies are badly needed and also bibliographies of folk-poetry and a complete list of the dramatic material portraying folk ideals.

A widespread demand, simultaneously expressed all over the country, must result in the establishment of a central information bureau to give publicity to the library and to be accomplished for the guidance of new workers to collect and exchange lists and bibliographies on all phases of the work: to call attention to new publications needed, to simplify co-ordinate buying and cataloguing routine, to test new ideas for practicability and to formulate standards of work.

The New York Evening Post gives serious editorial discussion to a plan to make college football teams help the cause of college libraries. The Evening Post, in its editorial, says that the library of New York University has recently been unable to obtain certain needed books because of lack of funds. On this account the editor of the under graduate newspaper suggests that the football team come to its rescue—not by making raid upon the accessions which are desired and capturing them for the library by sheer brawn, but by a much more dignified, not to say legal, method. The team, like other college teams, has been playing to large "gates." Even after subsidizing other sports, less profitable financially, the athletic authorities have a surplus left from the golden stream of football receipts. And so, suggests the Post, the library might be made from this surplus to the library. As it observes, in this way the immediate problem of the library would be "solved." It puts forward the further consideration that such an action would be to some extent a rebuke to the "millionaires" which have been directed against football. Even from the point of view of the library, the suggestion is decidedly appealing. Its carrying out would be a fine example of university team play.

The Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers will hold its fall meeting on Thursday, Nov. 15, in the Hotel Vendome. Dinner will be served at 6 P. M. and the meeting will follow at 7.30 o'clock. The program will include address by George Winthrop Lee, the Librarian of State & Western, on "Re-classifying by the Library of Congress System"; Miss Louise M. Taylor of the Harvard College Library on "Cataloging Meeting"; Miss John R. Donnelly, Librarian of the Simmons College School of Library Science, on "The American Library Association at West Baden." J. Rich, a member of the board of

trustees of the Winchester Public Library, will discuss "The Accomplishments of Mussolini." The executive committee of the Catalogers' Group now comprises Cora A. Quimby, chairman; George W. Rothhouse, Marjorie H. Stanton, Mildred M. Tucker, and Alice L. Hopkins of Simmons College, secretary-treasurer.

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IN this month of the tercentenary of John Bunyan's birth, it is interesting to learn that "Pilgrim's Progress" is still in wide demand at public libraries throughout the country. Of course all those who read this greatest of allegories in their youth felt assured of its permanence, and had never an idea that it might cease to be read. But during the past twenty years, so extreme has been the change in many fields of thought and popular interest, that many persons may have supposed the "Pilgrim's Progress" now sinking into the slough of obsolescence. The Buffalo Public Library is one of the strong witnesses to the contrary.

This institution has fifty copies of the allegory, which it says are in constant circulation among all classes and groups of library borrowers. Just now, the Buffalo Library is celebrating the Bunyan Tercentenary by exhibiting a copy of the stained-glass window in the new Princeton chapel which portrays the main incidents of Bunyan's adventures.

The Springfield Library Bulletin has a well-made memorial note in tribute to Bunyan. After affirming the continuing demand for "Pilgrim's Progress," the bulletin reminds readers that John Bunyan himself deemed this one of his works "neither serious nor important." Said the author,

I only thought to make
I know not what, as I did I undertake
To please my neighbor, not I.
I did it my own self to gratify.

This critic goes on to declare that whether one has read "Pilgrim's Progress" or not, one cannot escape being affected by it. If English be one's usual speech, this book, written in jail, is woven into our common talk. Who has not heard of Mr. Worlidge Wiseman, Mr. Groatheart, the Giant Despair? It is woven, too, into our common thought and here lies the secret of its power. We see ourselves in Bunyan with his burden, and rejoice with him when it tumbles off his back; we feel with poor Mr. Fearing who lay in the Slough of Despond for a whole month—and yet when he came to the Hill of Difficulty made no stick at that, nor did he much fear the lions. And we glory in Mr. Valiant-for-truth. "When the day that he must go hence was come, many accompanied him to the river-side, into which as he went he said, 'Death, where is thy sting?' And as he went down deeper, he said, 'Grave, where is thy victory?' So he passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the Hamilton Smith Library at the University of Rochester, has just announced today that the library will hold its second annual Open House tonight, in connection with the National Book Week now being observed. The library staff will be ready to receive guests at seven-thirty o'clock at the library. The guests will be conducted through the library and will have an opportunity to have the various exhibits explained by the hosts. Refreshments will be served following the inspection of the exhibits. Miss Mary H. Falk, circulation assistant, is general chairman of the committee in charge of the Open House and has completed arrangements to have many exhibits displayed.

It is good to see the name of Margaret Munsterberg signed as the author of a memoir of the life and work of Oliver Goldsmith, published as a leading article of the new issue of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Here, upon the occasion of the second centenary of Goldsmith's birth, is an unusually well organized biographical sketch, precise in its statement of fact, and rich in the evidence which it gives of an attitude, sympathetic understanding of Goldsmith's character.

At the end, Miss Munsterberg pays this tribute to Goldsmith's best-known dramatic work:

"The social scene can have no better evidence than the play. And if all those preoccupations of eighteenth century London—the clash of wit, the contrast of city and country manners, of gentry and simple folk, gay courtship and fortune hunting, powdered wigs, swords and lace ruffles—were to find their counterpart on the stage, it

must be a comedy. All this one finds in 'She Stoops to Conquer.' One does not have to be in a historical mood to laugh at Tony Lumpkin; and if some of the analogies are 'based and some' humor is broad as soon as they are uttered in eighteenth-century costume, they seem natural. It is not by chance that young people year after year, have made this comedy their standby for private theatricals. Congreve's 'Way of the World' had been revived but 'She Stoops to Conquer' has simply stayed alive.

"Goldsmith once complained in a letter: 'Every soul is visiting about and merry but myself. And that is hard, too, as I have been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh.' It would have pleased him to know that after a century and a half, the world would still agree with the judgment of his good friend Johnson: 'I know of no comedy for many years . . . that has answered so much the great end of comedy—making an audience merry.'"

The unwillingness of municipalities in England and Scotland to allow their officials to participate in conferences outside this country was criticized at the annual conference of the British Library Association at Blackpool recently. According to a London Times report, the question arose during a discussion on papers dealing with international aspects of the library movement and the desirability of library assistants acquiring wider knowledge by foreign travel. Mr. S. St. John, chief librarian of Manchester, who presided, spoke of America's enterprise in sending her librarians to different countries, and said that we should consider whether it was wise to allow the whole field in our own Commonwealth to be occupied by another nation. Trade followed libraries in all sorts of ways, and one of the difficulties which faced the English Library Association in attempting to co-operate either with an international library committee or a Dominion committee was the fact that practically no British librarians could ever attend the meetings, because they were held outside this country.

Mr. E. A. Savage (Edinburgh) said that there were various suggestions for creating and supporting a library association of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In such a scheme, he said, each association should retain full independence and should be prepared to co-operate in matters affecting the general welfare of the library movement in all parts of the empire. A Commonwealth conference should be held once in five years. During a visit to the United States he was not only impressed by the libraries he saw there, but also by the power wielded by the American Library Association. That association was penetrating into the library services in all parts of the world. They had a library service in China which was organized by funds collected by the association; they had a library school in Paris also organized from funds collected in America. Quite recently two Americans were sent from America to reorganize, or were to recommend the reorganization of, the Vatican Library, with the result that

two librarians of the Vatican were being sent to America and two American librarians were coming to the Vatican.

The novelist, Hugh Walpole, developed a kindred theme in London the other day when he declared most persons in Great Britain had as yet no kind of a beginning of an idea of the things that a library could do. It was comparing English libraries—not with any sense of scorn, because he thought it marvellous what most libraries in England managed to do with the money they got—with American libraries, and quite honestly, they did not as yet compare at all. The libraries in America were absolutely marvellous, not only for their wonderful and beautiful buildings, but for a kind of current of flowing life going through them all the time. Even in small towns in the United States, the libraries contrived to get an amount of money that was perfectly amazing. The amount of money the present Government, and, he was sure, any kind of Government, allowed to museums and picture galleries and art in this country was absolutely scandalous. It was partly their own fault, because the Towing Life of America libraries was created partly by the money and partly by the interest everybody in the town felt in the library. It was a kind of general meeting place, and a kind of home for everybody who wanted to talk about anything except cooking and servants, and possibly about those things too.

The Insurance Library Association of Boston at 40 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., resumes its evening classes Friday, Nov. 9, with the first of the lectures in the course in fire insurance. The subjects covered are those of the Junior or first year of the course recommended by the Insurance Institute of America, Inc., for the fire branch.

The subjects and lecturers include the following: Fire insurance contract, Clinton B. Elwell, general agent, Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, lecturer on fire insurance at Boston University; building construction, Gorham Dana, manager, The Eastern Underwriters' Insurance Company; fire protection and prevention, A. L. Brown, inspection department, Associated Factory Mutuals; correspondence, H. N. Basely, secretary, Burgett Business College; woodworking industries, H. W. Whiting, engineer, Improved Risk Department, New England Insurance Exchange; common fire hazards, Wallace Wales, assistant secretary, Boston Board of Fire Underwriters; spraying hazards, Alfred N. Miner, engineer and manager, Public Safety Department, Gilmore Rothery & Co.; principles and history of fire insurance, Daniel N. Handy, librarian, The Insurance Library Association of Boston.

The fire courses are under the general direction of a committee consisting of William B. Meddett, chairman, Gorham Dana, Harry N. Belt and Robert A. Sullivan. Added interest in this year's work is derived from the fact that several substantial prizes are offered students taking the examinations with the highest marks. The Boston Insurance Company offers \$100, \$50 of which is to go to the student completing the three-year course in fire insurance and receiving the final certificate of the Insurance Institute with the highest average mark in all subjects. \$25 will be awarded to the student completing the work of the second year and receiving the highest average mark in the examinations of the Insurance Institute; and another \$25 will be awarded to the student completing the subjects of the first year with the highest average mark in the examinations of the Institute. The Insurance Society of Massachusetts offers \$100 to be distributed at the discretion of the educational committee to students taking the examinations in both the casualty and fire branches.

Miss Marion L. Horton, principal of the library school of the Los Angeles Public Library for the last ten years, has been appointed supervising librarian of home study courses in the school of library service, Columbia University, according to an announcement by Dr. Charles C. Williamson, director. Miss Horton is a graduate of Stanford University and of the Stanford University Library School. Her professional library experience was gained in the Pasadena Public Library, Stanford University Library, and the library of the John C. Fremont High School, Oakland, Calif. After serving as instructor in the Los Angeles Library School she was appointed principal in 1918. Under Miss Horton's direction courses will be offered through the Columbia University home study department in a great variety of library subjects. Correspondence courses in library subjects had not been offered by Columbia until it took over the American Correspondence School of Librarianship at Syracuse, N. Y., last spring.

November 21, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

UNUSUALLY worth visiting is the exhibit of "Four Centuries of Children's Books," now on view at the Boston Public Library. The treasures are from the collection assembled and owned by Wilbur Macy Stone, and now lent to the city of Boston for a brief period. Looking upon the average exhibit of rare books a spectator often finds little which gives him deep or broad interest. Of course it is pleasing to see with one's own eyes the first edition of some famous work. Of course, one desires reasonable familiarity with the successive stages of the development of printing, illustrating and binding through the centuries. But, when these generalized values have been gained, further delight to be gained from an exposition of bibliographical rarities usually is reserved only for the special student.

Not so in the case of "Four Centuries of Children's Books." Here it is not alone true that each individual item shown has a certain intrinsic interest. The collection as a whole has a great lesson to teach, worthy of the name which the catalog gives it. Here the visitor may indeed see passing in swift review before him the books upon which generation after generation of children were nourished, reared and bred. The individual volumes and broadsides in the collection

are, for the most part, not merely early editions of books still familiarly known in the twentieth century. Most of them are texts which no child of today has seen in any form. And so, in their totality, they give the visitor a strong new impression—an understanding more vivid than he ever had before of the great and significant contrast which exists between the books now offered to children and the books provided for them in past centuries.

So great is this contrast that one finds tentatively forming in one's mind the question, "Were our ancestors wholly ignorant and blighted in their attitude toward the child-mind and concerning the best ways to educate and develop it, or have we, in the twentieth century, gone crazy about childhood in our eagerness to understand the child and to find pleasant and attractive ways to stimulate and develop the child's personality? The super-confident believer in the doctrine of human progress may find this question ridiculous. But one whose thought has any tendency whatever toward skepticism cannot help but that there is something here worth thinking about. How, in the name of common sense, can it be possible, one asks, that through hundreds of years humanity remained ignorant of many of the essentials of child-care in education and nurture, only to have all things revealed, in one great burst of progress, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? Such blindness of advance seems defant of natural laws; it appears too good to be true. Perhaps some of our supposed improvements in puericulture are not really improvements at all, but are only alluring new fallacies.

Such skepticism may grow perturbed, as it examines the remarkable exhibit in the Boston Public Library, and observes how amazingly rare in the books prepared for children of generations prior to the nineteenth century were any writings or drawings truly adapted to the mind of childhood as we think we know childhood today. Why, except for some of the little color-prints shown in "Marmaduke Mulberry," an arithmetic-helper published something more than a hundred years ago, there are only three or four drawings, and no illustrations in this whole collection which possess real allurements and charm! And then the weightiness and dullness of most of the textbooks offered to the school-children of these earlier centuries! But if children in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries could stand such mental fare, was it not perhaps good for their brains? Did it not give them a valuable intellectual discipline, by contrast to which our present ways of making subjects attractive to the young mind are only so much coddling and indiscriminate indulgence?

This is the fear which suggests itself, but on what really solid ground can it be founded? What, upon observing that in all this fine collection of children's books from olden-time there are almost none except the horn-books and A B C books which were even printed in large type, shall we argue, "Well, perhaps eye-strain is, after all, good for children. Perhaps it makes more acute the eyesight of children to study small close-lined type than it does to read them at all." Shall we allow ourselves any such preposterous argument as this? Shall we scrap all that man knows today about the science of optics, and the line of type, and eye-strain, and return to the printing of books for children in quite small type, merely for the sake of giving the little ones better "discipline?"

The suggestion is, of course, absurd. The whole doubt whether our modern progress in child-education is "too good to be true" seems, by analogy, unworthy of serious acceptance when one remembers that the contrast between modern medical wisdom in the care of infants and young children and the old accepted standards is every bit as great as is the difference between present and past methods of school teaching and of children's book-making.

In the barrenness of cold Massachusetts, Arthur W. Farmer writes with reference to conditions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. "The which many of infants was frightful. . . . One man had sixteen children. The first was only a year and a half old when the second was born. When the baby was four days old the older child had one child living and five dead. With freezing homes, bad diet and Spartan treatment it does not seem strange that a large proportion of seventeenth-century children died in infancy. This was the case even in the most favored families; thus, of Cotton Mather's fifteen children only two survived him, and of Judge Sewall's fourteen only three outlived their upon this theme, the author explains what he means by the words "Spartan Treatment." "It seems," he

says, "that Locke's 'Thoughts on Education,' published in England in 1690, was popular in the new world. His precepts were diffused on the pages of almanacs, the 'best sellers' (save the Bible) of all eighteenth-century books. From him came such practical suggestions as 'always wetting children's feet in cold water to toughen them; and also have children wear thin-soled shoes that the wet may come freely in.'"

Now, nothing could be more madly mistaken than the latter part of this prescription. Letting "the wet come freely in" to children's shoes would not train young Spartans; it would develop one habit and one alone, the habit of dying early death, or of eagerly inviting the onset of pneumonia.

No, we are not tempted to admire Puritan pediatrics. Why should we be any more inclined to believe that our ancestors were right and well-advised in their other blindness to the value of play, for example, in the education of a young child.

"Cotton Mather," says Professor Henry W. Lawrence, of Connecticut College, in a book just published under the title "The Not-Quite Puritans," looked upon play with the gravest suspicion. His diary shows his unceasing efforts to eliminate it from the life of his bright little ten-year-old-boy, Sammy. Thus:—

"I will have Sammy turn into Latin some sentences I prepare for him about the true and right intent of Play, and a good Use of it."

"I must think of some exquisite and obliging ways, to abate Sammy's indominate Love of Play. His Play wounds his Faculties. I must engage him in some nobler entertainments."

"A year later the anti-play campaign is still on:—

"What shall be done for the raising

of Sammy's Mind above the debasing Meannesses of Play?"

"I will put Sammy upon the Translating of some Things into Latin, which may prove of use, not unto him only, but also unto many others."

"Entertain Sammy helmes, with the truest rudiments of Geography and Astronomy, as well as History; and so raise his Mind above the sillier Diversions of Childhood."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Vatican library certainly has "come into its own" in the columns of American newspapers. For centuries of neglect, during which the scholarly seclusion of the Vatican library seldom if ever heard of the great book collection in Rome, now there are cables and news-dispatches about it nearly every week. This is due, of course, to the special interest which Pope Pius XI has taken in the welfare of the Vatican library. His Holiness having been a librarian himself before he was called to his present high office. It must have been at the pontiff's suggestion that the librarians of the Vatican came to the United States recently, to inspect, at first-hand, the latest and most approved library methods in use here. So, afterward, one of the Carnegie foundations announced the gift of a large fund to provide for a complete revision of the catalog of the Vatican library's great store of books and priceless manuscripts.

The newspaper reports received this week tell of the enlargement of the quarters devoted to the library at the Vatican. It appears that several new halls have been added, the space used having formerly been occupied by the stables in the Belvedere courtyard. The new quarters became useless since Pius XI decided to replace all horses and carriages with automobiles.

In addition to the renovation and remodeling of these new rooms, and their equipment with the latest and best types of bookshelves and other library furniture, a dispatch to the New York Times says that the floor of the library has been raised three feet, to make sure that it will be absolutely dry, and thus protect the books from harm by moisture.

Again come joy and relief from Cleveland, Ohio. A new issue of The Library Log, the staff news bulletin of the Cleveland Public Library, has arrived, and its department of "Fishing from the Log" there are assembled as usual pearls of

much price. Seldom are the anecdotes mere "howlers." Time and again they bring real illumination concerning the minds, the mental interests, the mistakes and misgivings of library patrons. Here are some of the fish caught on the Library Log, with the particular branch of the Cleveland Library which trolled them in:

THE RISKS OF REGISTRATION

"Is there where you enlist?"—Quincy.

"Does it cost anything to join the library when your car explodes?"—Carnegie West.

FASHIONS IN FICTION

"My mother would like the latest model love story, please."—Quincy.

MORIBID

"My brother wants a book on the sickology of memory."—South Brooklyn.

GEORGE AND THE FLATTERS

A young girl wanted to know whether we had any of George Washington's letters to his girl friends.—Carnegie West.

LONG OVERDUE

"How much does my sister owe on her books? She is eighteen or nineteen years old."—Carnegie West.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY

A little boy had been getting his books on his mother's library card. He was told to sign a card of his own. Fairly beaming, he exclaimed, "I am so glad I have been caught. I told mother I ought to have a card and now I have to have one."—South.

TOWER OF BABEL

Assistant: "What language does your other speak?"

Child: "English, Jewish and Europe." Friend: "Mine speaks deaf."—Quincy.

THE COMPLETE LIBRARIAN

Small Boy: "I'd like to have a croquet book for my big sister."

Librarian, taking several books off a croquet from the shelf, "Do you know which ones she's read?"

Small Boy: "Oh, she doesn't want it to read, she wants to see with it."

The Librarian is all at sea but has weathered many a worse crisis. Presently light dawns and she hands out a croquet book. Smiles and mutual congratulations.—South.

AN EQUESTRIAN FEAT

One of the little third graders, reporting on the visit of his class to the main library: "We enjoyed most of all our ride on the alligator."—Sterling.

THOSE DECEPTIVE TITLES

While the assistant was looking up a suspect, little Jimmy undertook to pick out some murder stories himself for his big brother. These are the titles he chose: "Hangman's House"; "Death Comes for the Archbishop"; and "Thunder on the Left."—Quincy.

The famous old Mercantile Library of Baltimore, a library landmark to which Dickens, Thackeray, and many other noted authors have been attracted during its ninety years of existence, will close its doors on Dec. 1 because of lack of sufficient funds for maintenance.

The library contains about 50,000 volumes, the sale of which already has started. Among the books are many old volumes printed late in the eighteenth century, but which have no great monetary value. The original library came into existence in 1839. Its first quarters were a few reading rooms in the downtown section. A committee, of which John Hopkins was a member, later moved the library to larger quarters.

Throughout its existence, the library has been beset with financial vicissitudes, and various subscriptions by business men have made possible its continuance. In its early years, the library was conducted by leading figures in the literary development of Baltimore, and during its first fifty years many famous names had been attracted here by it. These included Dickens, Paul du Chaillu, the Dean of Exeter, Thackeray, Bayard Rustin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Bancroft, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Edward Henry Dana, Jr. A recent effort to obtain \$10,000, necessary for one year's upkeep, proved unsuccessful.

The international library field, 1929 promises to be a year of first importance. The International Library Association, a group of librarians and bibliographers now scheduled for the last two days in June, will be the first of the international gatherings provided for at the Edinburgh meeting last year. Under the presidency of Dr. Collin of Stockholm, the local arrangements are underway in the hands of Dr. Fago of Copenhagen, and the executive board of the association, designated as possible delegates the association officials, are pre-

paring and members of the international committees, from whose numbers a fairly large and representative delegation will, it is hoped, go to Rome. Meanwhile, largely by help of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the co-operative work in the Vatican Library will be continued, with promise of excellent result by the time of the meeting of the congress.

Mr. John Anstetholm, of Trondheim, Norway, who was associated with the American librarians in Rome, will remain at work there on the catalogue of printed books, particularly through the Library of Congress cards which have been supplied to the Vatican Library, and the work of the expert on the summary index to the Greek manuscripts is so promising that the Vatican Library is designating two others for like work on the Latin manuscripts. Chairman Bishop of the A. L. A. committee on international relations is co-operating in the preparation of the program for the congress, and he is also chairman of the sub-committee on the exchange of librarians, assistants and students of librarianship.

The library of a college which now has its stack-room in an old Pullman parlor has a complete reading-room in a car which was once a day-coach, is described by Anne M. Boyd of the University of Illinois Library School in the current issue of Library Journal. The college in question is situated in Southern Illinois in the mining town of Carlinville, and is known as Blackburn College. "Founded some sixty years ago as a Presbyterian college of higher learning, Blackburn has always ranked as one of the small colleges of the State," the author explains. Financial difficulties, however, and certain local needs made it seem advisable, a number of years ago, to change its status to that of a junior college. Along with this change there was instituted, by its then new president, Dr. W. M. Hudson, a novel and significant educational experiment; it became a "self-help" college, where the students manage everything except the faculty.

They have been doing the managing so efficiently and so ably that it has been suggested that now even the faculty might safely be turned over to them. They do all the work connected with the college, except giving instruction, from milking the cows and laundering the linen to writing the president's letters and cataloging the library. The student works part time, thus earning his board, room and tuition. Responsible positions such as the head of the library are assigned to students who have won a scholastic superiority and who, by actual tests, have a given period, prove themselves capable managers in the particular department.

Then President Hudson returned to the college last year after a few weeks sojourn in the field seeking funds and other necessities to carry on his splendid work, he found himself, as he good humorously expresses it, "the president of a hole in the ground," for on the night away classes and laboratories, administrative offices and the library. The opening of the new school year was but a few days distant; several hundred young men and women without funds had come to the college, and the library was unusual opportunity for taking advantage of them; there were no available buildings in Carlinville. President Hudson, appealed to his friends, the Pullman Company, who on another occasion had donated, on a short notice, a men's dormitory. The company responded generously with six or seven old Pullman coaches. These were fitted to make them into the campus, heat was piped to them from the central heating plant, which fortunately escaped the configuration, and the seats and other equipment were removed.

"The smoking compartment of a vestibule coach became the president's private office. No fairy godmother's magic wand ever wrought a more wonderful marvelous metamorphosis, became the library reading room, with bookshelves along the walls over the spacious windows (perfect lighting for a library reading room), with a sufficient number of study facilities for a college the size of Blackburn, with clerical and other needed reference books on improvised lecterns at either end of the coach, one luxurious parlor car became the library stack room with bona fide steel racks fitting snugly its spacious interior. A vestibule coach fitted it with the regular stock books, the reserves. "This library on wheels is surprisingly commodious, convenient, and comfortable, and something of the appearance of a real college library. It is being used to advantage by the students of the college quite as much as any college library in the State, but some of which were rescued from the fire, have been wisely selected, are

in good condition, well classified and catalogued. It is administered by the students, and all the work connected with it is done by them."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1928

THE LIBRARIAN

EXTREMELY fascinating to any one not previously familiar with the subject-matter is the brief descriptive reading-list on "Navigation Then and Now," which has just been written by Professor George J. Hosmer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and published for the American Merchant Marine Library Association. "From early times," says Professor Hosmer, "navigators understood how to measure the latitude. This was found by measuring the sun's altitude at noon, when the sun was highest in the sky. . . . The method of finding latitude today differs from that employed by the early explorers only in the degree of accuracy reached and in the refinements of the process."

But in those days no method was known for finding the longitude by astronomical observation. Whenever the vessel was to pass through some entrance or strait of known latitude, the custom was to "run down the latitude," that is, to sail due south or due north until the desired parallel of latitude was reached, and then to sail due east or due west as the case might be along that parallel, until the strait was reached.

"In order to show the state of knowledge in regard to longitude, we give the following quotation, taken from an old instruction book for mariners (in use before 1600): 'It is both interesting and instructive. . . . Now there is some that are very inquisitive to have a way to get the longitude, but that is too tedious for seamen, since it requireth the deep knowledge of astronomy, wherefore, I would not have any man think that the longitude is to be found at sea by any instrument; so let no seamen trouble themselves with any such rule, but (according to their accustomed manner) let them keep a perfect account and reckoning of the way of their ship.'"

Was there ever a better passage for any man of progressive spirit to cite, when needing to turn ridicule upon the heads of dull-minded authoritarians? No convenient way will ever be found for a ship to determine its longitude at sea, so let no seamen ever trouble themselves with such a high, unattainable object! If a problem seems difficult, give it up! Never be curious or inquisitive! Men's brains should not work; they should be kept idle, which is, cannot be changed; so let no fool seek to improve himself!

But of course a way to ascertain longitude was found. "As commerce increased," Professor Hosmer writes, "the matter of longitude determination became so important that during the eighteenth century great encouragement was given to those who were working on the problem. The Commissioners for the Discovery of Longitude at sea (constituted in 1714) had power to grant a sum not exceeding 200 pounds to assist in experiments and to reward minor discoveries. Special rewards, offered for greater discoveries, were as follows: For a method of determining longitude at sea within sixty miles, 10,000 pounds; within forty miles, 15,000 pounds; within thirty miles, 20,000 pounds."

Here again are facts of striking auxiliary interest. Evidently the offer of prizes for needed discoveries and suggestions is a far older practice than most of us have supposed. And what huge rewards there were, to have been put up in the early eighteenth century for a scientific feat! Considering the change in the purchasing power of money, the \$100,000 offered as first prize in the longitude-finder contest must rate as one of the largest ever known, the present lavish day included.

When is a public library public? The question, on its face, seems simple, foolishly simple. But even so distinguished a leader as Dr. Arthur E. Hostwick of the St. Louis Public Library affirms that the correct answer is still subject to various unresolved complications. In a new edition of his A. L. A. booklet on the "Administration of a Public Library," Dr. Hostwick writes: "The test that will determine whether a library is truly 'public' or not has never yet been laid down with authority. Its ownership, its

control, support, operation, and use are the determining factors. If it is owned, controlled, supported, operated and used—all by the public—there is no doubt about the matter. Such public libraries are those of Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis. But a library may be for free to the public, but a library may be publicly controlled, supported, and operated, like the Pratt Institute Free Library in Brooklyn. Such a library is generally considered public by those who use it. Oftener a library that is owned, controlled, and operated by a private body is publicly supported, wholly or in part, by agreement between the owners and the public. Such is the public library of New York city. In Buffalo, N. Y., the public library is legally the tenant of the old Buffalo Library, a private institution. Less often a library owned and operated by the public is supported wholly or partly by the income of an endowment. "All those different kinds of libraries are loosely known as 'public' if their use is free to all. But the word 'public' rarely appears in the legal title of a library unless it is either owned by the city or town or has an agreement with it to do public work."

Such sharp-out description of the conflict which even now may be raised over the true definition of a public library helps to reassure the Librarian that he is not being merely pedantic and refractory when he refuses to pass any final judgment on the question often raised in New England. "Which was the first public library in the United States?" If in the year 1928, the test necessary to determine whether a library is public has not yet been laid down with authority, how can one reach a conclusive decision concerning libraries founded in 1828 or thereabouts? As this department has said on previous occasions, the matter can only be settled by establishing some high court of library appeals, whose decision will be accepted as final by sheer weight of authority.

The library committee of the Harvard Club—Waldo S. Kendall, chairman, Walter B. Briggs and Henry R. Viets announces that during recent months the club's library has been thoroughly renovated. The permanent collection has been reclassified and new catalogue is being prepared. In retaining old books in the collection and in buying new additions, the library committee has been governed by the consideration of what in their opinion would be of interest to the casual reader. No attempt is being made to build up a library for study or research. Available space and funds both dictate this policy. Books of current public interest are constantly being added from the fields of fiction, biography, history, etc., to the permanent collection as well as to the circulating library.

The circulating library is being intensively developed. As regards fiction, the committee aims to buy the latest worthwhile productions, and, as far as possible, the "best sellers" two or three copies are bought with the idea of making them available during the time of their vogue. An important development in the circulating library has lately taken place. Non-fiction books of importance have been made available for use outside the club at a minimum charge of twenty cents, and four cents a day additional after five days. The above charge for withdrawal has been determined upon, because the books cost more than the books of fiction. Typical among these are Ludwig's "Napoleon," "Hismarck," and "Goethe," General Liggett's "A.E.F.," Kipling's "Book of Words," Wright's "Hawkins and Walkers in Early America," Wyndham's "Crime on the Continent," E. K. Chesterton's "Stevenson," Trotsky's "The Road Situation in Russia," Gamaliel Bradford's "Dwight L. Moody," etc.

Picturesque, but doubtfully true, is the statement of an Associated Press cable from London that "One lone man is working on the job of renovating the 20,000,000 books in the British Museum. For fourteen years he has been polishing the dusty volumes, and there are only 15,700,000 more to fix. If his present rate of progress continues, he will complete the task in just 1320 more years—unless somebody publishes another book in the meantime."

"This patient, dauntless workman is L. Moss. He sits at a high gallery of the famous treasure house of the nation and fondles the cover of one book after another. His skillful hands crease 1600 volumes each month, 15,000 each year, 150,000 each decade. But Mr. Moss never stops to worry about the time. He touches the books to feel one with a sponge, with a deft and gentle hand, restoring their youth."

So the scribble loosely writes, and then gives information which is probably the key to the real truth of Mr. Moss's work. Namely, that he is engaged in care for the rare books of the British Museum.

The Mysterious Reserve System

"Teacher, you hid a book for me. Can I have it now?"

"William Tell." Charles Carbone, age 10, grade 4B.—I like him because he was a brave man and a shark shooter, and he

The New York City Library Association, Harvard University and Yale University each sent over 4000 books, and there were large numbers contributed by the British, German, Italian and Swiss Governments. It is planned to make the new plant a cultural center where students from abroad may gather with Japanese scholars and carry on research work.

Now when the air is full of President Lowell's great plans for the reconstruction of Harvard, the Boston Public Library bulletin does peculiarly well to quote

So wide a demand will surely ensue for this book that it seems well to print here in full the descriptive preface written by Mrs. Howard. "The plan for a Seamen's Handbook for Shore Leaves," she explains, "originated in war days when, at my husband's request, I organized the social service bureau of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service of which he was the founder and director.

"As thousands of young men came from all parts of the country to be trained as

of Mustapha (very moderate prices).
Laundries. Fraissinet, Neant & Co., 10
Rue d'Orville; G. Defour, 7 Rue
d'Orville; Bourdin, 56 Rue d'Isly.
Amusements. Casino Municipal; Ca-
fé des Folies Bergeres. Dancing bars
"Jewelry" and "Perrotet." Motion pic-
tures. Avoid the "Kasba" at night and
area of native women.
Points of Interest. Kasba Barracks
Kasba Quarters (old native city);
Boulevard de la Pêcherie and Great Mosque;
Museum (for antiquities), Mosque of Sidi
Abraham; Jardin d'Essai.

One of the troubles is, Mr. Martin goes on to explain, that "Men have had two ideas in their mind when they have talked of liberty. They either have concerned always with concrete issues and the attainment of concrete rights. For instance, the men of the Renaissance, when they spoke of liberty, meant freedom to study classic literature. In opposition to religious obligations. In the sixteenth century, the Reformation, liberty meant freedom of private interpretation as opposed to the existing hierarchy. In the English Revolution it meant the immunities of the subject in opposition to the upgrazding tendency of a despotic monarch. In the nineteenth century, England meant free trade in opposition to Government-secured monopoly. In every instance, there was a concrete, definite issue.

"Our modern ideas of liberty are conceived in theories derived largely from the teachings of Rousseau. The second philosophy of liberty, as distinguished from the first, which is specific, envisages liberty in general, as a state of human happiness. The second is vague, and is the outcome of philosophical discussion. The first stands for self discipline, the second for spontaneity. The first philosophy that liberty is a human achievement; the second believes that liberty is a right, a gift of nature. The first believes in liberty as an outcome of culture and a means to culture.

Whether the work of selecting or suggesting books for the reading room requires the services of special staff remains to be seen. Some libraries are developing this function through their regular reference staff, others are appointing a separate staff. It may be that the function is not separable, but can best be performed in connection with other work. It may be that a new emphasis has been mistaken in some quarters for a new movement, and that the dull wake of the past is only to have another name for something that we have always been doing. The emphasis, I believe, has been no mistake. A public library is called chiefly through its duties and methods.

"Welcome to every fact which helps to train the minds of readers and to make them think." The newspapers and other periodicals are doing a vast work in this direction. The library is not to be left out of this. It has certainly something to contribute, and it is well both for librarians and for readers that the library has awakened to its proper part in popular education.

of the riddles hourly propounded to them as to the sphinx of old, find place again in the excellent verbatim reports

published by the Cleveland Library Log.

Oh, Teacher!

"I want 'He rose in the middle ages.'"
"Glimme a good picture of a germ!"
(the word "good" to be read as though
printed in Italics, for emphasis as
spoken).

"I'd like, 'Now I am sick' to read to
my little brother. He's got the mumps."
"I gotta have a book on what kind of
trade the wind has."

"What's this, now, 'His first and last
pyramids' about?"

"Please, I'd like the 'Peter per cur-
tains, you know, about Solomon John
and the Lady from Philadelphia."

"Teacher, you hid a book for me. Can

THE LIBRARIAN

there is no end, but seldom indeed is there such a beginning as one finds achieved by the first

number of "The Journal of Adult Education." Here is a magazine new-born, yet full of maturity. Articles of sound reason and value crowd it from cover to cover. It is issued under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education by a board of five editors, including Charles

ional Capital" a brief review of the inauguration of each President is given, including that of Abraham Lincoln. There is a chapter on the interesting information concerning many customs and happenings in the city in 1869.

President Jackson and President-elect Van Buren drove to the Capitol "in an elegant brougham made of oak from the original timber of the frigate Constitution," presented by Jackson by sixty admirers, as described in Ben Perley Poore's "Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis." For this celebration the city found difficulty in accommodating all the visitors. "Hundreds slept in the market house on benches of hay, and a party of distinguished Bostonians passed the night in the shabby chairs of a barber's shop."

In L. A. Goble's "Recollections of Men and Things at Washington During the Third of a Century," a detailed account is given of Lincoln's inaugural speech and the deep impression his words made on his audience.

A vivid description of General Grant's inauguration is given in G. A. Townsend's "Washington: Outside and Inside," which bears the quaint subtitle, "A picture and a narrative of the origin, growth, excellences, abuses, beauties, and personages of our governing city." Grant was described by one spectator as "a little, bashful fellow, but with terrible talents." There are many amusing chapters in this book, not the least among them being the one called "Some Queer People in Washington."

The weather has a large share in the memory of writers describing inaugurations. In C. M. Pepper's "Everyday Life in Washington" the author relates that "at Lincoln's first inauguration the day was clear, but the streets were slick with mud. There was a heavy wind at General Grant's first inauguration, and at the beginning of his second term the thermometer dropped almost to zero, followed by storm and sleet." Other inaugurations followed with the weather fair, but "President Benjamin Harrison took the oath of office under an umbrella. Mr. Cleveland delivered his second-term inaugural address standing bareheaded in a blizzard."

At the coming inauguration day be fair and sunny!

Should not the "teachers' room" in a public library be open to parents? In the District of Columbia library this arrangement prevails. Lucile R. Reiter, readers' adviser in sociology, writes, "As a nation we are interested in education and our generation seems filled with the strongest desire for learning. Since so much has been and is being written about education and child study, and because teachers and parents want to use this literature, your library has opened a teachers' room with a special corner for parents. Here you will find the books, magazines, and pamphlets on schools, teaching, and child study."

"This collection covers a wide range of subjects. You can find some book for each period from the earliest times to our own day; for each type of school, from those for the toddler to the most protracted adult education; for every phase of child life, physical, mental and social. There are books on the 'new' schools as well as books dealing with the background and history of our school system; books that explain such terms as 'Dalton plan,' 'I. Q.,' 'teaching load,' and others that we hear used with ease and gloss; books on the psychology of the child and how he will behave in various situations; books on tests and measurements, on the gifted child, and on the handicapped child. These are a few of the subjects ably discussed."

"The outstanding magazines on education and child training are available in this room, as well as pamphlets which supplement the book collection. For the mother who must hear while she works, for the teacher or father during lunch hours, for the busy parent who has been written on a subject, and what to read next. For this reason, extensive bibliographies have been made and collected which are at the disposal of any person interested in them. The teachers' room is on the first floor of the central building of the library, and the adviser in charge invites you to use the collection and consult her in choosing books, making lists, and in working out other problems."

If the librarian of Congress, waving his hand toward the stock room, were to say to a trustee of Tallamont Public Library, "I will present your library with a complete set of the Library of Congress catalogue cards if you will pay for the cost of withdrawing," what would it cost Tallamont to comply with the terms of this gift? The average layman, it may be safely said, has not the vaguest idea of the answer. The truth is that the trustees from Tallamont would have to write his check for \$1000, just to pay for the expense of withdrawing the cards from the stock.

"What an extraordinary work has been done," says Library Journal, "in the printing and supply to libraries of Library of Congress cards." A beginning was made when the Library of Congress, in August, 1898, started the printing, for its own use, of the cards of copyright entries from July 15, 1898. In 1900 a branch of the Government Printing Office was established within the Library building and in October, 1901, the first cards were completed for the supply from that date of printed cards to library subscribers. From that time to Jan. 1, 1929, a little more than twenty-seven years, the supply has been continuous, so that a complete set of cards for all the 1,075,000 different cards, representing about 1,780,000 volumes, an average of three to five, in the case of gift sets, such as those presented to the Vatican Library and to the Mexican National Library, the cost of withdrawing the cards from stock is about \$1000, and to put a set in proper order for immediate use costs about \$2500, besides \$300 additional for billboards trays and packing boxes.

The price of a complete set, at the standard rate of 1 1/2 cents per card, plus the cost of withdrawing, alphabetizing and shipping, thus closely approximates \$20,000. In all, about 260,000,000 cards have been printed, of which total about 132,000,000 have been sent to 4500 subscribers, 50,000,000 supplied to fifty-one depository libraries (including two in Canada and five abroad), and about 78,000,000 are in stock. Of the subscribers 3910 are American libraries (including Canada and the United States), 100 are foreign libraries, and ninety are foreign individuals and firms also subscribers. Proofsheet sets are purchased by eight American libraries (including one in the Philippines) and two libraries in the West Indies. It is noted that the price to libraries is about 1 1/2 cents per card, plus the cost of shipping, but the Library of Congress supplies from its own resources the bibliographical work and typesetting which are necessary for its own purposes. Thus the Government is doing an immense service to libraries at no additional cost to itself beyond storage room in the Library of Congress, while the libraries are getting the inestimable advantage of the best bibliographical service without cost to them.

An exceptional "war library" may be had by some qualified academic library "free for the asking," according to a notice published in one of the professional journals. "Libraries of war literature," says the notice, "have been gathered together by various people, and as there are collectors of the literature specialized in books from all countries who have confined themselves to posters, while many collected pamphlets, and some of those who were in a position to collect documents did so, but the most unique library of war material which has come to the attention of the Library Journal is that of Dr. Joseph Broadman, 141 West 41st street, New York city. The library includes files of the various New York papers, dailies from Vienna, Berlin and parts of Switzerland. There is a complete set of war posters, eighty scrap books, each of 300 pages, files of fifty different magazines covering the war period, from the beginning to the present. Pamphlets, broadsides and bulletins to the number of 3000 are all in complete file and perfect condition. There are 5000 cards in the 'Editor's' culled from New York city papers."

This vast amount of material, which is scarcely covered by these few listings, is to be donated to some university, college or historical society library. Dr. Broadman only asks that the library to be served the Library intact, to bind the newspaper files, to care for the magazines which are not bound, and to complete the index for the material in the scrap books.

While the American population in general continues to advance rapidly in the use of English as the common tongue, with the public libraries greatly assisting the public schools in this fundamental work of Americanization, the need of many individuals to establish passing familiarity with various foreign languages continues to be keenly felt in our society. An unusually interesting report of cases of such need observed by the Cleveland Public Library is printed in the Library Log.

"Among the users of our foreign grammar are scores who have either persons of other nationalities or who are preparing (with the aid of our grammars) to do so," says the article. "Daily, in our division we meet young American women who want grammars in modern Greek, Arabic, Lithuanian, Finnish or Bohemian to these nationalities. Numerous indeed are the Irish damsels who ask for Yiddish grammars so that they may understand their new mammas-in-law. "And how hard some of our work and struggle with the language of the beloved! We have a Mexican reader and a Russian who were so unfortunate as to fall in love with Hungarian girls. This is no unkind reflection on these ladies; it is merely pity for anyone learn-

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

SOME members of the Boston City Council seem determined to prove themselves unfit for office. The question of accepting Mr. Louis E. Kirstein's generous and extremely worthwhile offer to build a downtown business branch for the Boston Public Library having come before the Council, certain members suddenly rose to their feet and delivered themselves of speeches full of wanton absurdity. Their declarations in favor of delaying acceptance of the offer rested upon the flimsiest grounds, and in some cases upon the most complete fallacy, yet the councillors strove hard to convey the impression that they meant what they said. When their speeches were summarized in the newspapers, however, no reader could possibly take them seriously. They sounded like the extremist radical ravings recently published by the Harvard Lampoon, in a special burlesque number edited as a parody upon the excited utterances of radical authors in an obscure New York journal. Still, there was one unfortunate difference. The Harvard Lampoon is supposed to be a comic weekly. The Boston City Council, on the other hand, is not supposed to be comic.

"The price of a complete set, at the standard rate of 1 1/2 cents per card, plus the cost of withdrawing, alphabetizing and shipping, thus closely approximates \$20,000. In all, about 260,000,000 cards have been printed, of which total about 132,000,000 have been sent to 4500 subscribers, 50,000,000 supplied to fifty-one depository libraries (including two in Canada and five abroad), and about 78,000,000 are in stock. Of the subscribers 3910 are American libraries (including Canada and the United States), 100 are foreign libraries, and ninety are foreign individuals and firms also subscribers. Proofsheet sets are purchased by eight American libraries (including one in the Philippines) and two libraries in the West Indies. It is noted that the price to libraries is about 1 1/2 cents per card, plus the cost of shipping, but the Library of Congress supplies from its own resources the bibliographical work and typesetting which are necessary for its own purposes. Thus the Government is doing an immense service to libraries at no additional cost to itself beyond storage room in the Library of Congress, while the libraries are getting the inestimable advantage of the best bibliographical service without cost to them."

Though the contingency thus defined is remote, still it is of course desirable that a document of the kind in question should fully guard against all adverse possibilities. No one who knows Mr. Kirstein can doubt for one moment that he recognizes this principle and would be the first to act upon it, in order to remove a flaw of the kind which Mr. Parkman has now mentioned. A few strokes of the pen, to make a legal document bullet-proof, will not cause him an instant's hesitation. Meanwhile, the great public value of the gift which Mr. Kirstein has offered, stands beyond the least doubt. For many years leaders in the library's service have felt convinced that the system needed a business branch, and what is more, that the downtown community ought to have the advantage not only of immediate access to the great mass of valuable reference material which has been developed in modern times in the fields of commerce, industry and finance, but also the service of a general branch library, providing the best books in all fields. On the third floor of the new building in City Hall avenue such a branch room would be provided. Undoubtedly this will do much to increase the vitality of the Boston Public Library service to the people of Boston. The moment technical legal details have been cleared up, the City Council of Boston should accept, with grateful thanks, a boon which the people of Boston would be angered beyond measure to see denied to them through the childish antics of a few misguided councillors.

How strong does the human tendency seem to be to let "the other fellow carry the burden" once the load is seen to be strapped on the other fellow's back? Here in Boston, where the public library has been in the main supported by tax funds, important private gifts, such as Mr. Kirstein's have been generously offered, have been too rare. Though there have been some very handsome contributions to the well-being of the city's book system, the total has been trifling when compared to the outpourings of imagination and with our aid. She knows the welfare of our people, including, for example, the munificent gifts which have been made to the Museum of Fine Arts, an institution which, as everyone knows, is not supported by public tax funds.

Over in Providence the situation is just the other way about. Unlike the public libraries of most of the large American cities, the Providence Public Library has been chiefly maintained by private giving. The contributions from tax funds have been meager indeed, even more meager, by far, than the list of private gifts recorded in this city to tax-supported public library of Boston.

The new issue of the Providence Library Bulletin reviews the situation there as follows: "As a result of the gifts of public-spirited benefactors, the Providence Public Library has since its beginning more than fifty years ago, been maintained almost entirely from the income of its endowment funds."

During these years, the city government has been asked to make an annual appropriation of but a few thousands of dollars. Up to 1923 it had not exceeded \$33,000, while the entire budget for the same year (1928) exceeded \$260,000.

For the past two decades, the growth of the city and the traffic and the streets have made extension of the library's service a necessity. Gradually a system of neighborhood libraries (branches, etc.), has developed until now there are nine branches, three sub-branches and twelve stations scattered over the city. In every instance but one, these are situated in donated or rented quarters, and all are entirely inadequate. This is because the Trustees of the Public Library have had insufficient funds to build a large number of modern branch structures.

In 1923, it was decided to replace two of the branches with new buildings, and the Tockwotton Branch, a re-modeled church, was constructed, and the Wanskuck Branch, a thoroughly up-to-date branch library, was erected. Realizing that the other branch libraries needed relief also, but that there were no funds at hand for the purpose, the Trustees made a proposal to the Finance Committee of the City Government as follows: That the Trustees would expend from their endowment approximately \$75,000 per branch to replace four branches and one sub-branch if the city would reimburse the Trustees for the income lost thereby, by expending its capital, and add a small sum to cover the increased cost of operating a larger branch, in each instance. It was agreed that an annual increase of \$10,000 to the Library's appropriation would accomplish this purpose.

While the American population in general continues to advance rapidly in the use of English as the common tongue, with the public libraries greatly assisting the public schools in this fundamental work of Americanization, the need of many individuals to establish passing familiarity with various foreign languages continues to be keenly felt in our society. An unusually interesting report of cases of such need observed by the Cleveland Public Library is printed in the Library Log.

"Among the users of our foreign grammar are scores who have either persons of other nationalities or who are preparing (with the aid of our grammars) to do so," says the article. "Daily, in our division we meet young American women who want grammars in modern Greek, Arabic, Lithuanian, Finnish or Bohemian to these nationalities. Numerous indeed are the Irish damsels who ask for Yiddish grammars so that they may understand their new mammas-in-law. "And how hard some of our work and struggle with the language of the beloved! We have a Mexican reader and a Russian who were so unfortunate as to fall in love with Hungarian girls. This is no unkind reflection on these ladies; it is merely pity for anyone learn-

ing for the first time one of the most difficult of European languages. Then there is the elegant Anglo-American who is burning midnight oil over Hebrew and Russian grammars in order to be, as she says, 'an intellectual companion' to her husband, a second-hand furniture dealer. "The man who takes the greatest interest in our Slovak books is not a Slovak at all, but a Yugoslav who married a Slovak. He has told us again and again that the Slovaks are the nicest people imaginable. A Cleveland girl who is in love with a South American declares his letters with the help of a dictionary and with our aid. She knows no Spanish and he knows no English. How, you will ask, is a romance possible under these conditions? Our answer is: The lack of a perfect understanding of the language of the dear one is the factor most conducive to romance."

"We are soon to lose a Norwegian reader, a young governess, whose engagement to the son of Fridtjof Nansen, the well-known explorer, has just been announced. The romance had its inception in childhood when the two played together. The young woman will leave for Petrograd where the wedding will take place and then for parts further north in Russia where her fiancé will resume his work as forester for a Norwegian syndicate. We have brought our Russian grammar to the attention of the prospective bride and she expects to begin the study of that language before she leaves."

"Even the younger generation is showing symptoms of being intrigued by the barrier of language. We have only to retell the plaint of the dignified Spaniard from the famous old university town of Salamanca who told us that his children refuse to speak Spanish, now that they consort with Poles and are beginning to speak Polish like their friends."

In "Tomorrow's Advertisers and Their Advertising Agencies," to be published in the spring by Harper & Brothers, George Harrison Phelps, head of an advertising agency in Detroit, will present a forecast of the new trends in advertising and an estimate of its broadening scope and power, as worked out by the most successful advertisers and their agencies.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Cleveland "Library Log" still holds its leadership of the nation's whole fleet of library staff publications, the best of its class now afloat. A recent issue gives evidence, however, of a slight change in editorial perspective, on the part of the Log's master-mariner. Whereas the department called "Fishing from the Log" used to occupy the first pages of the issue, giving large prominence to amusing remarks heard in the daily course of the staff's relations with the library's public, in the present issue those anecdotes which are merely amusing in nature are scattered throughout the edition. On the first pages, space is given more especially to the report of incidents and descriptions of individual patrons, which, though they may bring a smile to the lips in some cases, have also a very definite value as reflecting various aspects of the public library's service to many different individuals, ministering to the multifold human needs of multifold human beings. Some examples follow:

BOOKS—AND FRIENDS
A well-read young man who has come to Cleveland from the West was at his wits' end because he had nobody with whom he could talk books. He said he was desperate enough to read the numbers of the cards of the persons who had drawn the book he was reading, trying to imagine what each might be like, and where he lived. In his case, ours was not only a chance of offering books, but also of suggesting a different place to live, and of helping him to find congenial friends.—Contributed by the Readers' Adviser

IN DRY AMERICA
A young Rumanian, who is a reporter on one of the city dailies, tells us that his mother in Roumania cannot understand why he does not earn more money than the meager wages he calls his pay. She has pointed out to him several men in their home-town who have brought fortunes back from America. "And they were all bootleggers!" is our reader's plaint.—Contributed by the Foreign Literature Division

BOOK, LINE AND SINKER
Early one morning a white-haired old lady startled us by asking for Petronius' "Satyricon," Rabelais, and Frank Harris's works (including his autobiography). Not satisfied with the volumes we could give her, she asked if we hadn't a list of all our restricted books. She said she had come in from a neighboring city and planned to spend the day here reading things she couldn't get anywhere else. And she did.—Literature Division

A WORLD-CITIZEN
Many foreign-born readers come to us to inquire about classes where citizen-ship and English are taught. The most interesting inquirer so far was a distinguished-looking man, originally hailing from southern Germany, a typesetter by trade, who wished to join an advanced Russian grammar to the attention of the prospective bride and she expects to begin the study of that language before she leaves. "Even the younger generation is showing symptoms of being intrigued by the barrier of language. We have only to retell the plaint of the dignified Spaniard from the famous old university town of Salamanca who told us that his children refuse to speak Spanish, now that they consort with Poles and are beginning to speak Polish like their friends."

DIZZY HEIGHTS
There is a tall gentleman who comes from a distant suburb for Russian books. He reads the poetry of Pushkin, Lermontov and Alexei Tolstoy. Occasionally he asks for the words of a song, sometimes he goes to Fine Arts for music or a libretto. But his requests are always of a literary or artistic nature. Last spring we saw him at the opera. He wore evening clothes and smoked and promenaded between acts. He was the most distinguished man we saw there and looked as if he had been accustomed to opera going long before he came to this country. The other day we saw this gentleman again and this time he had reached even greater heights—he was on top of a very tall ladder, washing the library windows. Alas! how are the mighty risen!—Foreign Literature Division

IN THE MAIL
The following letter was received after an overdue notice had been sent to the borrower for a picture, the value of which had been deposited in Loan Division:
I do not know anything about a card. I got one I haven't got it now. I did not get a book out but a small halfpenny cut—value one cent and made a deposit of ten cents—profit 100 per cent. I gave the cut to the Democratic Committee in good faith."

Again in response to an overdue notice: "Got books from landlord, 200 Lake Drive, Mr. John Smith, because—I am in jail."

OVER THE TELEPHONE
Aspiring Author: I'm sending you the manuscript of a book I've just written. When can you edit it?
Library Editor: I'm sorry, but I don't know that I'll have time to edit it at all. Certainly, I can't do it on library time.
Aspiring Author: You can't. Why, what is a library editor supposed to do?

The City Library of Springfield, Mass., has arranged for this month an exposition to show the art and the interest which may be found in good picture postcards. From the library's collection of the postcards, numbering upwards of 15,000 about two hundred have been selected, says a current bulletin, for the March exhibit in the art room. Among them are fascinating Japanese prints, glimpses of the quaint corners, alluring streets, old houses and picturesque costumes of foreign countries; miniatures from old manuscripts; Persian and Chinese paintings; and many other little

known treasures in the art room's resources. "Through the generosity of several Springfield people the library's collection has been enriched by some unusually beautiful cards. Mr. Edwin R. Lancaster's gift of twelve albums represents a trip around the world. Mr. Alexander H. Phillips has given a great number of valuable architectural subjects; and Miss Christine Myrick had added many choice examples of European scenes and subjects."

The art of the wood block, of the pen drawing reproduced in zinc cut, of the etching, of the painting in reproduction, of the photograph, are all illustrated. So also in taste in the choice of stock, of process, and of subject. With the approach of the Massachusetts Bay centenary celebration it may be hoped that publisher, dealer, and artist will combine to make the little card-board souvenirs, bound to be taken away by visitors, worthy of the beauty and dignity that is to be found in our own city. The achievement of other towns and countries as shown in this little exhibition suggests what might be done to the credit of Springfield."

This last remark deserves special attention in Boston. Although some beautiful postcards of scenes in Boston have been made in the past, some sets of which are still on sale, the truth is that most postcards of Boston displayed nowadays throughout the city are extremely cheap and ugly. The color work is the uttermost in cheapness, so that any visitor having even a slight sense of taste must refuse to buy them, or even consider buying them. It is not well that a city of Boston's standing should be thus represented through its picture postcards, to visitors.

Plans now grow mature for the next annual meeting of the American Library Association, which will be held at Washington, D. C., from May 13 to May 18. Programs for the general sessions, as tentatively arranged, run as follows:

FIRST GENERAL SESSION
Monday, May 13, 8:30 P.M.
Address—Linda A. Eastman, President.
Other members to be announced later.
SECOND GENERAL SESSION
Tuesday, May 14, 10:00 A.M.
Reports of Secretaries, Treasurer and Committees.
Joint meeting with Special Libraries Association—Linda A. Eastman, President, American Library Association, and Frances R. Cook, President, Special Libraries Association. Special libraries in public libraries—H. M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director, Public Library, New York City. One other officer to be announced later.
Libraries for the blind—Robert H. Irwin, Director, Bureau of the National Library of Medicine, American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., New York City.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION
Thursday, May 16, 10:30 A.M.
Program to be announced.
FOURTH GENERAL SESSION
Saturday, May 18, 10:00 A.M.
Adult education and reading courses—F. P. Keppel, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York, New York City.
A liberal education—Everett Dean Martin, The People's Institute, New York City.
Other members to be announced later.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Presentation of Officers-elect.
By way of "Welcome to Washington," George F. Bowerman, director of the district's public library, offers an interesting statement, explaining the concept of the local committee on arrangements as to the best and most helpful service which can be rendered to visiting delegates.

"The Washington members of the A. L. A.," says Mr. Bowerman, "rejoice that the association will meet again in the National Capital. That the conference will be held here the middle of May makes more favorable the prospect of good weather. Those of us who live here year round know that Washington is very lovely in spring. We are hopeful that we shall be lucky in our weather for the A. L. A. this time."

"Since you will be coming to your own city, though we trust that you'll find the spirit of hospitality here in full measure, yet we shall not presume to play the host in the same way as would the local committees of other cities. As a practical matter also there are so many things to see and to do that every minute not required by conference activities may be more than filled, so that the obligation to accept local hospitality might, we fear, prove excessive since to that extent it would preclude seeing Washington. This we believe reflects the thought of the officers of the A. L. A."

"The local committee therefore conceives its special job to be to provide a

good information service to facilitate your plans for seeing as many of Washington's objects of interest as each member desires. Fuller plans will be shown in the Washington Auditorium. Headquarters will also be there. Section meetings will for the most part be assigned to the various hotels."

"The general meetings of the conference will be held and the exhibits will be shown in the Washington Auditorium. Headquarters will also be there. Section meetings will for the most part be assigned to the various hotels."

The Ibero-American Exposition will open in Seville, Spain, on May 7. In the American building, which will be a permanent structure to house the American consulate, is a beautiful library and on its shelves will be found about nine hundred modern American books. According to a statement by the American Library Association these books were selected at the association's headquarters in Chicago and a large portion of them were contributed by their publishers. Fred Brown, of the New York Public Library staff, assembled the books in New York, classified and shelf-listed them, and pasted in each a special bookplate. Mr. Stevenson will supplement the collection from his shelves at Paris, and the books, or most of them, will remain to form the nucleus of a permanent American library in Spain. It will be used by American residents and tourists and by Spaniards interested in American literature and culture.

A Biography of Mrs. Gaskell
For early publication a study of "Mrs. Gaskell: Her Life and Work," by A. Stanton Hatfield is announced. He includes a special section dealing with the social novel and the social background before the writing of "Mary Barton."

Alan Sullivan, author of "In the Beginning," "The Velvet of Sea," etc., has written a romance of the Canadian wilds in "The Splendid Silence."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

FURTHER light is cast upon President Hoover's "library relations" by a valuable article contributed to the Library Journal by Nathan van Patten, director of libraries, Stanford University. The major facts about the development of the Hoover Library are well known. Mr. van Patten ably reviews them; but he tells also some things not before known to most librarians. For instance, he remarks that Mr. Hoover has been for years a staunch friend of the development at Stanford (where he was graduated with the class of 1895) and in his private capacity has aided many individual research workers requiring exceptional library resources.

While Mr. Hoover was living in China, the article goes on to explain, "he recognized both the security and the value of the literature relating to the history of that country during the period following upon its first contact with Western civilization. He became an enthusiastic collector of such material and later turned over his collection to the Stanford University Library, where it has been used as the basis for important research work."

"For many years Mr. Hoover has added to his private library every important work coming to his attention relating to mining, metallurgy and mineralogy. The resulting collection is a notable one, including, as it does, copies of practically every classical and standard work in these fields, many of extreme rarity."

"His interest in the literature of his own profession is that of a true bookman, and ardently illustrates that thoroughness with which Mr. Hoover applied himself to the problems within the fields of his interest. An example of this may be seen in the effort, made while a resident of London, to obtain everything written by Swedenborg. This author is best known today for his theological writings, but he was also an outstanding authority upon both mining and metallurgy. His books contain frequent references to mines in northern and western

More intimate and personal report of the interest taken by Pope Pius XI. in the modernization of the Vatican Library is given by Angus MacDonald in a special article published in the New York Times than has been offered by any other American engaged in work at the Vatican Library. The Times introduces the matter as follows:

New editions of George Gissing's "Demos" and "Life's Morning" have just been issued by Dutton.

one of Newton's several "villages" come to feel the need of a branch library so keenly that they are willing to pay the cost of erecting a building, the Newton

It is an essential step if the library is to

extraction, by Melitta D. Peschke of St. Louis, in her valuable new treatise on "The German Immigrant and His Reading," published under the auspices

The Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers will hold its spring meeting on Thursday, April 11, in the Hotel Ven-

Mrs. A. C. Watson began the library in the basement of her home at 2140 West 107th street by collecting various pam-

the ownership, the plans for 'picturesquizing' and 'humanizing' mentioned in the colorfully illustrated advertising pamphlets have led some to think that it would be

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its ancestors? An exact estimate of the answer is given, for families of German extraction, by Melitta D. Peschke of St. Louis, in her valuable new treatise on "The German Immigrant and His Reading." (London: Melitta D. Peschke, the publishers.)

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A "basement library" of books on gardening is described in the Chicago Tribune. Several years ago, says the paper, Mrs. A. C. Watson began the library in the basement of her home at 2140 West 107th street by collecting various pamphlets, books and magazines on garden-

what the new Fourteenth Edition of the Britannica would be like. Rumors about the ownership, the plans for 'pleturizing' and 'humanizing' mentioned in the colorfully illustrated advertising pamphlets have led some to think that it would be

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ence that all processes should be described in a clear way and illustrated as far as possible; and in general that more things should be explained more fully with pictures. Otherwise the editorial staff and contributors were left free to proceed as they thought best.

Mr. Little supplies interesting knowledge of the present Anglo-American plan for production of the Britannica. "The method by which the editorial work has been done," he says, "would indicate that this is to be an American or a British publication, but rather a publication of the English-speaking race. The editor-in-chief in England, James Louis Garvin (editor of the London Observer) is directly and ultimately responsible for the articles originating abroad, and the editor for America, Franklin Henry Hooper (a Harvard graduate, formerly associated with the editing of the Century Dictionary and former editor of the Britannica), is the final authority with regard to all articles written on this side of the ocean. Every foreign article is submitted to American experts for correction or amplification, and every American article similarly is sent abroad for criticism. So to get the most authoritative information on each subject and still show differences in theory and practice. All problems in conflict are then settled through joint consultation of the editors."

The fourteenth annual Library Institute conducted by the State Division of Public Libraries, which will be held at the State Normal School in Fitchburg from April 22 to May 2, will take the form of a "Library Clinic," according to an official announcement. Mornings at the clinic will be devoted to diagnosis and suggestions for treatment under the direction of Miss E. Louise Holmes, evenings to social recreation. The afternoon programs are as follows:

Tuesday, April 23: 2-4:30
Subscription books: New Books, Mr. Leslie Little, Waltham Public Library; Children's Books, Miss Judith Stroudahl, Children's Library, Lynn Public Library.

Wednesday, May 1: 2-4:30
What's Who in Periodicals, Mr. Frederick W. Faxon. Attracting the Public, Miss Ethel M. Page, Librarian, Whitinsville Public Library.

Thursday, May 2: 2-4:30
To Sun Up, Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Division of Public Libraries.

However coolly one may be inclined to regard circulation statistics, one must admit that an increase running as large as fifteen per cent in a single year deserves respectful attention. The latest annual report of the Newton Free Library announces such a leap forward. "We are proud to record," says the librarian, Julius Lucht, "that in the year just closed we had an unusual increase in the home use of books and magazines. In 1927, the record showed 558,870 issues; in 1928, 641,211, a gain of 82,341, or about fifteen per cent. This increase is larger than the combined increases of the preceding three years. Estimating the city's population at 57,000, our circulation per capita is now 11.2. Although Newton ranks thirteenth in population among Massachusetts cities, in public library circulation it is fifth. A study of the circulation tables shows that more than half our gain was at the new branch buildings (one at Auburndale and the other in Newton Center) opened in January (1928). Another large gain was that of nearly 13,000 more books distributed through the schools, an increase of 50 per cent over 1927."

This is an excellent advance, worthy of public attention. But where, one may ask, were the hitherto newsworthy headlines which the Newton Library could easily have won during the past winter, had the library seen fit to inform the press of the old accident which occurred in the main building during last December. Every first page in Boston would have carried the news under some such headline as "Ten Thousand Books Take a Tumble" or "Literature Falls Down and Goes Bang."

The true story of Newton's odd mishap is told in the Librarian's report in the following paragraph: "The outstanding event at the Main Library was the city's appropriation of \$19,000. August, for the building and equipment of a new floor of stacks, the remodeling of section of the main stack floor for the Librarian's office, and other alterations. Work was started early in September, when thousands of books were moved to other locations and the branch department was installed in a new location on the lower stack floor. A large part of the bound periodicals

had to be stored in Jewett Hall, and the remodeling department was also moved there. All through the fall months, constant shifting of books was made necessary by the progress of rebuilding. Our head janitor and his men handled this work well and it was only for short periods a day or so at a time, that certain sections of books were not available to the public. One serious interference, however, came early in December, when a tier of eight double stacks, holding about 10,000 books, collapsed like a row of dominoes. Fortunately no one happened to be in this part of the stack room when the accident happened. The wreckage of warped shelves and books was sad to behold. Order, however, was brought out of chaos within a week, and the fallen books which did not need the cure of mender or binder were again made available to our patrons. The new office has been in use since early in November, and the new floor of stacks is now approaching completion. Our shelf capacity will be increased by about 55,000 books."

There has been much discussion of hospital libraries during recent months, but seldom before has the subject been presented so simply and as well as Elizabeth W. Reed presents it in the current issue of the Massachusetts Library Club. There the author describes the Warren Library, of which she is the librarian, serving 44 patients and the staff in the Massachusetts General Hospital and 110 patients in the Phillips House, a private ward. This article brings home with unusual clarity the possibilities of definite therapeutic usefulness which a library can promise in a hospital. "It is impossible to overestimate," says the author, "the remedial value of carefully selected reading. It serves as a form of occupational therapy which promotes happiness and a more rapid convalescence."

"There are many cases in which the librarian has to select the books in much the same manner as the doctor selects his medicine. Patients with exophthalmic goiter come into the hospital for operative treatment to lessen their nervous condition. Since absolute rest and quiet are required, the right book plays an important part in the treatment. A patient with auricular fibrillation was referred to the library by a doctor. Obsessed by her illness, she was becoming nervous. Her condition, though serious, was not hopeless if her mental depression could be relieved. Several friendly visits and much tact were necessary before her indifference was overcome. The book cart, filled with brightly-colored books, finally aroused her interest, and after glancing over the books she asked for a collection of humorous short stories. With high hopes, and realizing that much depended on my choice, I gave her the old, but always delightful, book of Tish. When I returned the next day she greeted me, to my great relief and joy, with the words, 'Have you got any more like this one? I haven't laughed so much for months, and I have told everyone to read it. I do not know whether telling people about the book or reading it gave her the most pleasure, but at last her interest was outside herself and she was thinking and talking about something normal and happy."

The familiar fact that books bound in red have a strong attraction for many readers in public libraries is employed by Mary Dyer Lemon of the Indianapolis Public Library by way of introduction to a pleasant paper on "Colorful Bindings," published in the April issue of Librarian. "It is surprising how the color of a book affects its popularity among readers at the public library. A red book is almost irresistible. One must pick it up and open it to see what all its redness is about. Somehow in that color is romance, hilarity, curiosity, intrigue, sentiment, philosophy. Certain shades of blue circulate better than others. A baby blue appears too sentimental. Too dark a blue is forbidding. Readers must have the right shade. Yellow is perhaps the color which appeals next after red. Cheerfulness should always be wrapped in a yellow binding. I always expect Chinese books to be in this color. Yellow books never take themselves very seriously and are sometimes uproariously funny. There is no pretense about them. Much faith do some library readers have in this that they have been known to pick yellow books from the shelves and borrow them without so much as looking inside to see what their pages are about.

"But never trust a lavender or a purple book. My experience with them has been meagre. Too often I have found them to smother of the sickly and senti-

mental. My first contact with a lavender book was a nauseating volume of poor poetry about 'Mother.' I maintain that authors deserve better treatment than that. A purple book I next found was one written by a husband about the awful details of his wife's death. Since then I have stood for the suppression of most purple books.

"Another honest book is the brown book. Almost if it too modest. Some of the best books I know are wrapped in this unpretentious color. You will find delightful old books, many of them first editions, selling for hundreds of dollars (not to say thousands) bound in dull brown. Always investigate a brown book for it of all books does not advertise. Some of the rarest pieces of literature travel thus, incognito, so to speak. 'You are familiar with the modern style of binding which is very plain and non-committal, having no printing on the outside except a small patch of paper pasted on the back, giving an untrustworthy as possible the title, author and publisher. A certain branch librarian has discovered that such books will not circulate among her patrons who are largely of foreign extraction. Such a book they brand 'highbrow' and they cannot be induced to look inside. If such books could only be rebound straightway in inviting red, green and yellow coats, they would read until they fell to pieces. I am not sure but that this is the general feeling toward these sophisticated books."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, APRIL 17, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

OFFICERS proposed by the nominating committee of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, to serve during the year 1929-30, are as follows: For president, Rev. Frederick T. Persons, librarian of the Congregational Library; for vice president, Miss Lorraine A. Sullivan, technology division, Boston Public Library; for treasurer, Miss E. Louise Lucas, librarian, the Pages Museum of Art; for secretary, Miss Ruth Canavan, librarian of Metcalf & Eddy; for assistant secretary, Miss Dorothy S. J. Marks, librarian of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and for a place in the executive committee, Rev. Mr. William J. Clough, librarian of the Newton Theological Seminary.

The April meeting of the Special Libraries Association will be held next Monday evening, April 22, at 7:30 P. M., in the rooms of the Insurance Library Association, 40 Broad street. Robert H. May, technical secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, will speak on "The Fire Hazards of Libraries." "The Insuring of Library Properties" will be discussed by William B. Medlicott, president of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, formerly general agent of the Atlas Assurance Co., and lecturer on insurance at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Supper will be served at 6:30 P. M., in the "Pirates' Gallery," 175 Milk street, a chicken dinner being provided for one dollar a plate. Those wishing to attend should notify the Insurance Library Association not later than Thursday noon, April 18.

"Those of you who are familiar with Cincinnati," Mary Rudd Cochran remarks in the Librarian Journal, "may have noticed a square. Some of you may have noticed at one end of the esplanade a queer little booth, with shelves protected by a canopy. Once a year flowers or oranges are sold here. Why? Because the property was deeded to the city for a 'market,' and jealous heirs will seize that property if the city lets a year pass without using it for market purposes. And down by the river is a wide space known as the 'public landing,' a gift to the city in the bequest of a philanthropist. Now the city permits a rail to be laid here and the city lets a year pass without using it for market purposes. So are our rare books growing more valuable. If we do not live up to our agreements, they may arise to claim library property."

Such is a pertinent line of advice which the author gives to librarians in a well prepared article on "The Acquisition and Care of Special Collections." Speaking of the special terms which donors sometimes exact when offering to present their collections to libraries, Miss Cochran remarks that "intense love for their books is often the explanation of the donor's conditions. 'As far as lies within my power, let us prevent conditions which, But, having accepted the conditions, we must observe these scrupulously.'"

On the other hand, she speaks a word of warning against "manufacturing" conditions. "A special collection in our library," she writes, "is understood by the staff and marked in every book 'not to be loaned.' But upon rereading the deed of gift, we found that no such condition existed. It might be well for all of us to reread all our deeds of gift—may and things we ought to do as well as things we need not do."

"If this ghost of a jealous heir does not frighten us, there is a stronger objection to carelessness in respecting conditions, and that is the effect upon prospective donors. Rumor starts quickly, travels where it pleases, and if it has truth, it may reach a would-be benefactor at a most unfortunate moment. One library lost a file of transactions of learned societies, deposited with the condition that the library pay for the binding. The librarian tried to keep faith, but the budget committee, annually, cut out the item for extra binding. When the truth was known, the library lost the files."

"On the other hand, some libraries take satisfaction in displaying their books, building special display cases, even setting aside whole rooms for valuable collections."

Newest entry in the American Library Association's invaluable set of short reading courses entitled "Reading Courses," is a brochure on "Journalism," with a short book-list, written and compiled by Professor Willard G. Bleyer, director of the school of Journalism in the University of Wisconsin. As foreword to his book, Mr. Bleyer quotes this dictum from Thomas Jefferson: "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers, and be capable of reading them."

The success of the American Library Association's initiative in planning and publishing the "Reading with a Purpose" series stands forth as one of the most interesting educational and social phenomena of our times. As the new list come out, one by one, the collection is gradually acquiring status as a complete introduction to significant books in every field of art and learning. Forty-two courses have thus far been issued, ten more are in preparation.

From all parts of the country, reports arrive each month, telling of the popular demand expressed for these brochures, and of the useful help they give. The Cleveland Public Library, for example, has continued this year its practice, established last year, of introducing the reading with a purpose courses to groups of people by making each course the subject of a lecture in the library. Thus Paul Scott Mowrer's course on "The Foreign Relations of the United States" was introduced recently in a public lecture by Judge Clarke, of Cleveland. "From three foreign booklets and twenty-two of 'The United States in Recent Times' were sold the night of the lecture," says the report of the librarian at the Information Desk. These lectures have resulted in a number of cases, in the formation of permanent groups, who have carried on the discussion through a series of meetings.

In the report of the Davenport Public Library, Davenport, Iowa, occurs the following: "The Reading with a Purpose" series, published by the American Library Association, has been an excellent staff reading, and a very satisfactory basis for our regular staff reading. Some of the most popular courses have been 'The Pivotal Figures of History,' by Ambrose V. Vernon; 'Some Great American Books,' by Dallas Lore Sharp; 'Pleasures of Pictures,' by Henry Turner Bailey; and 'The Foreign Relations of the U. S.,' by Paul Scott Mowrer."

"During the year nearly five thousand copies of the Reading with a Purpose series were sold," says the annual report of the Los Angeles Public Library. "As many as five hundred and thirty-three persons registered for reading courses. Some are reading their third and fourth courses which is the best recommendation. Some drop out after reading one or two books. An exhibit placed in the first floor lobby in June brought an average of two new readers daily during the month. Philosophy and psychology are the most popular subjects."

In a pamphlet on "The Worker and the Library," M. S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, offers this summary of points about the public library which the man or woman, not yet a user of library service, will do well to remember:

- 1.—It is a publicly owned, co-operative concern which lends books to everybody without charge.
- 2.—It is staffed by men and women who know books, and are prepared to help people to get what they want from books.
- 3.—It is, as William Green says, "a necessary part of the educational equipment of every city. . . . a storehouse of the tools of education."
- 4.—It is a bureau of information with something in it about everything; it has something for every member of the family.
- 5.—It can help a man to do his work better and may qualify him to earn better wages.
- 6.—It offers the means of continuing one's education, regardless of how far that education has proceeded.
- 7.—It has in it many a book that, as Lincoln says, "lightens and sweetens a poor man's life, and at the public library a good book costs nothing."

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has set aside a fund for scholarship grants to persons preparing for library work. The amount available for the next school year is sufficient to provide for a limited number of appointments. The purpose of the grants is to enable persons who already have had experience in library work and who have shown promise of capacity to contribute to the advancement of library service. The grants are for a year of study and research in library problems. Their work will be done not necessarily in residence but invariably in connection with an educational institution recognized as appropriate for superintending study, and the results will be expected to constitute a definite contribution to library science or to the professional equipment of the librarian.

The stipend will be \$1500 or more and will vary according to the requirements of individual students. When warranted the stipend may be renewed for a second year. A report of the year's work will be required from each person receiving appointment. These or other productions will be subject to the disposition of the advisory group on library scholarship grants as regards publication and distribution.

- Each applicant should write a letter to the Advisory Group on Library Scholarship Grants, Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, giving information on the following points:
1. Age.
 2. Record of college work, including name of college, dates, degrees, major subjects of study, relative standing in class, etc.
 3. Reading and speaking knowledge of foreign languages.
 4. Training and experience in library work; other occupational experience.
 5. Plan of proposed study in detail.
 6. Names and addresses of three persons who can speak on the basis of their own professional competence and from personal knowledge of the candidate, as to the candidate's capacity (1) for library work, and (2) for specific work outlined under (5) above.

Applicants should not request persons named in section (6) to write directly to the advisory group. Photographs (preferably unmounted) of the applicant should be sent. The advisory group will welcome suggestions as to people who might be offered scholarships.

Applications for scholarship grants for the school year 1929-30 should be filed before April 1, 1929. The advisory group and the Carnegie Corporation will act on the applications before May 1 and applicants will be notified as soon as possible thereafter.

"Massachusetts will do well to listen to her librarians," the Hartford Courant says editorially. "Boston," says the Connecticut paper, "apparently does not watch its theaters with the care which it bestows upon its bookshelves, though we dare say it permits even the latter to sell copies of the Bible. We infer, though we have never written to them about it, that they also will supply complete sets of the Bible. We more than half suspect that the librarians of the city of Boston are comparatively excommunicated were of Boston's action has stimulated their sale rather than checked it. Massachusetts will do well to listen to her librarians."

A striking innovation in the equipment of the new Fisk University Library at Nashville, Tennessee, is the provision of a teletype machine by means of which call slips can be instantaneously relayed from the central delivery desk to the bookshelves in the new building's tower. The teletype, be it explained, is often called the telegraph-printer. It has a keyboard very similar to the keyboard of a typewriter. When these keys are depressed in the ordinary process of typing out words and figures—electric impulses are immediately set up which cause another teletype machine at the "receiving" end of the system to write out the words and figures sent in clear-cut typewritten characters, the whole process of "telegraphing" and writing out the message being automatic.

Thus, a library assistant taking in book call-slips could write down the desired call-number on a teletype machine almost as rapidly and easily as one can punch the keys of an adding machine; and the call number so printed would be instantaneously reproduced on the receiving station, located, if the library so desires, on every floor where books are stacked. Thus, transmission of call-slips by pneumatic tubes can be rendered completely unnecessary, even in the largest library building, and all running by jageboys up and down stairs in the stacks can be done away with.

Boston Transcript

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THE LIBRARIAN

MIGHT we not have "public toyeries" quite as well as public libraries? Books are freely lent from the children's rooms of the library to the little boys and girls of every home in the city where books are desired. Why should not the poorest homes where no playthings are ever bought for the children, be allowed the use also of a circulating toy-collection? Certainly the public library should not be expected to add such a service. Its present role and tasks are already sufficient. But many a launch librarian, no doubt, would welcome the establishment of a "toyery" in her district. Obviously, books alone are not sufficient to sustain the mental health of a small child. Objects which afford more material interest, objects which can be handled and manipulated, are urgently needed.

According to the New York Times, teachers, students and welfare officials are watching the development of an idea suggested by the long experience of Mrs. Ida Cosh, probation officer of the New York Children's Court in East Twenty-second street, where she has listened to the stories of hundreds of wayward children. Mrs. Cosh believes that the death of boys among very poor children often leads to juvenile delinquencies, and in response to her arguments, a group of New York women, psychologists, educators, Children's Court judges and others are arranging to establish within the near future a circulating "toyery," which would distribute playthings to

needy boys and girls.

The "toyery" project, supported by voluntary gifts, would operate on the principle of the circulating library. It would be open not merely to children in libraries but to any child in the city whose parents bring them to the attention of the juvenile courts and welfare agencies, but to other youngsters shown in investigation to need the steady influence of wholesome toys.

The playthings collected would be lent for stated periods, perhaps two weeks at a time, and returned to the "toyery" for "renewed" or exchanged for others. The organizers foresee some difficulty in arranging the return of a toy to which such a child is so strongly attached, and are seeking to make special provision for such cases by leaving the treasure at the continued possession of the child either through a renewal or by actual gift.

The "toyery" would be kept open throughout the year in a headquarters that would allow a playroom with a supervisor to direct activities and assistants to keep records of the distribution. The workers would seek, through their supervision, to determine the natural talents or inclinations of each child and thus to aid parents in guiding the interests of their children.

The president elect of Colby college, Dr. Franklin V. Johnson, has announced that Bingham R. Downs, recently in formation desk librarian in the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of Colby College to succeed Professor Ernest C. Morrill, who last year was elected to the newly created office of dean of men. Harold H. Clark, '28, of Norwich, Conn., who has this year been reference librarian in the college library while doing post-graduate work, was at the same time appointed assistant librarian. Mariel E. Jones, '28, present assistant librarian, has tendered her resignation, which will be effective at the end of the college year.

Mr. Downs was graduated with high honors from the University of North Carolina, taking his A. B. degree in the class of 1926. During his college course at North Carolina he was student assistant in the college library for four years. Since his graduation he has served in the New York Public Library in the capacity of assistant in the main reading room and information desk librarian. In 1927 he took a B. S. degree from the School of Library Service at Columbia University and he is this year a candidate for the M. S. degree. He has special training in history and the social sciences, education and he has previous administrative work in college or university libraries.

The American Library in Paris now devotes its entire ground floor to books and service in the non-fiction class. The fiction collection has been housed on the second floor. The result is most gratifying, the Librarian Burton Stevenson says in his annual report as published in the Bulletin of the American Library Association. "Not only has it been possible to give the serious students who use the library for research a far better service, but fiction readers have also found themselves much better off than heretofore, since they are more promptly served, and the books are shelved more conveniently than was possible under the old arrangement. There are now two charging desks, one on each floor, between which the circulation work of the library is pretty evenly divided."

Mr. Stevenson goes on to say that the Paris library has added during the year "some department which we have long hoped to add—a children's department. We now have a very pleasant children's room, suitably furnished, where all the juvenile books are concentrated under the supervision of a trained children's librarian. A series of story hours has been started which is proving most successful and which will be continued. Also, we are able to build up the collection of juvenile books, and to give a service in this respect which has not hitherto been possible."

On the other hand, those who remember the early years of the American Library in Paris—when the pleasant old building in the rue de l'Elysee seemed quite ample for the existing book stock—will be impressed to learn from Mr. Stevenson that the library has now "reached its limit of development in its present quarters. It is so crowded, both with books and the users of books, that efficiency and economy of administration are seriously interfered with. Nearly half the books in its collections are housed in two dark and unheated build-

ings in the court; there is not a single place where any new department can be opened, although there are at least three which we should like to open. If we had the room, it is not conceivable that the condition of affairs to continue."

"Two solutions are possible—a new building, a modern American library building conveniently located and designed for the special uses which the library's services demands, or, the doubling of the present quarters by the acquisition of the building next door. The former is, of course, the ideal solution; but the latter has certain advantages. In the first place, the present location has become so thoroughly identified with the library, is so well-known and possesses so great a sentimental value to everyone familiar with the library's history, that it would seem wise to keep it, if this could be done without interfering too seriously with the library's growth. By doubling its present quarters and installing a modern stack sufficient for 150,000 volumes, the growth over the next ten years would probably be provided for. And perhaps that is long enough to plan ahead."

"The library's work has not changed. With an adequate building, an adequate endowment, and a branch in every capital of Europe, its influence would penetrate to every corner of the continent. The service could render would be incalculable—a service not only to teachers and students interested in American subjects, but above this a service in the United States in correcting misconceptions, and in promoting among the peoples of Europe a truer understanding of the life, the thought, the ideals and the purposes of the people of the United States. During the coming years, such a service will be urgently needed and I know of no institution so well fitted to render it as the American Library in Paris."

Mr. Stevenson does not in the slightest overstate his case. No person of insight, or of even fair ability to discern important possibilities of the future, can fail to be convinced that there is no today in all Europe and outposts of America more valuable and significant than this library in Paris. The more it is built up, the more its services are made widely available to the whole continent, of course without the least thought of using it for any propaganda whatsoever, the better it will be for the cause of popular understanding of the United States among nations abroad, and for the development of stable friendship between the Old and New Worlds.

One is impressed to note that "Psychology and Its Use" in guiding human conduct stands high in the list among the most popular of the reading lists published by the American Library Association in its last series of "booklets in brief" entitled "Reading with a Purpose." More than 520,000 copies of these brief reading courses have been distributed and sold in the United States since the publication of the series began. Facts about the ten "best-sellers" are given as follows:

Rank	Title of course	Rank as to Nov. Sales	Publication Date
1	Some great American books	1	29,500 Aug.
2	English literature	2	29,000 June
3	Psychology and its use	3	25,500 Jan.
4	History in brief	4	23,000 May
5	Ten pivotal figures of history	5	23,000 July
6	Books to hear	6	22,400 Nov.
7	Philosophy	7	22,500 Apr.
8	Science	8	18,500 Sept.
9	Frontiers of knowledge	9	18,000 Dec.
10	Books of our times	10	16,500 June

"There are no more useful members of the library profession," says the editor of the Librarian Journal than these specialists the members of the Special Libraries Association who utilize not only books but every available source of up-to-date information, including clippings and newspaper clippings, which sometimes seem of minor importance. They have done good service to the general Librarian in emphasizing the importance of information outside of books, so that there has been a most useful means of development in the work of the public Librarian and the business Librarian, which will be recognized with emphasis when the Librarian of our library development makes record years hence."

"The more the city, therefore, that there should be any such division of interest or personal or professional irritation such as has been called forth in the long discussion as to whether there

should be a division within the American Library Association covering the field of business libraries. When the two bodies meet simultaneously, as next month, the question becomes purely academic, for the sessions of the Special Libraries Association will naturally attract all business librarians; on the other hand, when there is no simultaneous meeting, it is not out of order that business librarians should take opportunity, at the larger conferences, to discuss their immediate problems.

"But it may be said that every business librarian should be a member of the A. L. A., as well as of the S. L. A., and vice versa, because it is equally important that specific research should be emphasized on one side and general relations with library progress not less emphasized on the other. When a foremost librarian wrote editorially in The Library Journal earlier in the year that 'special librarians have always been of two classes—specialists who are incidentally librarians and librarians who are incidentally specialists,' this was in a sense an historical statement indicating how the two classes have come together, though of different origin, and certainly was not meant as a slur on either. No better work has been done in the special library field than through the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York and other public libraries and the business branch of the Newark and other public libraries and, per contra, public librarians have gained much by the willing cooperation of the specialist librarians connected with the research departments which are a feature today of almost all the great corporations."

The permanent building which later is to house the American Consulate in Spain will be used for a display of American books during the Ibero-American Exposition to be opened in Seville, May 7. The collection of books for the most part was contributed by the American publishers and was assembled and organized for library service by the New York Public Library under the direction of Karl Brown of that staff. The American Library in Paris will contribute a certain amount of material from the Paris library. The collection is permanent and will form the nucleus of an American Library in Spain.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

ON the prospect of this month of May is exceedingly welcome to librarians throughout Boston, and that is the likelihood of the election of the national Special Libraries Association. Mr. Alcott has built up, at the Boston Globe a newspaper library of noteworthy excellence, one of the best of such collections, not only in Boston but in any newspaper of all the country. What is more, the unselfish, outward reaching qualities of Mr. Alcott's personality have won for him affectionate esteem throughout the rank and file of librarians both special and general, even as his diligence and his executive competence have been recognized, thus and time again, by his election to places of trust and responsibility—for example, the presidency of the Special Libraries Association of Boston. In the approaching annual convention of the national association, to be held at Washington, D. C., during the third week of May, the report of the nominating committee will propose his name for election as the association's next president, and it is more than safe to predict an affirmative vote.

From the librarian of the Milwaukee Journal, Agnes J. Petersen, this department has received an advance notice which indicates that newspaper-librarians will be more than usually active at the approaching convention. Miss Petersen describes the recent progress and future plans of this group in the text which follows:

By what method, or methods, can a newspaper library classify, file and have available again at a moment's notice the great mass of material which comprises the newspaper's historical working capital? This, broadly speaking, is the question that will be discussed at the annual conference of the Newspaper Library Group, meeting in connection with the Special Libraries Association, at Washington, May 13 to 15.

The newspaper library, youngest child of the American newspaper plant, has presented one of the hardest problems of organization in all the history of special libraries. The vast number of news clippings, photographs, cuts, mats and reference materials have almost defied classification. The Newspaper Library Group was organized to bring together the collective efforts of the best newspaper librarians and since they have been meeting in annual conference much progress has been made.

This year the program will include a report on a study of classification, by Joseph F. Knappl, librarian of the Public Ledger; the technique of marking newspaper articles for filing, by Agnes J. Petersen, librarian of the Milwaukee Journal; a discussion of indexing, by Reinhold T. Pusch of the American Weekly; records to be kept of library calls, by Blanche L. Davenport, librarian, the Christian Science Monitor; an analysis of two Mid-Western libraries, by Palmer H. Wright of the Chicago Herald-Examiner and Charles T. Moore of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; a paper on gathering, compiling and filing biographical sketches, by Joseph Sheridan of the Akron Beacon-Journal; a presentation of the "photograph problem," by Harry A. Baker of the Pacific and Atlantic service and George Harris of Harris and Ewing. At the annual dinner, May 15, addresses will be given by Senator Arthur Capper and Frederic J. Hasdick, Washington correspondent.

Thank fortune, one descendant of the forefathers has been found in the Cleveland Library who preserves the true(?) spirit of the old patriots' devotion to personal liberty! The Cleveland Library Log preserves this entry, from the files of the information desk relating the sayings and doings of recent visitors:

"Asked to check her bag, a haughty lady rejoined: 'No, I don't need to; I am a Daughter of the Revolution.' But the Log merely calls this 'High-Hatting the Guards.'"

Other excellent items from the information desk run as follows:

Emergency
Colored gentleman: "Lady, where do Ah find the book, 'How to live twenty-four hours?'"

Parable of the Talents
"Where may I find three passages of Scripture on which to base a sales talk? A pastor has asked me to sell his church to the community."

Urgent Telephone Call
"I checked some gold-fish in the library's check-room today and forgot to call for them. You had better put a dish under the oyster carton they are in, or the water will run all over the check-room!"

Ensemble
Well-turned-out Young Woman—"Have you some very black ink? Oh, that won't do. It's too blue. I want to black a scraped heel."

Rapid Fire
Where is the psychopathic department? Are plays considered literature? Is Kipling dead? Where do you sign up? Where do they issue tickets? Where did the saying "like father like son" originate? Who makes linsed oil soaps? Where do I find colored literature? How do you hang a Scotch flag? Do I find the Divine Comedy in the Religious Division? Should I wear full dress when I attend the symphony concert? Where is your public speaking department? I want to become a good speaker in about two hours.

"I want to spend a quiet day with Dan Wile. Shall I find him?" a man asked recently at the information desk of the Cleveland Public Library, after checking his wraps and preparing to make himself comfortable. The Cleveland Library Log reports the incident, and, for the sake of its humor, but the perspicacious workers who preside

over Cleveland's great library must also have felt, no doubt, what an excellent quality of seriousness also resides in this man's humor. From the rush of life in this century, from the mass of things commonplace which fill the world now as in the beginning, this man wished to turn to the strength and the quiet of some superlatively good companionship. And he sought it, as well as he might, in a public library, where only books are lent, but where personalities—the personalities of the world's greatest men—are the treasure provided by the borrower. If that be what he really wished, and has the inward capacity to apprehend, it might help some librarians along their daily way if they would think more often, as they set out for their desks, "I go to a house where Dante dwelt, and where he waits to speak to all who would hear him."

The latest issue of the Bulletin of the New York Public Library devotes thirty full pages to the printing of a compendium of information and sources of information concerning "The Causes and Consequences of Stereotyping in Book Making." The Bulletin has been compiled by Robert P. Walton of the science and technology division of the New York Public Library, and the annotations of the books and articles cited are so complete that in many cases they are really a digest of the essential information contained in the volumes referred to, rather than a mere guide to the contents.

One of the chief responsibilities of libraries and similar institutions," Mr. Walton says in a forward to the list, "is the preservation of the literature with which they have been entrusted. As indicated in the following compendium, all our present literature is confronted with the possibility of complete extinction within a spectacularly short period. The purpose of this compilation is to emphasize further the seriousness of the situation and to present a readily accessible account of those efforts which have been directed toward the attempt to check the extensive forces of disintegration now at work.

The sources of such information—paper and leather periodicals principally—now such that it is particularly difficult to attain even approximate completeness in any compendium such as this. Nevertheless, it is felt that the most important conclusions and trends of investigation are summarized here.

The paper section, a number of additional references can be found in the exhaustive bibliography of paper materials recently published by C. J. West in conjunction with the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (Bibliography of Paper Making, 1900-1925).

The order of arrangement here has been chronological. In giving descriptive summaries, it has been found convenient in some cases to incorporate abstracts which have been published previously in other journals; in such instances, reference has been made to the journal from which the abstract was taken. Mr. Daniel C. Haskell, Mr. E. T. Schulze and Mr. L. H. Fox have kindly assisted in the collection of this material.

New Hampshire's tenth annual summer school for librarians will be held at Durham from July 15 to July 26, during the summer session of the State University, according to an announcement published by the New Hampshire Library Commission. "After two years of sojourning with the normal schools," says the official bulletin, "the library school returns to its birthplace in Durham where from 1920-1926 the students enjoyed the hospitality of the library, William P. Lewis, and his staff. Mr. Lewis will resume the role of resident director, and the resources of the university library with its excellent collection of reference books and tools will be again at the disposal of the school.

"Tuition remains free and instruction is of the best. The only cost for ten days of professional training and recreation is board and room and transportation to Durham. In praise of former students and for the benefit of those to come it must be said that the library school has been the best managed libraries in the State have librarians or assistants who hold certificates from the summer school or have at least been enrolled in the classes. Full information will be issued as soon as possible but students should register with the commission at once."

Unusually forthright and penetrating—for comment coming from the maker of a library book-list—is the thought expressed in some "Notes on Modern Design" which has lately been issued by the Newark Public Library. Here J. E. S., making introduction to his choice of current books on art, writes in part as follows:

"We cannot return to the age when craftsmen produced the world's goods; but, at least, we can use the machine as a machine and make it come to imitate the limitations as well as the possibilities of machine production. Beauty in objects is brought nearer accomplishment. Machines came into being when inventors reduced the motions of handwork to their least essentials. Elias Howe failed many times to perfect the sewing machine before he learned this. The machine is a product of a simple basic idea, and cannot possibly imitate the complexities of hand production. This principle is at last being realized by modern designers.

"It would be hard to overestimate the influence of the Paris Exposition of Decorative Arts. In 1925, in assuring modern design a place in the world, these men gathered the best in all arts and crafts from different lands, and people learned that modern design can be as good as that we have learned to call classic. Out of the jumble of crazy designs that were poured upon a defenseless public as a result of this exposition have come many examples of good design: useful, delightful to the eye and harmonious with the simple background of modern architecture. Museums and department stores are giving publicity to modern design, as any casual newspaper reader can see by the numerous announcements of exhibits. Edwin Avery Park says in his book, 'New Backgrounds for a New Age.' When clay is used as clay, iron as iron, or wood as wood, beauty results. And one might add, when the machine is used as a machine, beauty may also result."

Cold Storage

"I'm sorry the books are so long overdue. I quite forgot I had them out," apologized a nice-looking young man as he presented two long-overdue books at the desk.

"Where were the books that you forgot them?" we politely asked.

"Oh, they were in the ice-box," was his reply.

"Yes," said the young man. "In the winter when the ice-box isn't needed, I keep my books and magazines in it!" (Cleveland Library Log)

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

READING of the complete report of the national Special Libraries Association shows that the other Boston librarian receives a place in the official state, in addition to the choice of William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, to stand as president. Miss Marion Bowman, librarian of the Old Colony Trust Company, proposed for secretary of the national organization during the year 1929-30.

Other nominations to be voted on at the annual meeting which will be held next week in Washington, D. C., are as follows: For first vice president, Miss Florence Bradley, librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York; for second vice president, Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee; for treasurer, Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen, western librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., and for members of the board, August Fletcher, librarian of the British Library of Information, New York, and Arthur E. Postwick, librarian of the public library, St. Louis.

Mr. Alcott, who will be chosen president of the national association, has been connected with the Globe for forty years, first as copy messenger, then district reporter, and up through successive grades to the position of night city editor, which he held for sixteen years. He was appointed librarian of the Globe in 1922, where he has built up a notably efficient and comprehensive library service. He has been a tireless worker in the interest of special libraries, particularly those of the newspaper group, which he helped to organize in 1924. He was president of the Special Libraries Association of Boston in 1925-26, has served on the executive board of the national association, and on several of its important committees. He holds membership in the American Library Association, the Massachusetts Library Club, the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, and the Boston Congregational Club. For nearly twenty years he has been a trustee of the New England Home for Blind Mutes, and has edited its publication for most of that time. Two other Boston men have previously held the office of president of the Special Libraries Association. Mr. Edward H. Bodstone, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, and Mr. Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association.

Librarians and teachers throughout town are giving more and more attention to poetry, both in reading and expression. Lydia M. Barrette, librarian of the public library in Mason City, writes in the May issue of Libraries under the title, "The Wined Horse Over Iowa Cornfields." In Davenport, Ia., for example, even the smallest children are being encouraged to express themselves in verse. From one first-grader these lines are offered:

"I were the North Wind
To blow the trees and
To blow the houses
And when I met sleepy
I'd go around to the hills
And go to sleep."

"A five-year-old boy on a town farm," says the author, "sends a poem about a swan. It shows imagination and a love of humor wherein the fables play. Repetition, the delight of children, is used to express the swan as it swims and floats."

"Little swan, go over the Swanes River,
Go to the shore and sail,
Smell the pretty flowers
Across the Swanes River.
Come back to the shore
And meet and feast."

Let the little frogs go under your legs
And see them float across the old Swanes River again.
Go to the shore again.

And several grownups have been getting a chance to ride the windmill horse again. This perhaps is not the least significant part of the experiments in reading poetry in Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Sioux City, and out in the open country in Iowa.

"The woman in Council Bluffs who reads to the children in the library there, is one of the finely organized, beautifully balanced women who can appreciate the lovely things of earth. She wishes to grow old gracefully and she still does as the years pass under her hands and out of her head, and she will have her desire! One remembers in this connection the poem of old lace and wine that it is more valuable than new. To read it to a critical audience, of course, is one of this woman's achievements.

"After her readiness with the children, she would give the first line of a poem and the children would complete it, and at the end of the hour from her advantage in every and kind of reading, she told them which of their creations she thought was best, and, if possible why. Here is one of her first lines with what the children added to make a poem that came out as a first choice:

I love a fair
Sitting on a cloud
Playing solitary
Laughing out loud

William W. Shirley of New York city will assume the duties of librarian at the Hamilton Smith Library at the University of New Hampshire, July 1, according to an announcement made from the office of Dr. Edward M. Lewis, president of the university. Mr. Shirley was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1922. He spent four years in general financial work in New York city following his academic work. In 1926 he was assistant librarian in the Orlando Public Library, Orlando, Fla. He was graduated from the Pratt Institute Library School in 1927 and since then has been serving as a reference assistant in the economics division of New York city public library. While a student in Dartmouth College, Mr. Shirley was an assistant in the library and was also active in campus affairs. He is the son of Mrs. Barron Shirley, who is librarian in the public library of Franklin.

Mr. Shirley will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William P. Lewis, who has served as librarian at this institution for over ten years and who now has been appointed librarian at Wesleyan University.

Unusually impressive is the life-record of William Eames, chief bibliographer of the New York Public Library, who has just received the award of the first gold medal granted by the Bibliographical Society of England. Dr. Eames never went to college. He has been exclusively "self-educated." As the popular term goes, since boyhood. Yet he enjoys rank as one of America's truly eminent scholars, and bears the degree of M. A. from Harvard, of Litt D. from Brown and LL.D. from Michigan.

Thousands of men have gained success in commerce and in various other walks of life without the advantage of formal school-training. But in this day and age of academic specialization, for a man to attain notable rank among scholars without a long school record is extraordinary, and speaks extremely well for the qualities of his character.

Eames was born in Newark, N. J., says a biographical account in the New York Times. His family early removed to Brooklyn, and Eames went to work as a boy of 13, in a print shop, where his duties were to operate the roller press, wash it down with lye and distribute type. At the age of 15 he obtained a position in the post office, as a boy of 13, in a print shop, where his duties as mail carrier often took him past the book shops and he cast longing eyes at the windows of Gillespie's book store in Brooklyn.

While still carrying mail he managed to buy or borrow Hollis's Ancient History, Gibbon's Roman Empire, Hume's England and the Edinburgh Cyclopedia. He then became interested in Egypt and made a trip to New York to buy Herodotus. He bought a book of ancient chronologies of the ancient kings and emperors. For a long time he admired a handsome set of Universal History in sixty-five volumes. The price was beyond the means of the mail clerk for three years, but at the age of eighteen Gillespie offered him a job in his store, and by dint of great sacrifices on his part he became the possessor of the history for \$35.

These volumes laid the foundation for his knowledge of history and of bibliography. He began to read scholars who frequented Gillespie's shop. Here he became acquainted with Thomas W. Field, compiler of the "Indian Bibliography." When the work was completed he purchased a copy and began buying books on India and America. A few years later he moved to Manhattan and joined the staff of N. Tibbatts & Son at 37 Park row. Here he handled new books and made purchases for the firm at auction. He then entered the publishing business, and, as a publisher, he went to the Astor Library and the Lenox Library, where he conducted a book stall and sold daily newspapers. At night he cleared away the newspapers and slept on the stand.

His first bibliographical work was to assist James C. Pilling in his work on the North American Indian Linguistics. For one of the members of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington. He contributed largely himself and read proofs "as industriously as if it were his own work."

His first entry into the librarianship profession came when a position was offered him as assistant to Dr. George Henry Moore, superintendent of the Lenox Library. In this imposing collection of rare Americana he made vast strides in his preparation for his life's work. The library was without catalog or classification and upon Eames fell the responsibility of providing both. He submitted, then appearing in parts, and read each part thoroughly as it appeared, for the purpose, as he recently put it, "of familiarizing myself with the titles." In 1893, upon the death of Dr. Moore, he was elected librarian of the Lenox Library. After his consolidation with the Astor Library and the Lenox Library, a new building at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, he was made chief of the American History Division and in 1915 the title of Bibliographer was given him.

During these years his correspondence with scholars in all parts of the world and his bibliographical discoveries made him internationally known. He collected and dispersed a number of libraries as Indians in the following list: Japan, China, and Egypt. Many of his rare books were transferred to the New York Public Library at cost and others were disposed of to the Library of Congress. He has been interested in African dialects, and at present is studying the cuneiform tablets of Babylon.

Some of the works which he has written, as by-products of his active career, are: "Editions of Polynesian Geography," "Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh," "Letter of Columbus on the

Discovery of America," "Early New England Catechisms."

Numerous historical and bibliographical books have been dedicated to him, and his methods of research have developed a whole school of bibliography in America. The citation of the degree awarded by the University of Michigan sums up the opinion in which he is held by those who know his work:

"Widely recognized and honored by his colleagues for his devotion to exacting standards of scholarship, for his notable contributions to learning, and for his profound influence in directing and inspiring research."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

THE American Library Association's choice of "the most distinguished children's book" of the year was announced this morning at the fifty-first annual conference of the A. L. A., now being held in Washington, D. C. The chosen book is "The Trumpeter of Krakow," by Professor Eric P. Kelly of Dartmouth College. Accordingly, the John Newbery Medal was awarded to Professor Kelly for his excellent work, as this medal has been awarded in previous years to Hendrik van Loon for "The Story of Mankind," to Hugh Lofting for "The Voyages of Dr. Doolittle," to Dhan Gopal Mukerji for "Gay-Neck," and to Will James for "Smoky."

It is somewhat rudimentary and primer-like description, a bulletin of the American Library Association has this to say of today's award: "The scene of 'The Trumpeter of Krakow' is laid in the ancient city of Krakow in Poland. In Krakow, as far back as man can remember, a trumpet signal has been blown every hour from the lofty parish church of St. Mary the Virgin. Making his hero a trumpeter on St. Mary's tower in about 1422, Professor Kelly has very ingeniously contrived to interweave the hero's personal fortunes with the most momentous issues in Poland's politics of the time. The plot of the book was written when the author, at the invitation of the Kosciuszko Foundation, was studying and teaching at the University of Krakow. The Macmillan Company is the publisher."

"Adventures of a Librarian" by Harlan H. Ballard, for forty years librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum at Pittsfield, makes very good reading. There is a kind, well-flavored quality in Mr. Ballard's writing, which is quite evidently the product of a kindly, humane spirit linked with a mind having more than average powers of clear, exact, and judicious discernment. As he moves through the successive chapters—each relating some remembered incident of the author's life—one gains high regard for Mr. Ballard's worth as a librarian, and for the human value there is in the profession of librarianship when practiced not only with diligence in duty, but also with ready recognition of its larger opportunities.

A characteristic "Adventure" in this new book, which is published by Walter Neale, New York city, begins in the following manner: "At the time of this incident, our library lacked a children's room. As to the need for such a room, I had been rendered somewhat doubtful by the answer given to a question that I privately put to one of the earliest and most zealous protagonists of separate rooms for children."

"What is the underlying motive," I asked him, "in this agitation?"

"Why, to get rid of the children, of course. If they have the run of the library, they are always under foot, and become a regular nuisance."

"This reason did not seem to me convincing, for I loved children, and had done everything I could to attract them to the library. I was, therefore, delighted to learn that an eloquent lady who lived in another State was advocating children's rooms for the benefit of the children, and as I was then planning for a library convention, I was glad to acquire her as one of the principal speakers."

This lady, says Mr. Ballard, gave an excellent and impressive address. But the next morning she came to his office

in a belligerent mood, demanding an explanation why he had failed to allow any time for discussion after she had finished reading her paper. Mr. Ballard explained that, as presiding officer, he was bound to recognize that her address had run beyond the time which she herself had asked for, and that in fairness to the next speaker, he must "get on" with the program. The lady not yet mollified, then tried a counter-offensive.

"Well, you haven't any children's room, have you? . . . Why don't you start one?"

"Responding to her changing mood, Mr. Ballard replied, 'If you will first allow me to ask you one or two personal questions, I will answer yours.' The author knew nothing of his caller's antecedents or history, but during her address the day before he "had made a few simple deductions." With these in mind, the following conversation ensued: "You are the daughter of a professional man, are you not?"

"I am."

"A clergyman, perhaps?"

"Yes."

"Your father, I think, was possessed of considerable wealth."

"That is true, but I don't see how you start one?"

"Never mind," I said, "just guessing." "He had a large and beautiful house in the city," I continued rapidly; "his simple study was on the ground floor. His desk was a corner of the room opposite a big fireplace, and on either side of the hearth there was a large case of books of a classical character, and among them some of considerable rarity."

"This is positively uncanny," she cried, drawing back a step. "What else have you discovered?"

"Not so much, only that you were an only child, that your mother was an invalid, that your father was busy with his sermons and your mother was confined to her room, you had the free run of your father's adult library; that before you were sixteen you had read the Bible, at least once, Pilgrim's Progress, some of Macaulay's History, a few of Scott's novels, some of his poems, nearly all of Dickens, at least one of Thackeray's, and a few French novels on the side; and finally that before you were twenty-four you had read pretty much all the really worth-while literature you have ever read! Am I right?"

"In the main, yes; I don't like to admit your last suggestion—but I fear it is true."

"Well, then," I concluded, "if you, through free access to an adult library and through your early reading of great authors, acquired that mastery of English that you showed us yesterday, and that pulse which enabled you to meet that audience and give us so charming a paper, why do you want me to shut our children up in a room by themselves, and feed them on skimmed milk?"

The further course of the argument, together with an explanation of the sources from which this Librarian-detective had drawn his inferences during the lady's speech, may well be reserved for those who venture into the full text of these very pleasant "Adventures of a Librarian."

Lovers and special students of Charles Dickens in Boston agree that the New York press is well justified in calling the exhibit of Dickensiana now on view at the New York Public Library one of the finest displays of its kind. If not the finest, ever assembled. The exhibit, which has been arranged by the great Dickens expert, A. A. Hopkins of the editorial staff of the Scientific American, will be open until Aug. 31, so that many Bostonians visiting New York during the present spring and summer will have an opportunity to see it if they so desire.

Among the rarities shown are the original contract which the London firm of Chapman & Hall made with Charles Dickens for the writing of Pickwick Papers, five pages of the original manuscript of Pickwick—of which only a few leaves are in existence—the entire manuscript of "A Christmas Carol," "Cricket on the Hearth" and nine other novels and plays in the author's handwriting. Many items are unique, so that it is impossible to give an exact estimate of their value, but it is certain that the collection is worth a good deal more than \$100,000.

The material in one case alone, which contains the "Christmas Carol" and other manuscripts and first editions of the Christmas stories, is valued at more than \$300,000. Outside of this case, moreover, there is a first issue of Pickwick Papers in the original monthly installments, twenty parts in nineteen issues. This complete set of paper-bound pamphlets is known as the goal of all collectors and is worth something like \$130,000. The exhibit includes the rarest of all

Dickens's items, a real first issue of "The Strange Gentleman," published in 1856, with frontispiece by "Phiz." There are only two copies of this edition in existence, one of them a large paper issue which was used as a prompt book for the production of the play in America.

Next week, by the way, the New York Public Library will play host to the eleventh annual conference of the North American branches of the Dickens Fellowship, which a number of Bostonians are planning to attend. The headquarters of the conference will be at the Hotel Roosevelt, but the business sessions on Monday, May 20, and Tuesday, May 21, will be held in the New York Public Library. During the conference, the members will be given a private view of the library's exhibit of Dickensiana, which the fellowship's official program describes as "the largest and most valuable exhibit of Dickens items ever shown in the world."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT MAY 22, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

HOW shall a sheltered, protected girl, who finds herself on the staff of a public library, presume to pass upon the moral fitness of books distributed to general readers? This is one of the questions broached in an article in the "Censorship of Books by the Library" contributed to the Wilson Bulletin for May by Margery Bedinger, head of the adult education department in the public library of Seattle, Wash. Miss Bedinger writes on this subject not alone with calm courage but also from unusually well-reasoned convictions.

The author's basic contention is "that, instead of keeping information away from youth, it is rather our duty to let them have all we can give them, provided it is true knowledge, sincerely expressed. I maintain that it is dangerous for us to try to limit their knowledge of life. In such a case, if they choose wrongly, might they not come back to us and say, 'If I had known the whole truth, had access to the great artists and thinkers of my own day, I would not have acted as I did. When you knew I would meet these dangers, and would have to make these decisions, why did you treat me as a child?'"

And Miss Bedinger continues: "I believe there are two criteria to be constantly borne in mind, the intent of the author and the success of the execution. Did the author sincerely desire to present a true picture of life? And has he succeeded in thus presenting a true picture of life? In other words, is he sincere and is he skillful? Now, as no one knows what 'life' really is, because it is a different experience for every person, so in order to get anything like a rounded whole to help us make up our minds and solve our own problems, we need to get the points of view of as many people as possible. The old idea was that only those books that presented approximately the point of view that we had ourselves should be shown to our youth. A radically different one that counter to the accepted customs of our day, shocked us and we immediately felt would harm the 'immature' persons whose ideas were not formed, and who had not the balance and poise of our maturity."

Then, the Seattle librarian makes a digression, to consider the point, "Who, after all, are we to set ourselves up as capable of saying what will or will not harm another person? . . . I am saying nothing whatever about the potential breadth of women and their capacity for knowledge of a deep, truly sympathetic kind as opposed to that of men; in fact, what I say of prudishness and narrowness of outlook and experience applies by and large quite as much to the men in the library profession as to the women, but I do say that one sex by itself does not possess all wisdom, and emphatically I say that the refined and well brought up American girl of pre-war days, who went into the eminently genteel profession of library work, without even the broadening experience of marriage, found it very hard to know what life was all about, and what people were really like, harder than any other type of men or women I can think of."

"The sheltered protected girl is more handicapped when she tries to cope with the world and form just, wise decisions than any other sort of normal person whatever. Then, when she goes into library work, she finds contrary to the business woman or the woman in some of the other professions, that all her associates are girls like herself, with homes, reading and experience like hers. And so again she is kept away from broadening contacts."

It was a journalistic crime, however, if this review should convey the impression that Miss Bedinger herself gives prominence to the foregoing paragraph. Only this single reference does she make to naive maidens in the public library staff room. She knows that the corps consists, for the most part, of women of wide thought and reading, having a large fund of human understanding. Miss Bedinger's real point is that no matter how great the wisdom of the individual librarian, he or she will do well to remember that the best form of help which one can give a young person today is not to try to make his choices for him, but to equip him to make sound choices for himself.

It is not difficult to convince oneself of the truth of this maxim. Fifty years ago, its soundness was not so evident. Then, a father and mother might undertake to teach their children, precisely what to think, and how to act under given conditions, and the parents had a far larger likelihood of success from such a dogmatic method than they enjoy today. Conditions in the community were so much simpler and more uniform a half century ago than they are today. Even though the precise rules taught by the parents might be narrow and imperfect the rules worked well, for when the children went out into the community, they found that the rules were followed by nearly every one else of the same age, social class and economic condition. Thus, parental authority was constantly being reinforced by social pressure, greatly to the advantage of the standards taught at home.

For example, twenty-five short years ago the excellent rule for young folks in their teens, "After a dance lasting until midnight or after the signal, come straight home to thy father and mother," was observed with almost complete uniformity. There was little or no chance it would not be. Even from prosperous homes of a typical mid-Western city nine every one in young couples drove to the place of the dance in the Jeweled Carriages hired from public libraries. The three dollars this cost was expense enough. Who ever heard of such extravagance as an order to the coachman to drive downtown to a night club? And if it was the family coachman who drove the carriage, he had his orders from home and could not have been induced to change them on any account whatsoever. Besides, there were no night clubs to drive to.

In the summer time it was a very adventurous jamboree if a party of boys and girls, staying at one summer hotel, deserted the dance at their own resort and rode together by railroad train five miles to another summer resort where a larger orchestra played. Nowadays the railroad train would be scorned for any purpose whatsoever. Boys and girls—only a step beyond childhood—begin the evening with a dance or two at the hotel club in Kennebunkport, and then cruise along the coast by motor to other dances all the way from York Harbor to Portland. Surely they need education for choice—to tell good music from bad music!

In a more serious field, consider the dogmatic teaching one could well give to children forty years ago that "On Sunday morning all good men go to church." Time was, when this was substantially true. It is scarcely so nowadays. The child whose church-going rests upon the assumption that his worship is universal among well-conducted citizens will later find the drum not reinforced by his experience, but rather set at odds against his experience. Many high-minded fathers and husbands now play golf on Sundays—though the Librarian has never been seen on the links. On this account, rigid codes in the twentieth century, though they may sometimes serve as a source of strength, are also likely to serve at any moment as sources of conflict. And the young person who is really to be pitied is not one who has been so little trained to make choices on his own account, but one who is easily pulled from pillar to post when left to himself.

Let Miss Bedinger continue her own

broader and more significant argument: "It is only human to want to be the one to guide and control, and in our young days our elders told us what we should and should not do. It seems hard, now that our turn to hold the wheel has come, that we must efface our own opinions, and leave the future to those who will live in it. Especially easy is it to say 'Thou shalt and thou shalt not' and requiring of much difficult wisdom is it to say instead, 'Here is this fact, and this evidence, now what do you make of it?'"

"Beside the blow to our vanity, our love of the reformers' rule, and our distaste for the irksome, undramatic virtues of tolerance and open-mindedness, is linked that fear to trust another person, especially a younger one, so deeply rooted in human nature. How much one might say on that subject! To calm these fears, then, let us listen to John Galsworthy's bit of wisdom taken from his essay on Censorship, in the form of Tranquility. He says 'The people as a whole, unprotected by the despotic judgments of single persons, have enough strength and wisdom to know what is and what is not harmful to themselves.' I believe this is more true of the young of today, than of any other recent period, so thoughtful, so searching, so passionate."

The complete findings of the committee are published in a booklet of seventy-five pages entitled "Budgets, Classifications and Compensation Plans for Universities and College Libraries," which may be purchased from the American Library Association, Chicago.

In recognition of Jewish Book Week, which will be observed from May 24 to May 31, special exhibitions of suitable books, photographs, clippings, periodicals and ceremonial objects will be held at the central building of the Boston Public Library and at all of the nine branches of the Boston Public Library.

An interesting plan of specialized topics has been devised for allotment to the various branches co-operating in this movement. The arrangement is as follows: Alton branch, The Jew in the East; Boston branch, The Jew in the West; Cambridge branch, The Jew in the East; Dorchester branch, The Jew in the East; Mattapan branch, The Jew in the East; North End branch, The Jew in the East; South End branch, The Jew in the East; West End branch, The Jew in the East; and the Central branch, The Jew in the East.

In addressing the American Library Association at Washington, D. C., Everett Dean Martin discussed the prevailing superficiality of popular thought. "America is a land of youth," he said, "and youth is a land of ideas. The idea of college life from the motion pictures, athletics, fraternities and the automobile have tended to displace science and the classics. Shortcuts to education are being sought not only by college and university students but by adults looking for methods whereby they can acquire the much sought after, so-called culture with the greatest possible ease. That anyone should seriously enter upon a course of study of the world's classics in order that he may impress people with his knowledge, appear genteel, make himself attractive to women or gain entrance to an exclusive social set is, I believe, a distinctly modern contribution to education. Intelligence in this country makes a poor showing in competition with quackery."

On the other hand, Mr. Martin offered an unusually apt and humanly understanding picture of the legitimate desire felt by men and women to gain larger learning, which leads them to the doors of readers' advisers in our public libraries today, and which helps to explain the wide popularity of the American Library Association's excellent series of book-lists called "Reading with a Purpose."

There comes a time in the lives of many people when they say, 'I wish I had more education.' Mr. Martin remarks, 'Sometimes this wish is only an idle fancy. In thousands of cases, it is a very serious thing. People come to feel they are missing something, some secret of interpreting the daily facts of experience, which would make their lives less color-

less and insignificant, some knowledge which might give them better insight into the meaning of the world. They feel that somewhere there are things of beauty and truth, among which their minds might find refuge from monotony and sordidness. One of the encouraging signs of the present is the fact that this hunger for something which is in itself and for its own sake worth knowing, is more widespread and more genuine than people suppose. It may contain the promise of a new America, less grasping and vulgar and superficial. It certainly offers the possibility of transforming the lives of many people. Its potentialities, I think, should be viewed with a certain reverence and sense of duty."

A similar theme runs through "The Crowd, the Individual and the Library," an article by the very able Baltimore librarian, Joseph L. Wheeler, which is now being widely circulated by the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly.

"What intelligent people and good citizens often overlook," says Mr. Wheeler, "is that public opinion is not based on facts and on real weighing of values, but on appearances, on capitalized prejudices, on personal popularity, on what tends to become nothing more than mob psychology. The herd is not unaware of the gulf between itself and the formally educated—in fact, it is sensitive to the difference in point of view. The library has an onerous task to build a bridge between the formally educated and the uneducated through the close co-operation of that valuable and inspiring and inspiring large body of the public, the self-educated. It is the self-educated who can bring the sympathies of the culture extremes together, and at times, at least, create a common aim and a common good feeling. There are so many men and women so educated who command the respect of the college-bred and hold their own in the admiration and the affection of the uneducated for having persevered through the same struggles and the same handicaps that they now endure."

Boston Transcript WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

ANDREW CARNEGIE having given scores of millions for the up-building of American public libraries, it were well if some other philanthropist would now dedicate a fund to the task of steering people into the main tenets of learning and away from the humbugging side-shows. What if the income of a fund of \$100,000,000 should be spent for daily, monthly and weekly advertisements warning people that there is no way to learn French in nine lessons or to acquire the culture of the ages from listening to a dozen phonograph records. All that the greatest minds on earth can do, in expounding a subject, is to make the substance clear. There is no way to make solid substance easy.

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this German did not realize is that of late our American public libraries have also directed their efforts to the service of the scholars, and that in the library of tomorrow the great goal will be to discover the promising individual among the mass, and call him across the social gulf by the bridge of intellectual democracy. Few university libraries are as well equipped for the advanced student as are some of our large public libraries."

The Baltimore librarian then offers vivid prophecy for the future of public libraries in America—resting, as the reader will see, upon at least one very precise and significant record of fact in actual current experience.

"We may look in our library of tomorrow," he says, "to an enlargement of all of its services to a degree that we can hardly grasp. The circulation of some of our large city libraries, now at figures of one or two million books per year, will in the next generation jump to figures of ten or fifteen million books. Reference work, now serving tens of thousands, will be serving hundreds of thousands. The intensive special services that we render in our subject departments, and at our readers' assistants' desks, where we now reach hundreds, will in another generation be reaching tens of thousands. Even in its capacity among many of our city libraries that the intensive type of personal service is being accepted and demanded in a degree that increases much more rapidly than does the mere circulation of books."

"Perhaps the only reason that I am bringing in this question of the compatibility of quantity and quality in our library aims and methods is a firm belief that the two must and do go together; that one is not done to the detriment of the other, and that neither can succeed without the other. It is to be regretted that a few librarians attempt to make a cleavage between the two purposes. We cannot lead people to better books unless we first get them to the library. That means more people encouraged to read, through our publicity methods. On the other hand, we shall never secure the funds to do the special, individual work upon which depends the growth of rare and exceptional men and women until we have by mere bulk impressed the legislative and appropriating bodies with the public demand for our services. Only money can librarians loose from routine to give the skillful help of which so many are capable, but for which they now have little opportunity."

The typical library assistant in the United States is a woman with two years of college, professional library training, who, after eight years of library experience, is receiving \$1587 a year. That is the upshot of a report, drawn up by a committee on salaries, insurance, gratuities, the figures are based upon replies to a questionnaire from 655 library assistants in ninety-eight public, university and college libraries in the United States. Of the 655 libraries, 227 college graduates and 339 library school graduates. The average budget of this typical library assistant is: Board and room \$654; clothing, \$281; laundry and dry cleaning, \$45; health, \$45; carfare, \$52; recreation, including vacation, \$90; books, magazines, theater and music, \$47; telephone, \$55; savings, \$185; life and accident insurance, \$59; all other, \$127. The individual items amount to \$1644, slightly more than the average salary, but this is accounted for by the fact that 141 have an average income of \$324 in addition to salary.

What practical value the Boston Public Library gains from the new "Weekly List" of United States Government documents, now bringing promptly to public libraries each week information concerning many useful publications which formerly used to be "lost in the shuffle," is well described by Miss Edith Guerrier in the March issue of "Libraries." "Since July," says Miss Guerrier, "thirty-two copies of each issue of the Weekly List have been regularly received by the Boston Public Library and sent to our thirty-one branch libraries, with the result that 673 copies of Government books and pamphlets have been recommended at an approximate cost of 110."

"The list of subjects and the number of pamphlets on each may be of interest to those interested:

Aeronautics, 24; Animals (birds, game, etc.), 28; Army regulations, 20; Battle states, 8; Boy Scouts, 10; Business, Statistics, 6; Child labor, 34; City planning, 6; Civil service, 9; Education, 6; Coffee, 6; Goodie addresses, 5; Copying, 1; Federal law, 1; Federal Educational, 34; Federal law, 1; Federal law, 1; Foreign service, 7; Foreign trade, 11; Forestry, 1; Parks, 66; Fruit, 26; Galvanizing, 3; Geology, bibliography, 5; Graphite, 5; Health,

37; Immigrants, 18; Income tax, 5; Indians, 1; International conference, 4; Irrigation, 3; Labor, 9; Lined oil, 2; Meat, 2; Metals, precious, 3; Milk, 23; Navy, 1; Negro education, 7; Niagara, 11; Oysters, 1; Panama Canal, 7; Paris, 4; Postal notes, 4; Poultry, 1; Radio, 5; Safety codes, 5; School lunches, 12; Sluts, 1; Solar wave-length, 4; Steam engines, 5; Tariff, 6; Time, 3; Trade, 3; Treaties, 20; Ultra-violet, 1; Utility corporations, 2; Veterans, 1; War, 32; Water, 20; Weather bureau, 3; total, 673.

Often a five-cent pamphlet gives the information which cannot be found in a book costing fifty times that amount.

The smaller pamphlets are kept with other information material in our pamphlet files and the larger books are bound and placed on the shelves.

are becoming acquainted with Uncle Sam's publishing activities and incidentally with Government affairs.

Here in Boston we are increasingly grateful to the chief of Government Printing Office and to Superintendent of Documents for the Weekly List, which is indeed an invaluable reference tool.

We realize that the preparation of the list has placed an added burden on the already over-worked staff of the office of Superintendent of Documents, and we, therefore, hesitate to express a wish that notes similar to those which appeared on the last page of the issues of July 11 and 18, August 1 and September 26, might be given whenever space is available. Several of the lists have had one completely blank page which might have been used for notes on publications projected or already issued, if it were possible for the Superintendent of Documents to spare some one for this work.

Before submitting the above notes for publication, I sent them to the Superintendent of Documents, Mr. A. P. Tisdal, and received from him a reply, containing the following:

It is certainly pleasing to read that the Weekly List is supplying a long needed want of the libraries. Your statement "often a five-cent pamphlet" confirms an impression I have entertained for some time, that is, many librarians have discarded Government publications and expended many times the cost of the Government pamphlet for less valuable publications.

The tabulation you have made is very interesting when you think that in 16 or 17 numbers of the list there is found such a variety of subjects.

There will be no repetition of the Weekly List going out with blank pages as did occur in several of the earlier numbers as now there will always be notes of interest to fill the eight pages.

In the preparation of your article for Libraries, I should be glad to have you invite all librarians to apply for the list.

(Signed) Alton P. Tisdal
Superintendent

The great pleasure and satisfaction we find in using the Weekly List in B. P. L.

Boston Transcript 224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

IF misery loves company, it must be of comfort to some small public libraries, struggling to maintain adequate book collections, to know that even the richly endowed reference department of the great New York Public Library feels the pinch now and then. A "grave problem," says the latest annual report from the New York Institution, "is that of adjustment to the constantly rising prices of books. New books and new periodicals are coming from the publishers in increasing numbers and at increasing prices. In the case of public libraries, the situation is particularly grave, for they formerly were given freely and with pleasure at the assurance that they would be available to students in so active a place of study and research as New York city, there is a growing tendency to serve notice that they can no longer be sent free of charge. The trend of prices in the book industry of recent years has discouraged attempts on the part of the library to acquire important material from this source. More than ever before the library is dependent upon the generosity of private donors for additions of rare and costly books."

Book-wagon service has become, it appears, a large and important feature of the New York Public Library's contact with thousands of inhabitants in the Bronx. The demands made upon the book stock of the extension division by the growth of the sub-branches and the book-wagon service have made marked changes in the character of the work. In former years, says the new annual report, many hundreds of collections were sent to stores, factories, offices, schools, settlements, hospitals, fire and police stations. At present, while the division still serves over 300 institutions, it is possible to grant only a small proportion of the requests for collections; and more and more the book stock is concentrated in the twelve agencies administered directly by the library staff, the two book wagons, and the ten sub-branches, many of which circulate, with shorter hours and merely sub-branch equipment, as many books as branch libraries.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the new book-wagon services it may be noted that to children alone in the Bronx one of the book wagons circulates 14,150 books, and 1109 registered card-holders during the first five months of its use. "The trail of the new book-wagon in the Bronx has abounded with interest for the work with children throughout the library," says the division's recent report. "Special library training and experience and natural aptitude for work with children have enabled the librarians in charge of the book wagon to make the most of a small collection of books, and the untiring desire to serve our community after another is an incentive to good work anywhere."

"To see the bright green wagon mounting over the brow of a hill," says one who has watched it from week to week, "has the same effect that airplanes have—causing voices of children, babies and dogs to be lifted up joyfully with a corresponding raising of spirits of the grown people."

Few of the children reached by the book wagon had known of the existence of public libraries before. Altschuler, Barbour, the Lang Fairy books, Howard Pyle, were unknown names to them. But familiarity with favorite library books and library waxes are even more rapidly acquired by the roadside than in the children's rooms of branch libraries. The director of the division believes, "Who are you sticking for?" one boy asked a librarian on the eve of the great flight. "I'm for Tunnex," he continued. "Say, I'm sorry Robin Hood is dead. I'd like to be one of his followers."

The sidewalk is, after all, an excellent place for child confidence. "It's like a kindergarten," another boy observed, as he watched the librarians set up a small green balize-covered table on the sidewalk near the wagon, put a few picture books on it and place camp chairs and cushions on the grass round about. "More like a picnic, I'd say," remarked his brother, sitting down to the feast.

The Boston Public Library arranged an interesting exhibition in honor of the biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs held here last week, and the items shown in the exhibit will remain on view at the main building of the extension through Sunday, June 23. The collection comprises autograph manuscripts of musical scores, letters and signatures of famous musical composers. Among those represented are Carl P. E. Bach, Beethoven, Weber, Rubinstein, Hupoh, Anber, Cesar Franck, Sir Arthur Sullivan and others. There are scores by the American composers Chadwick, Buck, Daniels, Converse, Foote, Gilbert, Macdowell, Hill, Manney, Mason, Stillman-Kelley and others. From unknown copyists of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, there are illuminated manuscripts. The invention of printing is indicated by some very early examples. Books containing music used by the colonists; the famous Bay Psalm Book; a Songbook engraved by Paul Revere; music printed by Benjamin Franklin's brother; full scores written up from the parts by Allen A. Brown, the donor of the collection from which most of the examples are taken; scraps of the musical activities in Boston; pictures of musicians and benefactors of the Music Library; all of which will be of interest to music lovers in general as revealing resources available to patrons of the library.

Among all the rich testimonials offered to Herbert Putnam on his thirtieth anniversary as Librarian of Congress, none can have more interest for Bostonians than the essay on Mr. Putnam's service during the four years when he was in charge of the Boston Public Library,

which the present librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, wrote for the anniversary. Mr. Belden carefully summarizes the particular and concrete contributions which Herbert Putnam made to the Boston Public Library from 1896—the year in which the new Copley Square building was opened—until 1899 when the Boston librarian was called to national service in Washington. And then, as reprinted in the new issue of "More Books," Mr. Belden makes this illuminating statement of Mr. Putnam's qualities as an executive leader:

"The extension of greater recognition to women in library work was a significant feature of Mr. Putnam's administration. Women were freely advanced or appointed to positions which, a few years previously, they were thought to be incapable of filling. It was the policy of the young and active administrator to place responsibility firmly on the shoulders of his staff. He encouraged the heads of departments in showing initiative. With frank but kindly criticism, he spurred his senior officers and other employees to their best efforts. Under his leadership no labor seemed too great, no obstacle too hard to be overcome. His moderation, fairness, and impersonality also contributed to Mr. Putnam's success in meeting the problems with which he was confronted. Freedom of opinion and the privilege of expressing it without prejudice proved a safeguard and corrective against the outbreaks of dissatisfaction which are always possible in a large staff made up of men and women of marked individuality. Not only his fellow officers on the staff of the institution, but the rank and file caught fire from his glowing enthusiasm and gave him unstinted homage and admiration. Such were the ability, industry, and persistence of Mr. Putnam, that those who worked under him still think of the experience as a liberal education."

The nation and all its libraries have profited greatly from the creative work done by Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress. The Public Library of the City of Boston takes pride in the thought that it gave him to the nation, and that his fruitful four years in Boston helped in raising him for his great career of service in Washington."

The Massachusetts Library Club, says the new issue of its bulletin, will hold its annual meeting in Provincetown, June 28 and 29. The program will open after dinner on Friday evening with a message of welcome followed by a talk on Provincetown by Mrs. Nancy W. Paige Smith, author of "The Provincetown Book." Rev. William A. L. Sturges of Boston will discuss "The Place of Books in the Life We Live."

On Saturday morning at 9.30 the annual business meeting with reports of officers and committees and the election of officers will be held. At 10 o'clock there will be a round table on "Library Problems," to be led by Harold T. Dougherty of Westfield. On Saturday afternoon, two round tables will be held, one for hospital librarians, the other for child librarians. At the meeting on Saturday evening, Miss Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Hoyt Library, Kingston, Pa., will speak on "Poetry of the Nations." Gerrit A. Beneker, a Provincetown artist, will give an illustrated talk on "Art in Everyday Life."

Among the Americans attending the International Congress of Librarians now in session at Rome are Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; William W. Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan; Arthur Elmer Bostwick of St. Louis; Miss Winifred Gregory of New York City; Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association and Librarian of Yale University; Theodore Wesley Koch of Northwestern University; H. George Locke of Toronto, Canada; Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association of Chicago; Miss Emily V. D. Miller, editor of Publications, the American Library Association of Chicago, and George Watson Cole of Pasadena, Cal. Premier Mussolini welcomed the delegates on the opening day, and assured them that the Fascist regime was "working in full co-operation with the best intellectual forces of the country." It so happens that full co-operation between antiquity and the best mind of a nation is flatter impossible. Mussolini himself, for example, never would have had the slightest chance to develop his mental qualities of originality and individuality to the commanding point which he has attained, if he had been born in the days of Fascist dictatorship. It was the freedom of Italy which gave the black-

smith's son his free chance to develop. Now when intellectual freedom has been completely destroyed in Rome, it is small wonder that few Italian books of any importance are being written in Italy, and almost no music has been composed which is worthy to take rank with the great Italian works of the past. Benedetto Croce, undoubtedly the best and truest philosopher among living Italians, has had all he could do to avoid bringing down upon himself the odious official disfavor. But, strangely enough, whenever dictators at Moscow and Rome face an audience assembled from democratic lands, always they seem especially anxious to assure their hearers that the Government is working "in full co-operation with the best intellectual forces." These gentlemen, welding a club in one hand and brandishing an expurgated encyclopedia in the other, do protest too much.

It was Lessing who wrote: "Not the truth which any man possesses, or thinks he possesses, but the honest will which he has spent to possess it, constitutes the worth of the man. For not by the possession of, but by the search for truth, are his powers expanded, in which alone consists the ever-growing perfection." The principle of dictatorship stands opposed to this noble view of life. The dictator begins by proclaiming himself a master of truth, able, single-handed to control the destinies of a nation. Thereafter, he is never effectively open to the search for new truth, and will accept no scholarship wholeheartedly except technological studies which are of obvious usefulness in promoting his policies. For the ever-growing perfection of the man who, driven on by ideals, seeks truth at any cost to himself, the dictator has only antagonism and hatred.

An unusual "tribute of books" has been offered in honor of President William H. Taft, who soon retires from his active labors as head of Brown University. Residents of Providence, R. I., who are of Italian descent, have subscribed the sum of \$10,000 to buy a fine library of Italian books, which will be inscribed as a testimonial to Dr. Faunce and his great educational service. Brown University's department of romance languages, housed in Marston Hall, will be the direct beneficiary of the fund, since the books of the new library are to be placed at the department's disposal, but the Providence Journal remarks that the gift is just as the community always profits from any fund given in the interest of culture and learning.

A gloomy view of the average man's taste in reading is expressed by Shan Sullivan, who says in a letter to the Chicago Evening Post: "I am writing this in the library of a steamer homeward bound to Liverpool from the Canaries. The passenger list of this boat contains the names mostly of north country folk and folk from Scotland. After considerable searching of a quiet kind I have found only one man who cared to talk for more than five minutes on any topic outside everyday existence. He is an Irishman like myself, a traveled man who has used his eyes and brains for purposes other than observation about the earth. His reading mainly has been in practical directions and I find it advisable not to open out horizons of any fanciful or spiritual kind; but he can discuss more than sport, cards, the latest film, and if he comes for a book to the library it is not a novel he wants."

There are many good books on the shelves, a set of Kipling, the more popular books of Dunsinane, the books by Blunden and Tomlinson, books by Hudson, Hardy, Hergesheimer and many else not so good. No one ever borrowed a good book. No one ever sits on a deck chair reading a good book. I said some weeks back that I was packing for a small cruise in search of the sun John Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga"—the lightest and longest good book I could readily find. I should have expected a more or less lauded and cultivated community, such as that on board this boat, to enjoy the saga. Not a bit of it. Four or five have been struggling with it and I have noticed them and said, "Jolly good, isn't it?" And they have looked at me in a dubious way, said "Hum" and "Ha," and for sake of conversation have answered that the book was interesting. Next time I pass their chair they are reading a magazine or a detective story. Reluctantly but decisively I am forced to the conclusion that ninety-five per cent of humanity do not care a thraveneen about literature, have no aspirations after culture, are definitely and hopelessly non-spiritual and non-intellectual, are quite content to go on trudging through life like the weary dusty paths made by the generations of men.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1920

THE LIBRARIAN

NEW ENGLAND College Librarians will assemble for their twenty-sixth annual meeting on Friday and Saturday of this week at Clark University and at Holy Cross College in Worcester. The first session will be held on Friday evening at eight o'clock in the Clark University Library, after dinner at 7 P. M. in the Clark dining hall. Dr. Harry L. Koopman of the John Hay Memorial Library, Brown University will speak informally on "Men and Meetings of a Quarter Century." Thereafter discussion will be begun on topics of special interest to college librarians, which have been agreed on as follows:

The securing of books, on approval, direct from the publishers, by members of the faculty, with a view to their purchase by the library at the pleasure of the faculty members. Standardization of library reports. Circulation statistics. Departmental libraries. Purchase of duplicates. Interlibrary loans of periodicals. Co-operation among neighboring libraries to prevent unnecessary duplication of periodicals. Relaying of inter-library loan requests. Smoking in library buildings. Instructing freshmen in the use of the library.

On Saturday morning, to continue discussion of these topics, members of the conference will assemble at 9.30 A. M. in the beautiful new library of Holy Cross College, where they will enjoy the ever delightful hospitality of Dr. Foster Stearns, Librarian of Holy Cross. At 1 P. M. luncheon will be served in the Holy Cross College refectory. Members of the committee in charge of arrangements comprise Dr. Stearns, Edith M. Baker of Clark University, Walter F. Briggs of Harvard University, and G. G. Wilder of Bowdoin College.

The private library of the late Sir William Osler has been presented to McGill University to form part of the university's medical school library. Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill, recently made formal acceptance of the gift at exercises held in the presence of members of the Osler family and of distinguished representatives from England and the United States. "Next to its teachers," said Sir Arthur, "the greatest essentials of a university's progress are its laboratories and its libraries. Without books, the working implements of the student and the teacher, there can be no adequate advancement. For they are the repositories of the thought of the ages, the treasure houses of the golden dreams and beliefs and discoveries of all the past, and the cradles for the hopes and observations about the earth. His reading mainly has been in practical directions and I find it advisable not to open out horizons of any fanciful or spiritual kind; but he can discuss more than sport, cards, the latest film, and if he comes for a book to the library it is not a novel he wants."

It is pleasing and gratifying to us all to know that when the most famous of our medical graduates considered at the end of his days the disposal of his possessions, his thoughts turned homeward to the college in which his footsteps were first guided in the path of medical knowledge and medical research. And that home receives today with gratitude and pride and gladness this gift of his famous son.

"As a lad, William Osler determined to enter the medical profession because it would afford him the greatest opportunity to alleviate human suffering and diminish human pain; because it would give him the widest field for the comforting of the physically distressed, that was the dream of his youth, and he followed that dream to his journey's end. He was our most famous medical graduate, and he would gladly learn, so he would gladly teach. He was a great physician and a great instructor. Hundreds of students from many lands sat at his feet in various universities and went out from his influence to make the world a happier place for human life. The results of his efforts, reached to all quarters of the globe, to all places where men and women toil and suffer and seek, in their suffering, for comfort and relief."

The proposal to provide a permanent library for the White House—which, goodness knows, most Americans support—has been discussed by the Transcript editorially. The New York Times adds, however, many interesting details regarding the plan, and the need of the Executive Mansion for a "resident book collection." "When Calvin Coolidge moved out," says the Times, "and carried with him some 3000 books that were his private property, he left only the nucleus of a library in the presidential mansion, a collection begun seventy-seven years ago by Mrs. Millard Fillmore and added to by Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The small library is now to be increased in size.

The room set aside for the library is directly over the Oval Room, and is one of the most beautiful second-story rooms in the mansion. It overlooks the south grounds, is sunny and so inviting that it is used as a living room, and here the families of Presidents usually gather after dinner or move into the President's study which adjoins it. The library has an ornate mantel and fireplace, while around its walls are several bookcases in which repose old fiction, a few biographies and fifty or sixty children's books that were purchased by Mrs. Cleveland.

The library was begun by Mrs. Fillmore, who with an appropriation of less than \$5000 bought some American and British fiction and the historical and biographical volumes that supplied her. These volumes have not been kept in repair and their covers are much worn. The collection, little used, no longer presents the usual attractive appearance of books given to a room.

The nation has known little of the lack of a permanent library in the White House for the reason that the public rarely invades this part of the mansion. Now that attention has been called to it, the American Bookellers' Association has proposed to create a permanent library by a gift of 500 volumes, increasing this number by fifty volumes yearly. The proposal has enlisted the interest of the Administration, and President Hoover will not oppose it.

Many recent Presidents have brought extensive libraries to the White House. The President's private library is in his study and there the books greatly add to the beauty of the room. In this it is no different from the study of any other man. There are fifty or sixty reference books, dictionaries, encyclopedias and government documents that belong to the nation.

Books are sent to the President in such great numbers that within a period of eight years these gifts from authors and publishers number from 4000 to 5000 volumes. These, of course, are the private property of the President. President Wilson had most of his immense library brought to the White House and when he left at the end of eight years it had almost doubled its size. President Coolidge brought only a few books to Washington. These were chiefly historical and biographical volumes. His library numbered 3300 books at the end of eight years and two Army trucks were required to carry them to Northampton, Mass.

When Mr. Hoover entered the President's study, he found the shelves empty save for a few reference books, the property of the Government. Within a few weeks he had his private library moved from his 8 street home and today his study looks more like the room of a student than the workshop of a busy administrator. Mr. Hoover's engineering and technical library is said to be the best private collection of its kind in the country, remains in his home at Palo Alto.

By all odds one of the most notably important of the brief reading courses published by the American Library Association is the "Reading With a Purpose" series in the course on "Mental Hygiene," prepared by Dr. Frankwood E. Williams. Here is a handbook opening the way to a field of insatiable value to the well-mentaled man, and now filling State institutions at a faster and faster rate, and where the pressure and complexity of modern life are causing wide prevalence of nervous trouble among thousands of men, women and children.

"We have learned," says Dr. Williams, "that it is not wise to permit people to drift about in unwholesome physical conditions until they drop. We wish to neglect those in poor health, but we must first have them in good health, for their ill health has a negative and devastating effect on the community life. We shall come to recognize these individuals and to think of them as the social disorder we find about them. In more terms, but in terms of ill health, when we come to lay aside some of our old descriptive terms, both of opprobrium and of praise."

The "Reading with a Purpose" program," Mr. Stevens declared, "is a com-

and to name precisely what we find in terms of mental health or ill health, we shall find ourselves in a world much more understandable and, therefore, more man agreeable than the present."

The State of Kentucky recently showed that its citizens have an overwhelming need of enlightenment concerning all the matters discussed in Dr. Williams' A. L. A. booklet on "Mental Hygiene. A State in which jurors will solemnly convict a sixty-year-old child of the crime of murder, and sentence the infant to a long term in some doubtless benighted reform school, shows a most woeful lack of understanding.

As Mrs. Thomas Whitaker of Waymouth recently wrote on this subject in the Boston Post: "No doubt the logic of W. B. Smith's argument in favor of the reform school for the little child of six who, perhaps, had not been taught to control his temper is satisfactory to him. But I would like to know how he would like to have his own little boy in a reform school, away from parents, home and everything dear to him, for a mind could not understand. No doubt the child is well disciplined, taught to work and all else they should be in these reform schools, yet, on the other hand, isn't it rather hard that they should have to carry the stigma on their name the rest of their life? Will the child be any more sorry for the act and will he understand why he is there and be sorry for what he did? A careless driver can get away with a little child, sacrificing its life through that carelessness and only get small fine, while perhaps a short jail sentence. Oh, justice, where art thou?"

In the Librarian's opinion this is a stingingly truthful comment on the mad ignorance, and illogic not only of Kentucky but of mob-psychology in many another State, where killing and maiming of little children by careless adult automobilists is treated as a trivial offense, but where the early destruction of young children call forth loud outcries for vengeance, without the slightest regard for the possibility of helping the children themselves into a more wholesome way of physical and emotional life.

That such a child be spared, later, their conversion into hardened and dangerous criminals. It is, of course, conceivable that the little Kentucky boy might have been adjudged by competent psychiatrists as a case having real need of enlightened institutional treatment. If so, then the child would have been spared, later, their conversion into hardened and dangerous criminals. It is, of course, conceivable that the little Kentucky boy might have been adjudged by competent psychiatrists as a case having real need of enlightened institutional treatment. If so, then the child would have been spared, later, their conversion into hardened and dangerous criminals. It is, of course, conceivable that the little Kentucky boy might have been adjudged by competent psychiatrists as a case having real need of enlightened institutional treatment. If so, then the child would have been spared, later, their conversion into hardened and dangerous criminals. 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the bibliographies in agriculture or the natural sciences entered in the biennial contest sponsored by the Eunice Rockwell Oberly Memorial Fund Committee of the American Library Association. Mrs. Hannay's bibliography, entitled "Control of Production of Agricultural Products by Governments," covers all the essential literature with regard to the attempts by world governments to limit agricultural production. Some instances are given of efforts to limit production in

Women experience, on first visit-
ing the American Library
in Paris and upon discover-

fountain in Logan Circle makes a pleasant foreground. Across the square is the Academy of Natural Sciences, and to the left the Cathedral. In the background, a reminder that this quiet spot is not far away from strife and turmoil, the huge buildings of the modern city scrape the sky.

The library roof garden is the creation of John Ashurst, the librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia. According to Charles Thomas, the custodian, it's the most popular place in town on a summer night, and is seldom deserted on the stormiest night in winter.

According to Joseph L. Wheeler, the people of Baltimore, stung perhaps by the taunts of H. L. Mencken, grow more and more eager to learn. Each day the five assistants in the reference department of the Enoch Pratt Library are becoming busier and busier.

One day recently, as the librarian explained to May Irene Copinger, now a member of the department, was looking up information as to where it was possible to get the names and addresses of all the mayors and city councilmen of other cities in the United States, another called upon to provide information on sleeping sickness.

The people who use the department range all the way from quite young school children to solid business men, mechanics, housewives—in fact, pretty much every walk of life is represented in the line of patrons.

The members of the reference department keep a record of many of the questions asked and they include such queries as:

Please give me a history of the Fang tribe in Africa.
How many species of grasshoppers are there in the United States?

I would like to have a biography of a tylist.
How can one tell good candy from bad?

The assistants always try to find out the reason for the questions asked in order to give the person looking for information as much help as possible. The request for the life of a tylist came, not from an author eager to add to the stock of fictionalized biographies, but from a pupil in a vocational class of one of the public schools.

An assistant tells of one of the most amusing bits of research work she ever did. For some time she had the weekly task of looking up sentimental love letters for a preacher who loved to quote poetry in the course of his sermons and who had run short of references. His would explain the sort of sentiment he wished to express and the librarian was supposed to do the rest.

Among the verse-quoting minister, this library assistant, Miss Mayes, has inaugurated a card index system of poems. These are usually of the old-fashioned sentimental variety. The request came from a preacher who loved to quote poetry in the course of his sermons and who had run short of references. His would explain the sort of sentiment he wished to express and the librarian was supposed to do the rest.

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Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

IMPORTANT rearrangements of various rooms in the central building of the Boston Public Library have been completed. The report of the director, Charles F. D. Belden, although well known to some friends of the library, the precise plan of the changes in progress will still come as news to many Bostonians.

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pressing physical needs of the branch libraries in the order of their relative importance.

From this able statement of existing facts, the board then proceeds to the following announcement of policy regarding expansion of Boston's free book system: "Various sections of the city which are now without convenient library facilities have a fair claim to the establishment of new branches for their use. On the basis of a survey of the city recently completed under the supervision of the director, it will be possible to submit an extension program whenever the opportunity is presented. It is, however, the conviction of the board of trustees that the proper support of the work now established should take precedence of any further spread of the library system into parts of the city which, while they have a proper claim to more convenient service, can still obtain books as at present by going a little out of the way." Here is a policy, founded upon principles usually observed in Boston, which seems well advised.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

WILL Julius Rosenwald of Chicago come to be known as the "Andrew Carnegie of Southern Libraries"? Originally established in 1914, the Rosenwald Fund for some years exclusively in aiding resource almost exclusively in aiding rural schools for negro children. Now, however, there has come to pass an important expansion. The Rosenwald Fund has of late appropriated \$300,000 to promote the establishment of county libraries throughout the South.

The initial amount so appropriated, says the quarterly bulletin of the Virginia State Library Extension Division, will be used for a few counties and a few state library extension agencies. It may also include provision for a regional field agent, to assist in establishing State libraries in States now without them and to co-operate with existing agencies and State library associations in furthering county library development. At the present time, conditional grants have been made to twenty counties in Virginia, and more help is available for a few other counties and agencies. Help is extended to those willing to help themselves by providing locally the money to meet the conditions of the Rosenwald Fund grants. Among the counties in which grants have been made is one in Virginia, but the conditions of the grant have not yet been finally adjusted. The State Library has several propositions before the trustees, but these have not yet been acted on.

A grant from the Rosenwald Fund for a county library may be as much as \$40,000. The payments to extend not more than five years, and to be made on a basis with decreases each year. In the amount of the Fund's gift and in the amount of the county's contribution. Within five years or less the counties agree to assume full responsibility for the libraries and to maintain them on at least as high a plane for the period in which aid has been received from the Fund. A condition of the grant is that equal service be given to all people of the county, the service to be adapted to the need of each group. Other conditions are that the county provide adequate housing for the library work and that the libraries be under the direction of trained librarians.

When the far-sighted Chicago merchant and philanthropist was asked his reason for his interest in Negro schools, Mr. Rosenwald replied: "I am interested in the negro because I am also interested in the white. Do you know that one-tenth of our population is black? Well, Bowdoin, Orient Heights and Parker Hill branches are now suffering by reason of the total inadequacy of the branch quarters, and the trustees regard the improvement of conditions at these branches as a primary need of the library system. Larger and better quarters are demanded at various other points where the public is ready to respond to the stimulus furnished by improved facilities; at these four branches, however, the work of the library is being definitely hampered and retarded by the character of the quarters in which it is at present carried on. It is the intention of the trustees to present at an early date a statement of the more

of considerable deliberation, says the editor of "Virginia Libraries." Some consider that the securing of such a field agent presents a great opportunity for library development in the South and that an earnest request for such help should be made of the American Library Association and the Rosenwald Fund; on the other hand, it is considered that, if there is to be such a field agent, he must have the right personality, the technical knowledge and the understanding of conditions in the South to adapt library plans to conditions and to render acceptable service. This regional field agent would doubtless be added by the American Library Association to its staff through financial provision by the Rosenwald Fund. Southern librarians are asked to consider this matter in order that concerted action for the region may be taken at a called meeting of the Southern Library Association next autumn.

Can any librarian successfully challenge the verdict that the "American Librarian" is not a reader, but merely a scanner of newspapers? This is given by a special writer in the New York Times. "To say that policemen do not read books would probably be incorrect," this writer begins, cautiously. "They may do their reading in the privacy of their homes. They rarely, however, are seen with books or magazines in their hands. In this respect they differ from other workers who may frequently be seen reading their favorite authors in subway trains."

"One may glance in the back room of any station house and see policemen on any station playing checkers or dominoes. But readers among them are the exception. If they read at all, it is the newspapers," says this careful observer, who probably is a man having had long experience as a newspaper man at police headquarters. "Policemen, he admits, are always glad to get hold of a newspaper. Naturally, the police news interests them first. If there is a 'shake-up' or a crime, they devour the details greedily. They depend on the newspapers to keep themselves informed on what is going on in the department."

"A few years ago, in order to stimulate reading among policemen, the New York Public Library installed bookshelves in all station houses. The books were designed for varied tastes. On the shelves were fiction, history, tales of travel and adventure, biographies, and the police news. The books were changed frequently and the policemen were permitted to take them home the same as in a library. But few of the books left the shelves, they disappeared altogether. Eventually they disappeared altogether. That policemen should not be better readers seems strange, the New York Times man goes on to say, since many of them today are high school graduates. Not a few when they were school boys, and many when they were policemen. It is common to hear a policeman say that he thought seriously at one time of becoming a teacher, doctor or lawyer."

"I did not adopt such a career," one of them will remark, "because I felt I could not afford the time and study. As a cop you are sure of an income from the start, and if you want to get married or have dependent children, you must always figure on your secret ambitions."

"Detectives," said a veteran, "are, as a rule, in a corner away from his comrades, conning a book. It is usually the Penal Code, the Book of Rules, or the textbook of some kind, and nine times out of ten the reader is preparing himself for an examination for a sergeant. Few policemen are satisfied to remain patrolmen all their lives, consequently when these examinations are to be held they study for them. If they attain a high mark they are in line for promotion when vacancies occur."

It might be supposed that detectives, at least, would be interested in detective stories. There are detectives who never heard of Sherlock Holmes or some of his successors who lend their talents to solve a great mystery of the hour.

"Detectives," said a veteran, "are, as a rule, only interested in real detective stories. They deal so much in facts, and facts count so much in their work that they find little entertainment in the investigations of imaginary sleuths. Real detectives experience so many thrills that those of the imaginary detective seem tame in comparison."

With the detective who has no interest in reading detective stories, the Librarian has large sympathy. Not long ago an important murder case dragged at weary pace for some years through the courts, and the American public, though well-known for its avid reading of detective novels, flatly refused to pay attention to the serious, careful, honest detective work in real life by means of

which this murder case could quite readily have been solved. The sensational newspapers, usually so ready to tell all the details of crime—even at the price of stating half of them dead-weight and upside down—would have nothing whatever to do with the plain, steady sort of persistent criminal investigation which could have secured conviction of the actual culprits.

And so, quite plainly, the American public's interest in reading fictional detective stories is of almost no use in informing the public mind about the true nature of criminal investigation in real life, or in inducing the American public to insist upon the sort of improvement in American police organization which the National Crime Commission says is most needed. Here in Massachusetts, for instance, we have no occasion whatever to range among the bookshelves and seek to find a good popular writer of detective tales who would accept a commission of police—as one recently did in New Jersey. We do not need book-writers or book-type. What we need is teletype—prompt installation of the graph-printing machines in city and town police headquarters throughout the Metropolitan District, with a central sending and receiving station at the State Police headquarters linked to all important Massachusetts cities, such as Worcester, Springfield, Haverhill, Fall River and New Bedford. Equipped with this easy and direct means of communication, and with police chiefs who would quite naturally begin to co-operate with each other in exchanging records of all suspicious circumstances observed within their several jurisdictions, which might possibly have the kind of report which the French national police headquarters distribute each hour of the day and night from cities and towns throughout France, and reason why the record of European Continental police in apprehending dangerous criminals is so much better than the painfully low percentage of wanted hand-cuffs captured during this era of motorized crime in the United States.

When a crime of professional banditry is performed today in some suburb of an American city, or even in some good sized city itself, the chances are not at all favorable if the crime is cleverly done, that sufficient marks or clues will be left behind to permit the local police force to solve the case unaided. The French central bureau for criminal investigation, located in Paris, and the German central bureau for criminal investigation, located in Berlin, and the British central bureau for criminal investigation, located in London, are all well. That is why these great national agencies in Europe all have a steady operating system of communications which bring them constantly from all parts of France, Germany and England, respectively, reports of circumstances observed by the local authorities, some of them obviously important, but most of them apparently trivial and of no definite value at all until they are placed together at headquarters.

Before citing a particular case, let the distinction be made clear. Of course, when the police of one American city have secured possession of some plainly significant information regarding the possible perpetrators of a serious crime in an adjoining city, the chief of police will in most cases promptly advise the chief of the city where the crime was committed. But what does this information mean? Der the American system is the steady, routine forwarding of information regarding small circumstances, whose significance may not be clear until after the facts have all been pieced together. Each city having developed its police power under the democratic and in itself desirable plan of "home rule," we have not ready at hand the machinery and the rules for such wide exchange of information as has been built up under national authority in France, Germany and Great Britain.

Now, to make the matter plain by a concrete example. Suppose a murder robbery has been committed in a Boston suburb, the criminals making a rapid, clean getaway, throwing off pursuers by a cleverly planned double-back on their trail, before they head for cover. And then suppose that two and one-half hours later a policeman in Fall River sees one of a band of professional criminals whom he well knows riding by in a new Philippi automobile—one of a criminal gang whose activities are so notorious that he feels worth while to make a careful notebook entry of the machine's number, the driver and the time of observation. He makes this entry, even though or no apparent interest. But upon arriving at his own headquarters he learns that a general bulletin had been sent out, telling of the murders done near Boston, and stating that the bandits escaped from the immediate scene of the robbery in a new Philippi automobile.

Now, under the French, German and British system, even so simple a circumstance as the Fall River patrolman's observation of the automobile-gangster in

his new car would at once have been clicked off to a common headquarters in the course of ordinary routine. Under the American system, on the other hand, it is highly unlikely to be forwarded. Local departments being purely local in authority, there is too much natural fear of "biting in" for any co-operative endeavor to be made unless the reports of evident importance. Reports are not forwarded unless it seems in advance quite certain that investigators in another city will find them useful. And so the Fall River policeman does not report to Boston his observation of a new Philippi automobile on the afternoon of the crime. Again, two or three nights later, when he is surprised to find that his friend the criminal has changed the number plate formerly on the Philippi car to another and different automobile, and also that the new Philippi car has disappeared from sight altogether, he does not report even this circumstance to the Boston police, though his own suspicions have been definitely aroused. He decides to "just wait," and two weeks later, hearing that some arrests have been made in the Boston case, he leaves both ends bound in his notebook. There they lie for several years, when finally it turns out that his observations might have been of vital significance and of great use to society in the apprehension of certain very dangerous robber-killers.

In France, Germany and Britain they do not wait until it is too late. They secure every possible report at once, from all parts of the country, important and unimportant. And that is the kind of communications service which American police work most needs if it is ever to equal or even approach the high record of French, German and British police in getting the right man and getting him promptly. Teletype is needed, more than increased police reading of type in books. Certainly detectives do not need to read books, for these are the men most likely to mislead them than to guide them aright toward the true technique of painstaking and certain criminal investigation.

But it does go a bit hard to find Mr. Green, on the twenty-second page of his monograph, still writing of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition with the same completely bated, hushed breath in which British public opinion demanded that "this terrible tragedy" should be spoken of more than eighty years ago.

"Franklin," says Green, "left England on May 19, 1845, with two ships, the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' and 129 men, determined to sail through the ice north of North America and come out on the Pacific coast. He disappeared and neither his ships nor any of his men were ever seen again. . . . Finally a few graves and relics of the lost ships and men were discovered. It was clear that the ships had been crushed in the ice and that all the men had either died of starvation or had frozen to death."

So much Green tells, but says never a word of the small party under Rae who had set out from England and had been the same time to find the Northwest Passage, and who, as the truth later developed, were comfortably wintering in the Arctic at a distance of only a few miles from the lost ships. Franklin's men were frozen and starving, though of course the Rae party did not know of their countrymen's presence. While some sixty ships in all, engaged in a world-wide effort to bring relief to the elaborately equipped Franklin party, but with almost no special equipment, was in excellent condition. What is more, he actually accomplished what he, like Franklin, had set out to do. He found and explored the Northwest Passage, as admiralty records of his expedition now show.

But of Rae, Mr. Fitzhugh Green has nothing to say. And one wonders whether the cause for his silence may not have been that to describe Rae's success was to throw Sir John Franklin's failure open to the suspicion that it was self-willed, that it was not an insuperable peril of the Arctic which overcame him but the insuperable limitations of his own competence, his lack of knowledge and common sense as against Rae's goodly knowledge of common sense and superior insight as an Arctic explorer.

At all events, this was surely the reason why the British public in the late forties and in the fifties refused to hear anything about Rae's success, and why Parliament indignantly refused to grant Rae the prize-money for discovery of the Northwest Passage which certain Government officials, after thorough investigation, decided should be awarded him.

Perhaps Mr. Green had no conscious intent to slight Rae, but, coming down to explorers and explorations of the present time, one finds it very difficult to analyze Mr. Green's attitude toward Villhelmur Stefansson, and to conclude that it is wholly disingenuous. What he does say of Stefansson seems all right enough. What he omits, gives amazement.

"Stefansson," says Green, "is one of the few who appreciate the value of a trans-polar air route between Europe and Asia." And he goes on to describe Stefansson's book, "The Adventure of Wrangell Island." This, from Green, is an important assertion, because Green holds the very credible view that the age of Arctic exploration by sledge has come to a climax, and that the most profitable phases of the future will lie in the air. Indeed, he predicts "that no major expedition to the polar regions will ever leave again without means of transport by air or supplies by air." Since Stefansson was among the first to fore-

sounds like a cannonade." Well may the whaler's wife cry "Silence!" Probably if the playwright had cared for truth, he would have had her driven mad by the din.

Fitzhugh Green, in his monograph and booklet on "The Romance of Modern Exploration" just published in the American Library Association's valuable series entitled "Reading with a Purpose," does not undertake to disturb the public mind by showing it any pictures of wild-floes, or by suggesting for one moment that men ever may find comfort in polar regions. North or South, Mr. Green begins his essay by a passage describing "the desperate straits of two starving wretches" crossing the Antarctic ice barrier, with "feet frozen and faces seared black with frostbite," and he loyally sustains the suggestion, if not the statement, of such frightful hardship throughout his monograph. For him, the "romance of exploration" seems to consist largely of peril and suffering.

Now, the Antarctic has certain conditions fundamentally different from those of the Arctic and the present commentary has not the slightest intent to imply that the plight of Stefansson and his companion, referred to by Green, resulted from any avoidable cause, or gave in itself, anything less than a noble example of human fortitude in the face of fearful adversity.

But it does go a bit hard to find Mr. Green, on the twenty-second page of his monograph, still writing of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition with the same completely bated, hushed breath in which British public opinion demanded that "this terrible tragedy" should be spoken of more than eighty years ago. "Franklin," says Green, "left England on May 19, 1845, with two ships, the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' and 129 men, determined to sail through the ice north of North America and come out on the Pacific coast. He disappeared and neither his ships nor any of his men were ever seen again. . . . Finally a few graves and relics of the lost ships and men were discovered. It was clear that the ships had been crushed in the ice and that all the men had either died of starvation or had frozen to death."

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see such development, Green's recognition of that fact appears wholly gracious.

Again, Green has this single sentence: "In 1914 Stefansson worked his dogs over a magnificent traverse east from Point Barrow," but he says not a word more. He tells nothing at all of what made this traverse magnificent.

"Think what it was! Out over a frozen sea, where the accepted scholarship of mankind had insisted from earliest times that no life existed and no food could be procured, out upon the ice of the Arctic Ocean where the Eskimos themselves, who had lived upon its shores for a hundred generations, were so convinced that no man could remain alive that Stefansson's own scientific staff became infected by the Eskimos' fears and organized almost a mutiny against their leader's authority—there Stefansson with two men, a small number of dogs and sledges, and a small number of men, most no rations ventured, and ventured triumphantly across several hundred miles securing food in much more comfortable abundance than Peary was ever able to enjoy it when making a drive over the ice with his sledges weighed down with rations, kept his dogs in better health, and made geographical and scientific discoveries of the highest value."

Of this we hear nothing from Green. One who would learn of the work of Stefansson—whose mother was born in Iceland, and who was himself born in Manitoba, educated at the Universities of Iowa and North Dakota, at the Harvard Divinity School and at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences—one must listen to the last speech which Admiral Peary ever made on earth—a tribute which, against his own doctor's orders, he gave to the world. "Stefansson," said Peary, "has grasped the meaning of polar work and has pursued his task in the Arctic regions section by section. He has profited by experience piled upon experience until he knows how to face and overcome every problem of the North. His method of work is to take the white man's brain and intelligence and the white man's persistence and will-power into the Arctic and supplement these forces with the wisdom of the Eskimo, the ability to live off the land itself, the ability to use every one of the few possibilities of those frozen regions—and concentrate on his work."

Stefansson has evinced a way to make himself absolutely self-sustaining. He could have lived in the Arctic five and a half years just as easily as five and a half years. By combining great natural, physical and mental ability with hard, persistent common sense, he has made an absolute record."

And then Major General Greely rose and said: "Stefansson has several unique Arctic records. His five and a half years in the Arctic record for continuous Polar service. A pioneer in living on the game of the region, whether on the ice-covered sea or on the northern lands, he also initiated distant journeys on the ice-floes of an unknown sea, which carried him hundreds of miles from the nearest land. The contributions of his expeditions are important and extensive. Besides the natural history and geologic knowledge, he has made inroads into the million square miles of unknown Arctic regions, the largest for many years. His hydrographic work is especially important, in surveys and in magnetic declinations. From the unknown regions of Arctic land and sea he has withdrawn areas amounting to approximately 100,000 square miles."

Of all this, one hears nothing from Fitzhugh Green. Instead, and here's the rub, among all the voluminous writings of Stefansson, whose record as an explorer is full of unique successes, and whose perhaps one of the most persistently successful conquerors of hardship ever known, Mr. Fitzhugh Green picks out the book in which Stefansson has painstakingly described the tragedy which befell the four white men and one Eskimo woman whom he had placed on Wrangell Island, and Green puts this one of Stefansson's books in his American Library Association booklet with this comment: "As distinguished from Amundsen's book, it shows how easily and terribly everything on an expedition can sometimes go wrong. For this reason alone, an exploration library is not complete without it."

Apparently, however, an exploration library is complete without any of the books in which Stefansson has described his successes. It is complete without Stefansson's monumental work, "The Friendly Arctic." Can it be that Mr. Green cannot abide to have the Arctic considered friendly? Does he really prefer frozen feet and faces as against a green bite? Does it mean nothing to him at all that Stefansson can write, briefly and

modestly, on page 603 of "The Friendly Arctic." "There has not been a frost-bitten finger or toe in any party with which I have been connected during any but the first of my ten years north of the Arctic Circle." Does he hesitate to let others know that Stefansson has secured this result by a more complete scientific study, with keener natural insight, into the clothing question than almost any other Arctic explorer ever brought to bear on the matter? Is he at all sensitive lest the reader guess that in a score of phases of polar exploration, Stefansson has shown the results of wider scientific learning, deeper powers of intuition, broader common sense than any other explorer has applied to those particular phases, or than those who look upon exploration primarily as a sport or adventure have ever applied to any phase of their work?

Is there such hesitation on Green's part, or rather is it merely a certain reluctance of his to approve results, such as Stefansson's, which take some of the hardships and perils out of exploration and so disturb the popular concept of the unmitigated awfulness of the Arctic and incidentally risk diminishing the popular awe of explorers who do dare to venture there? The Librarian cannot answer his own question. It is not his business to answer it.

Professor Hazard of the Sorbonne proved conclusively in his Lowell Institute lectures of last winter by scores of citations from the literature of the eighteenth century that time was, when all men in Europe regarded the mountains—especially the Alps—as hideous and forbidding, full of rude perils. Likewise, the sea was considered chiefly for its dangers and its shore was not visited by any vacationists.

These popular views only very slowly came to be disturbed. And the Librarian would not do or say anything to make his readers friends of the Arctic. But, oh, he wishes that men find it easier, when they encounter a supreme leader such as Stefansson, to recognize him completely and humbly for what he is—a man of almost god-like capacity to find facts, to look beyond even the thickest fog of popular ignorance and discover and establish truth.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
AUGUST 28, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

ONE is always hearing of people who stay out of public libraries because they were once frightened by a card catalogue. And really it is an appalling experience to come blithely in with the idea of getting a book or two about the Renaissance to read before the Neighborhood Bridge and Literary Club next Wednesday afternoon, and be confronted with what looks like the tomstones of hundreds of books. Drawer after drawer of little white cards covered with all sorts of confusing symbols and numbers. Like as not, one slinks out chastened and goes to the movies. To prevent the repetition of such catastrophes, nearly every public library in the country now has a Readers' Advisory Service placed, in most cases, very near the entrance hall. It is no longer necessary to wrestle with the intricacies of a card catalogue all by oneself. Thus the last remnant of library red tape has been cut into bits and blown like confetti on the wind of modernity.

In St. Louis this comparatively recent service has so increased in quantity and importance that the description appears in a separate article which is appended to the annual report of the public library there and will also be published in pamphlet form. According to Miss Margery Doud, in charge of the service, the organization, even slowly and carefully, of an adult education department where only an infirmator desk has been before was very much like keeping house in the parlor, and there was not even a table under which to sweep the crumbs. A filing case seemed to be the first essential addition to equipment. Later a long, low bookcase was especially designed to harmonize with the other furniture in the Delivery Hall, to serve the double purpose of advertising the department and of shelving in a convenient place more than two hundred books recommended in the Reading With a Purpose courses. The remainder of the book collection is taken care of in the nearby Circulation De-

partment and in the Assistant Librarian's office. A small book-rack for each desk was made to hold the pamphlets and bibliographies in constant use. A large table and two benches, part of the original Delivery Hall furniture, have been so arranged as to form a group with the wall bookcase and the readers' advisory desk so that a definite unit has been created without disturbing the general appearance of dignity of the room.

The Readers' Advisory Service is, as it should be, at a strategic point of the central building and is very much in the path of library borrowers. Questions of all kinds come to both desks throughout the day. To see, if possible, what constitutes a typical day's work, a rough estimate was kept for one week in January, or rather for five days of one week. On the sixth day, Saturday, the adviser reported, in his engaging style, "everything, like the little pig, ran around so fast that it couldn't be counted, and a full winter week's work will never be tabulated unless a law reporter, an expert accountant and a detective on skates are called in to corral a typical Saturday's happenings."

Miss Doud gives a few statistics of activities of a typical day at the readers' advisory desk. Questions poured in over the telephone, people entangled in the public catalogue were assisted; letters were dictated; book review journals were checked; temporary catalogue cards were made and filed; even an exhibit was arranged for "Islands' Night." And then there are people who believe library work a nice placid vocation.

Persons talked to at length during this harassed period were "a Bell telephone representative; man wanting instruction in bricklaying, native of Denmark, professionally interested in adult education; university student from Nebraska asking advice about short story instruction; working woman who comes regularly for inspirational books; a man who comes for aid in punctuating a poem. Which list reminds the Librarian of nothing so much as the cast of characters in one of Ring Lardner's mad one-act plays.

The indefatigable readers' adviser goes on to say that the miscellaneous work of the day includes also the ordering, entering and issuing of books, and the preparation of individual lists and reading courses, while the extraneous demands on the time and sympathy of the department have apparently no limit in scope, variety and quantity. It is nothing for the adviser and her assistants to do in one day such varied things as demonstrate the use of the dial telephone, reassure a nice father who knows that his son is coming to no good end because "he is a dreamy lad and dislikes mathematics," not to mention telephoning to a personal friend, oncoming in such matters, to learn if it is safe, what with the high water and the floods, for an elderly gentleman from the far West to travel by steamboat from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau.

In the St. Louis Public Library's specialized service to individuals, Reading with a Purpose courses are used to a steadily increasing extent. As added subjects are covered, a total now of more than forty, there is naturally a wider appeal and the prominence with which the books recommended can be seen, adds to their usefulness. They are frequently read both for information and for pleasure, and frequently a reader will finish one course to start immediately upon another. "Economics," "Good English," the adviser notes, were welcomed with unusual enthusiasm, and ten full sets of the books recommended in "Good English" are now polishing up the grammar of all kinds of readers, from the grade school to the college graduate. No other course had quite such a universal appeal.

Invaluable as the Reading with a Purpose pamphlets are, there is likewise a demand in St. Louis for specially prepared individual courses. As in every other American city, people in St. Louis wish to study and succeed in advertising, salesmanship and investing. Requests for travel lists in preparation for vacation trips are also received by the adviser. Indeed, one studious patron of the library desired "the geology of the country traveled in a motor tour from St. Louis to Boston."

When individual courses are made, the adviser and her assistants keep a card-index consisting of name, address and course requested and the date of sending, with notes of any other facts that seem significant. Not only is a suitable school or teacher found for adults who request it, but private tutors for individual instruction are sometimes secured.

In reply to how far a library should go in directing the reading of an individual, the readers' adviser gives this excellent answer: "As far as the individual's inclination and the librarian's time coincide." Asked, likewise, how they can trace

the progress of the reader, they say honestly and fairly that it is doubtful if they can trace it at all. It is the voluntary reading done in public libraries that is their chief reason for being, Miss Doud believes, and its motive force is the reader's interest, which is difficult to isolate and analyze.

The readers' adviser of St. Louis offers a bit of gentle but sound advice to such librarians who plan to enter the popular field of "research." She hopes that students undertaking such research will be drawn from the ranks of librarians who have not only the required knowledge of books and of library technique, but an extended and understanding experience with people as well. Otherwise, she suggests, innocent book-loving men and women who support and enjoy public libraries, are in danger of being translated into "case records"—or being separated into their component parts and juggled about on statistical sheets.

In interviewing a reader before planning a course, the adviser "gathers" so much more about him than can be tabulated on any standard form. Consequently, she and her associates are inclined to distrust a little the conclusions drawn by such tabulation. One of the wisest and kindest, most sensible human and tolerant men the department has ever known, declares the adviser, is a colored man past middle age, whose formal education was of the type given one. One can well imagine the difference between him, with his mellow philosophy and his experience in living, and the synthetic man he would become if shot into the pigeon holes of a case record demanding such information as "previous schooling," "attendance at lectures and exhibits," and "cultural resources of home."

Librarians with both experience and a gift for people, the adviser concludes, are, however, in a position to make a distinct contribution to the knowledge of methods and material to be used in adult education. And how rare this "gift" for people, as Miss Doud puts it, is in any line of endeavor. That it has been richly bestowed on her every delightful and penetrating line of the report shows. St. Louis is to be congratulated on its good fortune in having such a readers' adviser.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has many "firsts" to her credit, not the least important of which is the first State extension library, founded in 1890. Since then forty other States have followed in her footsteps and have library extension service in operation. Such libraries consist of regular and miscellaneous collections of about fifty books, mostly for general reading, sent out to communities, schools and rural organizations, generally upon payment of postage or a small fee. A large number go to schools for reference work.

A recent development of this service is the county library. The first free county libraries were established in 1898 in Ohio and Maryland. Two-thirds of the States have passed laws permitting the establishment of such libraries. Two and forty-five counties are financing some sort of county service, according to the Library Journal. Of the fifty-eight counties in California, forty-six have county libraries.

The county library is a central free library for the whole county, with branches. It is established by vote of the people, or their representatives, the county governing body, and is maintained by a small tax, or it may be a gift to the county. In this way not only books and periodicals are distributed, but phonograph records, pictures, films, lantern slides, sheet music and other material.

Not all county libraries are at remote, inaccessible places. Many towns of from three thousand to fifteen thousand population maintain their public library identity yet join county libraries and pay the additional county library tax for a larger book service.

The custodians of the many county library branches in California range all the way from the trained librarian in the city to the young man at a library on the cross roads in the mountains who combines the dispensing of county library books with sale of gasoline and groceries, while he fills in other odd minutes as operator of the county telephone and as postmaster of his section of the mountains. And when you come to think of it, a person of such wide interests, as this latter young man is bound to be a success as a librarian.

The transportation of county library books is an interesting part of the service in California. The largest county libraries have one or more auto trucks travelling daily loaded with books to replenish the shelves of the branch libraries and to return the books not used. Nu-

merous county libraries are furnished with an automobile by the county and wherever practicable the bags of books are taken to or returned from the branch in the county car at the time the county librarian visits the branch. Books are transported by American Railway Express, parcel post, freight, boat, auto stage, horse stage, pack animals over mountain trails, aerial trans, and in a few instances a book has been sent to a snow bound mountain borrower by a mail carrier on skis.

The Library Journal also has some delightful pictures of various sorts of county libraries all through the United States. These are located in post offices, small stores, and private homes. In Allen County, Indiana, one may see the books ranged alongside of cans of condensed milk and corn syrup. Culture among the groceries, but none the less potent.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

FEMINISTS may now point with pride to Newark where Miss Beatrice Winsor has been selected to succeed the late John Cotton Dana as librarian of the Free Public Library there as well as director of its famous museum. Newark thus joins the group of large cities, which includes Cleveland, Milwaukee and Portland, Oregon, that have women at the head of their public library systems.

Miss Winsor has been assistant librarian at Newark since 1900, two years before Mr. Dana was appointed librarian. She is the daughter of the late Henry J. Winsor, and the first twelve years of her life were spent in Coburg, Germany, where her father was American Consul. He had also been war correspondent of the New York Times during the Civil War. He was later city editor of the New York Times and afterwards he served as city editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser until his death.

In 1894, Miss Winsor left her studies at the Columbia Library School to become a French and German cataloguer at the Newark Library. In 1915 she had the honor of being the first woman appointed to any municipal governing board in Newark. She was selected that year to serve on the Board of Education and the Board of Public Works. In February, 1917, when she tendered her resignation. While serving on this board, Miss Winsor was appointed assistant director and assistant secretary of the Newark Museum Association and was authorized to act for Mr. Dana—the director and secretary—during his absences from the city.

Miss Winsor was a member of the American Library Association Council, and president of the New Jersey Library Association in 1907-8. She has served on many committees in the American Library Association and in the New Jersey Library Association.

A statement issued by the Board of Trustees of the library, announcing Miss Winsor's appointment, contains a laudatory tribute to her loyal service and ability. "In looking for a competent person to succeed Mr. Dana, the trustees finally chose the woman who had been his right hand and efficient helper and the one who, during Mr. Dana's illness and hospital experience, had carried on his work well, kept the library up to its standard, increased its use in all departments, and has given satisfaction to the trustees and public."

"This person is our assistant librarian, Miss Beatrice Winsor. She has served as assistant under Mr. Dana for the twenty-seven years since he came here, and like others of the library staff, she has an ambition to make the library a better place for the community. She has carried out the details of the maximum work of the library, open to the public, at the minimum expense, open to the public. It must attract its public, please its public, all to the end that it may educate the public."

Miss Winsor knows of all Mr. Dana's ambitions. She has seen the commencement of his quarter of a century of work for the people of Newark. She has carried out the details of much of it for him. She has a knowledge of the kind of library management, the kind that brings results.

"Results in library success differ from those of business success. In the



Beatrice Winsor
Librarian of the Newark Free Library

later, it means greater sales each year. Mr. Dana, with the help of Miss Winsor, made a library, in a growing city, suffer severely from growing pains."

For information for those who do not know, let us cite that fact: One or more of the large branch libraries are showing a larger daily circulation than the whole library system had when Mr. Dana came in 1902.

We are sure that the action of the library trustees will please everyone and we are also sure that Miss Winsor will continue Mr. Dana's successes."

The newly appointed director of the Newark Public Library is certain of two things. It would seem: the continued loyalty and enthusiastic co-operation of the library staff and the unbroken satisfaction of the public. It is generally felt that no one could better administer the legacy which John Cotton Dana left.

In these days of high speed and snap judgment, it is pleasant to know that there was once such an organization as the Young Men's Deliberative Assembly. It was in full swing in Malden, five years ago, and to the efforts of its members is due the present Malden Public Library.

In 1875 a committee of seven was appointed by the assembly to canvass the town and solicit funds for the establishment of a public library. One sees them through the mists of memory, young, earnest, and very probably bewhiskered, staring out on the uncomfortable high heels of the period to do what they could for the spread of culture.

One regrets that the valiant seven were able to raise only \$119.20. Their disappointments must have been poignant, but they got out a report which explained that due to the dullness of business at that time, the financial response was not up to expectation, yet a general interest was shown in the establishing of a library in the community.

After three years more of hard work, the Deliberative Young Men, whose funds were increased by a bequest of \$600, a public library finally came into being in Malden. A room in a dry goods house was set aside to house the project and books were purchased. On Feb. 14, 1879, the room was opened to the public with a collection of 3515 books, and

energies in carrying on the ideals and plans of the trustees.

Today, after a little more than fifty years, the records show that there are nearly 15,000 borrowers, a number greater by more than 2000 than the entire population of the city in 1882. During the past five years the circulation of books has increased 14 per cent, while the growth of the city but 6 per cent. The library today is not only the Converse Memorial Building, but also the Linden, Maplewood and West Branches, a thriving deposit station at Oak Grove, and eighty-seven depots in the various schools in the city. Now Malden's public library has the third richest endowment in the Commonwealth, being exceeded only by the Boston Public and the Jones Memorial Library at Amherst. Thus the indomitable seven of the Young Men's Deliberative Assembly are vindicated.

There are at least three hundred books in circulation at all times among the five hundred or more prisoners in the New Castle County Workhouse, at Greenbank, N. Y. Since the library was opened in March, 1927, 22,205 books have been loaned to the inmates of the institution, according to the New York World. All books have been donated and the library is glad to receive more.

As in all other libraries of this country the most popular books are Western, detective and World War stories. Their favorite authors include Zane Grey, Rafael Sabatini, and Hall Caine. Which is just about what the majority of Bostonians who patronize public libraries prefer.

Much of the success of the prison library is due to the efforts of John Andrews, negro, who is serving a life sentence for murder. He is the librarian and encourages the reading of the best books among the prisoners. Mr. Andrews who did not go beyond the eighth grade in school has received considerable education in the five years he has been serving in the workhouse. He progressed to such an extent that he taught prior to being selected as librarian. Since he has been in the prison the librarian has realized the importance of an education, remarking that if he had gone further through school he probably would not have gotten into trouble. He has been taking a correspondence course lately, probably with the idea of submitting manuscripts to the American Mercury, which specializes in life's narratives.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

POLITICIANS seldom worry about the librarians' vote. Rarely do office-seekers get rhetorical about them in the hustings. Almost never does one hear the dingling slogan, "As assistant cataloguers vote, so swing the U. S. A." It is the more startling to find Florentio H. La Guardia, Republican mayoralty candidate of New York city, coming to the defense of this down trodden at least in Manhattan profession.

Representative La Guardia declares that professional and scientific positions under the present city administration are paid less in proportion than under private employment. According to him knowledge and education is a drawback under the present Tammany rule. The salaries of the political Tammany appointments, and there are thousands of them, have increased materially during the past four years, whereas the salaries of the librarians throughout the city are far below the standard and less than paid by other cities of the United States.

The candidate insists, and rightly, that there is no more important work in a great cosmopolitan city like New York than the circulation branch of the public libraries there. The librarians, in fact, are the faculty of a great people's university. The importance of their work is never questioned. It is indeed a most efficient group of librarians throughout the city who have been struggling for the last four years to obtain a decent living wage.

It appears that in New York, a junior library assistant, who must have certain educational qualifications, cannot rise above the grade of \$1440 a year, while a senior librarian assistant under the present schedule cannot rise above an

annual pay of \$1470 which is less than \$35 a week. The head librarian of a branch cannot earn more than \$2100 a year, while the librarian for the Supreme Court in Richmond County, having to serve but one judge, receives \$4200 a year. Needless to say, one is a political appointment and the other is not. Besides this, the librarians have never been permitted to enter the pension system of New York city, although they are in every sense of the word city employees. A slight amendment to the law is all that is required to embrace these loyal and useful employees within the retirement system.

The average pay of all the librarians in the city of New York circulation libraries during the year 1929 is \$1650 a year. The average pay of Tammany's political appointees during the same term is well in the neighborhood of \$5000 a year with no comparison of the amount of work or hours of labor each class gives to the city. There are stenographers attached to political appointees who do nothing. Mr. La Guardia declares, hence stenographers who have nothing to do receive greater salaries than heads of branch libraries. One Deputy Register in Kings County, it seems, who draws a large salary and is known never to show up at the office has a stenographer receiving \$2963 a year.

To give an idea of the importance of the New York circulation library, Mr. La Guardia quotes the activities of the month of July, which as every librarian well knows, is the dullest month of the year. In Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond out of the forty-nine branches, no less than 783,000 books were taken from their shelves into the homes. There were nearly 90,000 reference books applied for and 15,922 new readers registered in the various branches during the month of July. In the Brooklyn libraries alone there are over 500,000 people registered, getting and using the facilities of the system. The salary increases in the libraries can be provided for in the city's budget without the slightest increase in the total amount. The librarians of New York City have indeed a valiant champion.

Nobody who seriously intends reading would go to sea trusting to such books as might come to his eye, according to the Springfield Republican. On the other hand, nobody who wants to travel light carries many books. With a few classics one may sustain spiritual life, and they are the best of provision against being wrecked on a desert island, yet on a more commonplace voyage travelers may find it hard to concentrate attention on a serious book, and the most raggle-taggle of the ship's libraries may have its attraction when time drags. For some enviable voyagers it never seems to drag; they need neither books nor games to pass away the hours and are content to watch the sea go by and the porpoises tumble about and the flying fish shoot out of the tilting side of a smooth wave.

For landmen, however, torn abrupt by the affairs of the day, and not capable of this complete detachment from everything left behind used to activity, activity of some sort they must have, and even the worst of books is at any rate a distraction. In the modern steamship much thought is given to providing outlets for this pent-up nervous energy. There are numerous forms of entertainment sometimes including a great swimming pool and perhaps a gymnasium equipped with an amazing variety of apparatus for exercising muscles, the existence of which has long been suspected. A ship's library might seem almost a superfluous in such surroundings, yet to the habitual reader cut off from his books it may serve a good purpose and always offers a sport-chance that beats the pool on the ship's run.

How, one speculates, are ship's libraries made up and what odd chance brings together such curious literary companions? How does "The Education of Henry Adams" come to be standing between "Point Counter Point" and a stale second-rate detective story? But quaint contrasts are to be found wherever books are huddled together for the entertainment of guests.

One recalls a hotel library with nothing in it but a valid fiction and a full set of a highly learned German encyclopedia. It is a mistake to pass by in contemptuous disregard these raggle-taggle contents of a ship's library, for there is always a chance of coming upon something worth while—some little known book by a favorite author, or some not very accessible classic long kept in mind as a thing to be read.

Such a book may find of this sort is enough to make a voyage memorable and to war-

rant a handsome tip to the steward who minds the books. It is barely possible, however, that the ship's library may fall you, and he made up entirely of best sellers of the year before last, than which there is nothing dearer. To avoid such a contingency the Librarian advises travelers to carry along second-hand volumes of the Tauchnitz series. They are very comfortable to hold, even with the deck slanting at a crazy angle, and the print is good. But of course you must present them to the ship's library at the end of the voyage. If you are landing at Southampton, for each Tauchnitz volume has this wistful little note on its front cover: "This collection is purchased for continental circulation; but all purchasers are earnestly requested not to introduce the volumes into England or any of the British colonies."

Successive revolutions over a period of many years have wrought havoc with the libraries and archives of Peru, and frequently in the past entire notable collections have been destroyed. One of the most valuable libraries ever assembled in Peru, however, has been brought intact by Duke University and will be preserved there for all time.

This library, collected by Francisco Pizarro de Velasco, late historian of Lima, Peru, represents the painstaking research of more than twenty years and the expenditure, the New York Sun reports, of thousands of dollars. It includes three thousand volumes, old newspapers, genealogical documents, original manuscripts, pamphlets and other material, which, according to historians, cannot be duplicated anywhere. A number of persons who have examined the collection have declared its superiority to the national library at Lima.

The ceaseless energy of the late Senor de Velasco, who collected quietly as well as thoroughly, is fully shown in the collection, which arrived recently in Durham packed tightly in seventeen crates. Not until the return of Dr. Fred Rippey, of the Duke history department, who is now lecturing at the University of Mexico, will the full scope and significance of the library be known. It was Dr. Rippey who located the library in Peru and suggested that Duke buy the entire collection. The widow of the Peruvian book lover and historian consented to the sale only after being assured that the collection would always remain intact.

Peru's history for many centuries is accurately followed in the rare books in the new Duke library. Several are the only ones in existence, and the collection includes early government archives in complete series. Most of the books are in the Spanish language, but Latin and French are included.

Some of the individual books are especially interesting and doubtless will prove eventually the inspiration for research monographs. "The Summary of Accounts of Gold and Silver," a volume published in Mexico in 1556, tells of the enormous stores of precious metals found by the Spaniards, and will be studied with great interest by economists as well as historians.

"A Letter of Exhortation and Instruction Against the Idolatry of Indians of the Archbishopric of Lima," a title rivaling in length some of those chosen by Cotton Mather and his contemporaries to bring home to the Puritans their many imperfections, was printed in 1667, and has hitherto been unknown to American librarians. It was written by Pedro De Villagomez. Still another volume concerns the witchcraft of the Peruvian Indians. There are series of original documents with the autographs of the viceroys of Spain, published from 1580 up to the last century. Whether these include the autograph of the viceroy who figured in "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" is not known.

Some of the books have had adventurous histories. One such volume, "The Discovery of the Amazon River," was written by an early traveler, Father Rodriguez. Upon its publication in 1684, the Government of Spain suppressed it, fearing that Portuguese explorers would gather information from it to the hurt of Spain. Several volumes were hidden from authorities and escaped destruction. Thus the venerable tome at Duke is extremely rare and almost priceless.

Books published in Lima from 1500 to 1850 are infrequently seen in any library, due to a series of revolutions, yet the De Velasco collection contains many of them. Likewise government archives and documents of government institutions are hard to procure, but Duke now has complete files of the early years of the republic's annals. Very rare copies of the Lima press before 1800 are included.

One of the volumes is definitely pronounced as the only one of its kind in the world. It is the copy of "Institutiones Grammaticae," by Father De Vega, about which the famous South American author, Medenaz, was inspired to write a monograph when he received photostats of the book. Before the days of the Peruvian republic the viceroys ruled for the Spanish crown. They made decrees which were printed or written and then nailed or pasted them in public places. Left to destruction by vandals and the weather, virtually all of these failed to survive to the nineteenth century, but De Velasco secured a goodly number, signed by Taborda, Lemos and Croix and other of the most noted viceroys. These decrees, some having considerable bearing on the history of the Tauchnitz series, cannot be replaced. It is said: Those in the Duke Library still show the nail holes or the ragged edges where they were torn down—perhaps by angered citizens.

The Guides of Peru, in 104 volumes, is one of the most treasured sets in the collection and is believed to be the only complete set extant. There is one noteworthy manuscript on "Opinions of the Council of Lima." Graduate students in Latin-American history are expected to be especially interested in the bringing of the collection to America. The work of cataloging the 3000 volumes will be begun this fall.

The true motto for a real library, in the opinion of England's conservative leader, was the inscription chosen by a junior naval officer for his destroyer, "Ut veniant omnes." A library could not be too catholic. It should be a place into which you could flung and find your own rich pasturage. Brer Rabbit's reply to Brer Fox when he was hung, at his own request, into the briar patch, was the one that commanded respect most to him. "Bred and born there, Brer Fox, bred and born there." Those who had been bred and born in libraries merely wanted to be hung into them, and write: "Ut veniant omnes" on the walls.

At the present time, he was having the pleasure of moving, "with his own singing hands," every beloved book of his from Downing street. There they were massed on the floor—"Urn Buri!" cheek by jowl with "Jorlocks." "Ecclesiastical Law" and the true secret of a library was variety. "You may stuff yourself with Stubbs, but how much less man, you, if you do not know Piers the Plowman?" For therein, concluded Mr. Baldwin, was to be found the key not only to Stubbs but also to the Englishman of today—"with the same strength and weakness, the same humor, immutable."

Rae Blanchard of the University of Texas Library has prepared for the Bibliographical Society a bibliography of editions of "The Christian Hero," by Richard Steele. Twenty-two editions of this essay, with which Richard Steele began his literary career in 1701 appeared between that date and 1820. Mr. Blanchard gives bibliographical descriptions of all of these, and locates the libraries in which copies of these works may be found.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,

SEPTEMBER 18, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

MUCH has been written lately about the library and the "average reader." His some-what vague formal education is dislustered from his subconscious, and he, and his children, are clamoring for the last word which has appeared in print about their particular subject—and getting it, thanks to a splendidly efficient and interested staff. It is not

always easy to serve such investigators who are, very often, authorities on the very thing they are seeking. Library attendants of special libraries must themselves become all-round specialists, keeping up (and often one lap ahead) of the latest developments in such subjects as engineering, bio-chemistry, aviation, radio, television, and in some special libraries, economics, medicine, agriculture, and astronomy, as well.

This month the Library Journal prints an article on "American Libraries in Relation to Study and Research," by the Librarian of the Library of Congress. Mr. Putnam declares that standardization in relation to scholarship and research is not possible. For in contrast to the general reader, the investigator is highly individualized, the material he requires is apt to be special, and the practice which serves him best, and which pleases him most, the librarian adds, is that which distinguishes him from any mass and treats him as unique. There has accordingly been no attempt to organize him, or his need, or the practice which is to serve him; and no such associated effort in his behalf. Each library has been content, with the material it possessed, to recognize and serve him as he personally had recourse to it.

Mr. Putnam refers, also, to the fine work of many "Special Libraries" in this country and their specialized staffs. These resources are available in an informational service maintained by a specialized staff. The resources of these often include, he reminds us, not merely the literature of their specialty, but also a vast amount of abstract, typewritten, mimeographed or facsimiled, which seeks to bring to bear upon any particular object of research the latest authoritative data not yet organized in any publication.

Such resources are concentrated within comparatively small areas, whereas certain collections of great richness with identical fields are widely distant from one another. Studies in Early American History, for instance, initiated perhaps with the Lenox collection in New York and followed up with the John Carter Brown at Providence, may next need to have recourse to the Huntington in South California. At various particular points of study, however, the specialized staffs of these highly specialized, surpassing those in the main centers; as, the Dante, Petrarch, Icelandic and French Revolutionary collections at Cornell University; of Folk Lore at the Cleveland Public Library; the country at large is reminded, must utilize the Tieklor Collection in Boston and the Hispanic Museum in New York; studies in Shakespeare and the Elizabethan period will have recourse to the holdings at New Haven and Cambridge.

The American investigator may therefore have to travel far and variously for direct access to his material. And he himself is not concentrated in the Cleveland Public Library, the country at large is reminded, must utilize the Tieklor Collection in Boston and the Hispanic Museum in New York; studies in Shakespeare and the Elizabethan period will have recourse to the holdings at New Haven and Cambridge.

Plans for holding an all New England library conference at Swampscott in June, 1930, were discussed at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club. The program of the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club to be held at Lenox, Mass., from October seventeenth, to nineteenth, was completed. The meeting will be addressed by William Webster Ellisworth, author and publisher, Walter Richard Eaton, author and critic, and other distinguished speakers and will include a literary pilgrimage among the Berkshires.

It was voted to offer the services of the Massachusetts Library Club to the Massachusetts Bay Ten-centers, hoping in this way to be of service in connection with the tercentenary plans for 1930.

Word comes from London that the authorities of the British Museum Library are about to undertake the huge and costly task of producing an up-to-date catalogue and the method of publication that is being adopted has caused much discussion. One would have expected to have been financed by the State, but apparently this is not the case. It is not easy these days, apparently, to get money out of quarters for a matter which only concerns scholarship. At any rate, the fact is that no public funds are available.

The prospectus of the new catalogue is being circulated with a request for qualified support in the shape of subscriptions. According to the prospectus, the price at which the work can be offered to subscribers "depends on the amount of support received." If four hundred subscribers can be secured the cost would be about 13 for each volume. It is expected that the new catalogue will run to about one hundred and sixty-five volumes and take from ten to

eleven years to complete. A catalogue which was almost complete up to the end of the nineteenth century was issued, but it has long been out of print and is now very difficult to obtain. When the recent gift of books for the Tokyo University was being prepared those working on it were only able to obtain a copy through the kindness of a publishing house. The old catalogue contained about two million entries; the new one will contain about two million entries, and will incorporate the accessions as nearly as possible up to the date of publication.

As the library receives free under the Copyright Act about one hundred thousand books and pamphlets every year, it will be seen that the task of keeping the catalogue up-to-date is enormous. It is stated in the prospectus that, as public funds are not available to defray the cost, "it will not be possible to present the new edition to public libraries."

It must strike everyone as a curious thing that the catalogue of a great library, which is chiefly maintained by compulsory contributions of books to the State, should need to be published on the lines of a private enterprise. Indeed, the Publisher and Bookseller, the official organ of the British book trade, has an article on the subject in which the request for support is described as "rather ungratified."

For the past two years assistants in the classified staff of the St. Louis Public Library have been asked to give to the Librarian lists of twenty books read in the past year, especially those enjoyed most. According to the annual report of the library, approximately two-thirds of the books are fiction. The Librarian cheerfully admits this preference without being slightly apologetic about it, as so many people are. Indeed, many readers that the Librarian has come in contact with appear to think that there is something in their discredit in preferring fiction. In their eyes, the dreariest book of reminiscence or the dullest history is the most novel by Jane Austen or Joseph Conrad. "I can't say I care for novels," such a person will remark complacently. "Give me a good, deep book any day." By the time the Librarian has located one of sufficient depth and substance, the patron has selected his own—usually a chatty account of the amours of a French monarch.

No such literary snobbery is disclosed in the preferences of the St. Louis Librarian. Thornton Wilder's "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" goes to the top, also books by Louis Bromfield. Hugh Walpole is well up on the list, particularly his older works, especially "Fortitude." The greatest popularity next to "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" goes to "Giants of the Earth," by O. E. Rolvaag. Other novelists of today who are in demand among the library assistants are Willa Cather, Edith Wharton, Sigrid Ender and John Galsworthy.

Drama is likewise sought after. One of the most frequently read books of non-fiction was Burns Mantle's "Best Plays," and Bernard Shaw and Eugene O'Neill were represented often, especially "Strange Interlude."

There were two non-fiction books of widely different character which stood out in popularity last year—"Trader Horn" and Siegfried's "America Comes of Age." This year "Strachey's 'Elizabeth and Essex'" is perhaps the most popular non-fiction book in the lists of this year. The librarians at St. Louis appear to be very charming and civilized group.

These is to be given by Professor Albert Bustinell Hart, who will be followed by other distinguished speakers. Fine arts will be represented by "The Spirit of the New Wing of the Boston Museum," an interpretation of the religious paintings of George Inness, Jr., and "An Hour With American Sculptors."

All those people who admit, under cross questioning, that they do not read to improve their social position, to get an increase in salary, or a university degree, and a gallant champion in John Mincy, who is to discuss (with gaiety and gusto, you may be sure) "Reading for Enjoyment." The date is Sunday, April sixth. Put it in your memory book at once.

Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins offers what she calls "Literary Mosquitoes"—folklore and legends gathered abroad. Late in October, Caroline Tieklor will share with us her "Glimpse of Literary Boston's reputation for, preferring the best in literature to be upheld by Laura Huxtable Porter and George Francis Pearson, who at different times, will give readings from Shakespeare, and Jessie Eldridge Southwick from "Faust." William Makepeace Thackeray is the subject of Dr. Francis Henry Wade this year. Eleanor Brooks Gulick lists the delightfully provocative title "The Recovered Wagon in American Fiction." Christmas won't be Christmas in Boston were we to lack a point of contact with the great master of that holiday and holy day: Charles Dickens. So on the Sunday before the feast we may look forward to a talk by the president of the local branch of the Dickens Fellowship who will tell how the author read his "Christmas Carol" in Boston, one Christmas Eve.

Professor Hervey, of Harvard, is to give a lecture on "Early Glimpses of the American Theater." Professor Rogers, of Technology, on Jefferson and the arts. Mr. Sothern, also "Melodrama: The Palmy Days." Frank Chouteau Brown will talk on "The Theater in New England: Then and Now."

Plays will be presented by several groups, including The Studio Club, the Parker Memorial Players, and The Strolling Players. Fannie Barnett Linsky will about experiences before the footlights, behind the scenes, and Isabella Taylor is to give a dramatic reading of a modern play.

All sorts of delightful concerts are in prospect. Among these will be the Copland Club Singers and Entertainers; the Lyric Male Quartet, featuring negro spirituals and plantation melodies; the orchestra from Lincoln House; the Wheaton College Glee Club; the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra; the German Singing Society, and the Waltham Musical Club. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be represented by members who will furnish the music for Mme. Gooden's lecture on Egypt. Excellent recitals by individual artists are also scheduled. Again, through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, music lovers in Boston may hear chamber music concerts by the finest string quartet in the world.

There will be a lecture on adult education, and two on botany. The subject of Truancy will be handled by William Truancy Foster, an acknowledged authority on the subject. There will even be a talk, by a graphologist, on "The Psychological Analysis of Handwriting." Indeed no subject appears to have been overlooked in this well-planned, interesting lecture program.

The Third Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations at Geneva was of interest to the American Library Association because of the exhibit of children's books from many countries and because of the section on International Aspects of Library Work for children.

The exhibit was quite the most important and attractive unit in the exhibition. The poster, illustrating primary work with children and school libraries, also prepared by the committee, drew much attention. A correspondent of the American Library Association Bulletin declares that she has never seen so much note-taking as she saw in the children's book exhibit. A pamphlet, "Children's Books and International Goodwill," including lists of children's books from twenty-six countries, and a report by Mlle. Blanche Weber, of the study which resulted in these lists, may be obtained by a gift to the International Bureau of Education, 44 rue des Marais, Geneva. The longer list of American books, with an article by Anne Carroll Moore, has also been published. The study of children's books was made possible by a gift to the International Bureau of Education by Mrs. Leopold Stowkowski of Philadelphia, who has made another gift in order that it may be continued.

The bookplate of the Geneva Exhibit of Children's Libraries Section, of the American Library Association, designed by Pamela Bianco, may be seen on the front cover of the latest Bulletin of the Association. Little Miss Bianco is in her late teens now, but it seems only yesterday that she was the inspired baby who exhibited her precise and imaginative drawings in this country and the capitals of Europe. She was apparently born with a mastery of line that most artists have a lifetime to acquire, and her work has always had an other-worldly, almost eerie quality, as individual as the poetry of Walter de la Mare, which she was chosen to illustrate before she was ten.

The Geneva exhibit bookplate has a delicate yet firm beauty, and a naïveté which is undoubtedly deliberate. It shows a boy and girl standing beside what looks like a little tree of knowledge, with odd heart-shaped leaves, and flowers set among them like roses. The little girl wears a brief, modern frock, but the boy might have been imagined by Mrs. Mulesworth and set down by Kate Greenaway. Port decorative tulips grow between the young readers and the tree which separates them. The bookplate is an unusual and haunting piece of work, to which the eye returns again and again.

Broader scope of activities should be fostered among the country's specialized libraries, according to an opinion voiced at a meeting of the executive board of the National Special Libraries Association, held at the Boston Public one evening recently, in joint session with the Special Libraries Association of Boston.

The meeting of the national group was the first to be held in this city and provided an opportunity for discussion of interchange of information between the various libraries maintained in specialized subjects by private concerns and commercial corporations.

Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, of the Standard Statistics Company of New York and a director of the national association, urged the members of the organization to enlarge their treatment of the various fields in which they specialized in order to make detailed and pertinent information more readily available to business and industry. The growth of the demand for special information in industrial, scientific, commercial, financial, municipal, legal and other fields was emphasized. Public libraries, it was said, are not expected to keep pace with their requirements for information of this character, transferring an increased burden upon the shoulders of the special libraries.

"We have to stop doing our thinking in terms of personal groups," Miss Cavanaugh declared. "We have to key our efforts to the consideration of our work in the interests of the entire business community. The particular type of subject matter with which we deal, only in this way will we be in a position to fill adequately the requirements of the business man who needs special information and help him to obtain it readily and the pertinent material which he needs."

William Alcott, Librarian of the Boston Globe and president of the National Special Libraries Association, urged the increasing membership in the library associations, especially the membership of a type carrying voting power in the national group. Only through such steps, he said, can the organization be placed in a position where it can give the desired standard of service.

The possibility of bringing the 1930 convention of the national association to Boston was likewise discussed. Numerous attempts, it appears, have been made to set the convention for some California city. Albert H. Rogers, executive director of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Association urged the holding of the session in Boston because the tercentenary would draw large numbers of conventions into New England territory.

The organization of "on to Massachusetts" in the form of a tour to the United States, Mr. Rogers said, had been marked with success. The committee in Pittsburgh, Pa., has grown from thirty members to a group of about three thousand, he declared.

Other speakers at the session were Miss Florence Bradlee, Metropolitan

Life Insurance Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Mary H. Brigham, Providence; Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Angus Fletcher, British Library of Information, N. Y.; Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence. Mr. Alcott received praise and credit for much of the growth of the Special Libraries Association, due to his enthusiasm and executive ability.

The suggestion has been made that the authorities of the British Museum heavy demands are being made at the night augment their funds on which present time for the publishing of its catalogue, as well as for the \$50,000 necessary to retain the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours—by selling duplicate copies of rare books in its possession. Although it has been stated that the museum cannot dispose of books that have been given to it, there have been sales from time to time of the British Museum duplicate books. It is asserted, and perhaps more of these duplicates could be sold with great advantage to the funds.

It has also been suggested that the museum could sell the first editions of books which are received under the Copyright Act and for which enormous sums are often offered, and replace them with later copies. Both of these suggestions, however, have been effectively disposed of, in an interview given by Mr. Arundell Esdaile, secretary to the British Museum, to a representative of the London Observer.

"The British Museum," said Mr. Esdaile, "has never disposed of books that have been given to it. A library which did so would soon cease to have any books presented to it. It is a considerable time since there was a sale of duplicate copies, and those were books which had been acquired solely by purchase and had not been given to the museum."

"It is a mistake," the secretary went on, "to suppose that the museum has quantities of duplicates of which it could dispose. It contains duplicates of books in special collections, but it is important that these very fine copies should be kept as far as possible in reserve for exhibition and special purposes and that the more ordinary copy should be kept for the normal use of readers."

"There is also such a thing as what a distinguished bibliographer has called the 'duplication of duplicates.' In early books two copies of the same edition frequently show important variations, which the slow work of the hand press rendered practicable. It has been stated that one out of every three eighteenth-century books will be found to display such variations, of greater or less consequence. Any alienation of duplicates must, therefore, be safeguarded by the most careful investigation of the copies."

In conclusion Mr. Esdaile declared that so far from being able to dispose of rare books, the British Museum is anxious to acquire duplicates, but their funds are insufficient for this purpose, and the library must depend upon benefactors.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

WHEN the saloon of "Nuf Sed" McGrawy was transformed into Roxbury Crossing Branch, the proprietor was kind enough to turn over to the Boston Public Library his splendid collection of old baseball pictures. These used to hang above the bar and were of enormous value to students of Americana who dropped in to examine them. The pictures may now be seen in the Central Library, and eyes grow dim as they gaze on bewhiskered pitchers and catchers of decades ago, and hearts beat high at the memory of the almost fabulous Baltimore Orioles. So quickly, indeed, does baseball become a reminiscence that teams which won pennants around 1900 today seem contemporaries of Richard the Lion Hearted.

As far as the Librarian knows, the Boston Public Library has never received any other baseball gifts. The New York Public Library, on the other hand, has just come into possession of a magnificent collection of material relating to the sport, which the late Bradford Hall Swales collected over a period of years. According to the Bulletin of the New

York Public Library. Mr. Swales was a born collector, and his interest in baseball began in the typical way: from playing as a member of the Detroit High School team, and later when a member of the Detroit Athletic Club. He never lost interest in the sport and attended games on enthusiastically collected the historical data that made up his library on the subject. His training in scientific method led him to realize the value of records, and also the ephemeral character of much of the material dealing with the history of the great American game. Consequently, his baseball collection reflects a thorough understanding of the desirability of the preservation of minutely detailed records.

Mr. Swales, who appears to have been a many-sided and engaging personality, was also keenly interested in bird study, and was the moving spirit and organizer of the Baird Ornithological Club of Washington, D. C. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1896, and from 1912 until his death was a member of the governing board of its zoological museum. To this museum, Mr. Swales gave his collection of about two thousand bird skins, and, by request, his very considerable ornithological library. In 1918, he was appointed honorary custodian of the section of birds' eggs in the National Museum, and in 1921 was made honorary assistant curator of birds. While holding this latter office, he established the Swales Fund for the study of rare foreign birds. His publications in ornithology number over one hundred titles. He was also an authority in anthropology, especially in relation to the American Indian, and in the early history of the West.

One almost never hears of a scientist of this sort sitting back in his chair, until the "Lucky Seventh," then solemnly rising to a shout. Yet undoubtedly Mr. Swales did these things, all with the object of studying the psychology of close range, as an excuse—which he probably never made use of. What the scientific spirit, allied to a very real enthusiasm for the game, led him to do was to get together four hundred and sixty volumes about baseball, thirty-seven pamphlets, twenty-six periodicals, thirty-nine folders, and much newspaper and manuscript material.

Included in this remarkable collection is the file of Baseball Magazine from 1903 to 1923; Sporting Life, over a period of nearly forty years; a volume and some scattered numbers of Sporting News. There is also a card catalogue of records of individual baseball players (filed in two cabinets), baseball rosters; National League rosters, 1876-1930; rosters of various other leagues all over the country. The infatuated man even got together one hundred and forty-four volumes of scrapbooks. A few of these were outright, but most of them he pasted up himself, through long, satisfying hours. The cataloguing of this collection, which Mr. Swales' widow presented to the New York Public Library, and its preparation for the shelves, will require considerable time and will not be ready for use until next year. Let us hope there will be some sort of official ceremony then, with Hing Lardner present to flip the first card of this catalogue, which glorifies the "World Series."

Just how far must the reference librarian go in assistance to patrons—should mere helpful hints and suggestions be given, or the entire subject looked up and set down before the questioner? Reference librarians with exceptionally sensitive consciences have been known to toss long hours on sleepless beds trying to figure this out. What is best: to strengthen the character of the information-seeker, or retain his good will? There ought to be some sort of a middle ground, but apparently no librarian has ever discovered it.

The reference librarian of the Public Library at Aurora, Illinois, offers some excellent advice on this perplexing subject in an article reprinted in the Wilson Bulletin. The size of the library staff is always an important factor, Miss Frances W. Bailey declares, and in places where the librarian constitutes the entire staff, and must look after circulation as well as reference problems, she cannot be expected to give very much time to helping one patron. Pointing out the location of the card catalogue or the particular reference set likely to contain the desired information is often the best she can do when hordes of children and adults eager for cards clamor at the registration desk. **Is it possible for such a librarian to find time to turn the pages of the reference book herself, or search through volumes of the Reader's Guide.**

Such a librarian has one advantage over her colleagues in a larger library, however: all her material is near at hand on one floor, if not in one room. The scarcity of material makes it possible for her to know exactly what she has. Yet, she may say to a patron, "You will probably find a chapter on that in this Egyptian history," only to find that the patron is apparently ignorant of the existence of index and table of contents.

The Illinois librarian has evidently had the same sort of experience that Eastern librarians know so well: the eager telephone questioner who wishes to have identified "an animal who has a pointed nose, small eyes, sharp ears, thick body, etc." When this is looked up and located, four or more other animals are in request, and the exhausted research specialist finds out that an interest in natural history is not prompting these questions, but a desire to win a prize of several hundred dollars in a local puzzle contest. The only safe thing to do is keep track of all contents within a radius of several hundred miles, and when such calls come in, suggest firmly that a splendid reference collection on the subject may be consulted on the library premises. The librarian's bete noir has always been the person who shuffles up to the desk and mutters, "Say, to settle a bet, could you tell me—?" Miss Bailey does not mention this particular patron, but she does speak of another who is exasperating—the man who has a speech to make at a lodge or banquet (which latter always sounds so Lucullan!)—and never is and wants a story or poem along a certain line.

There are, of course, many patrons who seek perfectly rational things, but are utterly helpless because they have never had instruction in how to use books. Considering how little of such instruction has been given in the schools until the last years, it is small wonder that patrons are hopelessly at sea when they attempt to find out something for themselves. Most of the normal schools and colleges are now giving library instruction with the result that younger teachers are more willing to make use of catalogs than the older ones.

When a high school student appears in the Aurora Public Library with the question, "Where can I find some personal information about Oliver Wendell Holmes?" the reference librarian leads him to the catalogue and proceeds to explain the difference between author and subject cards, the use of call numbers, etc. Most pupils are pleased with the discovery, she reports, and are often seen, a little later, showing some friend how to find books or passing along the information they have recently acquired. The difference between "Who's Who" and "Who's Who in America," Junior high school pupils are particularly impressionable, and instruction given them in those years, in that particular field, which will be visible in the attitude of patrons in ten years from now.

With adults who have never helped themselves, the procedure must necessarily be different, the reference librarian admits. Club women, in that particular part of the world have for years been accustomed to having material gathered for them. In Illinois, the attendant is apparently expected not only to make a list of periodical references, but even to scan the individual articles to see whether they apply to the problem and make a reserve pile of such periodicals and books, with slips to mark the articles and chapters. Women who want this type of service notify the library a few days ahead of time so that the attendants may have better opportunity to prepare for them. The Librarian has certainly never heard of Boston club women demanding such attention!

The Aurora Library even goes further and suggests an outline division of the subject for some dear old lady who is preparing a paper but "just doesn't know where to begin." When this high point of service is reached the reference librarian, however, tries to get in a little missionary work, by explaining how she is finding things. She hands the patron one volume of the Reader's Guide while she searches in another, and names possible subjects after circulation as well as reference. She may look for knowing under what heading to look seems to be the point where such a patron is weakest. The librarian, unobtrusively helpful, will often hand a patron a book open to the index or table of contents to prevent an aimless turning of the pages. Such patrons are also gently lured to the card catalogue and initiated into its mysteries. For few librarians equal this one from the Middle West!

Another helpless lot, with regard to looking up things, are college students. In this respect they tie with high school seniors. In the case of the college group, it is even harder to help them as the type of material they request is often of a fairly advanced nature and sometimes difficult for younger reference assistants to locate. It is the opinion of Miss Bailey, with which all librarians will agree, that the ability to use books is of greater future value than the immediate information which is sought. This idea is not likely to appeal to a boy who is scurrying to complete the next day's assignment, however, so the reference librarian must offer him more personal assistance than theory might sanction. Where time and circumstances permit, though, a few hints as to how to go about helping oneself is given. The older group of students made up of teachers and others who are taking up extension courses presents a different problem. These are often very busy people whose time to spend at the library is very limited. They deserve all the assistance possible.

Another important group of patrons whose time is valuable is made up of business men. Many of these have not realized as yet what opportunities the public library does offer, but their requests for service are growing. They often use the telephone and special attention is always given to such requests. Sometimes a business man calls to give the question, stating that he will send his stenographer over later to obtain the information. This usually means that the librarian does all the searching.

The Illinois librarian mentions particularly an editor of a house organ who sent her an interesting information about doorways from various parts of the world. The librarian succeeded in giving the editor's stenographer considerable training in looking for the architectural information, but admits ruefully that no sooner had the girl absorbed a little about reference work, than a new stenographer appeared.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, OCTOBER 9, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

ONE of the grandest fireworks displays in years goes off in this issue of the Librarian Journal. Strings of crackers fizz and sputter; rockets shoot up with a "Whish!" and the sky is full of melting rose and purple stars; occasionally a bomb bursts among the onlookers who crowd too near, giving them a good scare and joggling them into unwanted activity. For this is the "Publicity Number," and it is crammed with ideas for getting into the limelight all the shrinking violets of libraries, inclined to cower among a dense growth of statistics.

New Jersey librarians (feminine) certainly are an up-and-coming lot. Miss Margery Quigley, in charge of the Free Public Library, Montclair, starts off the proceedings with a terrific barrage against the "messy publicity" of many libraries. Nowadays industries, hotels, and even churches hire Public Relations Counsellors and pay them enormous amounts to make the public "conscious," as the jargon of advertising goes, of the products (including holiness) which they represent. Libraries, however, continue to entrust their publicity to the young woman on the staff who is "artistic," and rely on the pulling power of cuts from magazine covers and appliques on a sheet of cardboard. There is certainly a dead hand hanging over most library publicity. Miss Quigley declares, and it is the hand of the first woman to organize a village cuke sale.

Much of the publicity of the modern library is Victorian. (And can anyone think of another adjective which has that same pulling power of making people since and bland?) Call a man Elizabethan, Early Georgian, or even Cromwellian, and you will be rewarded with a pained smile. But Victorian! Those institutions keep on with advertising in the black and white tradition. They print quantities of school girl compositions; their speeches are full of platitudes. One needs only to think of the beautifully designed and printed advertisement for books, of the lists, pictures of authors, and illustrations a reader can pick up free in any book department to see that in appeal to the eye library advertising is fifty years behind time. A layman has only to listen to an average library speech to begin wondering what the local library is getting at, anyhow. The Montclair librarian tells of a book-seller looking at a typical library display—made up of home-made lists and old books, dilapidated but good, good when you get into them. He remarked, "A book seller couldn't afford to set up a library like that and I don't believe you library people can, either."

Has the reference department of a library, for example, written out the goal of usefulness it has set for itself at the end of the next two years? Has it listed the steps it desires to take in making the townsmen know about its telephone service, its special aids to business men, and its book collection? How many children's departments have a definite advertising program? How many librarians know exactly how much they are willing to spend on advertising, counting labor as well as printing and supplies, and how many librarians know what they want their publicity workers to do besides writing up library happenings and getting them into the newspapers?

Librarians, Miss Quigley concludes, feel that people have heard about the various phases of services so often that there is no reason for repeating much of the publicity. But there is always someone whose talents can be obtained for money, who in interesting and novel style is able to rink the changes in the daily routine of a library. Libraries must include in the payrolls definite amounts for such publicity workers. They need to bring so-called outsiders to their staffs. The chief librarian, says Miss Quigley of New Jersey, has had to write the library publicity twenty years too long.

In the same magazine, we are given an opportunity of hearkening to that almost fabulous creature—at least as far as librarians are concerned!—a press agent, or, as he (or she) is variously styled today, educational director, personal representative, publicity superintendent, or what have you? This particular P. A. is Miss Ada Taylor, personal representative of a hotel of Atlantic City, who confesses that she never spent more than twenty minutes at a time in a public library. One is inclined to doubt this statement, so shrewd are her suggestions as to how such institutions may interest the general public in their work.

A library, says Miss Taylor, presents an unusual condition which should make it easier to secure newspaper space, for it is a money-making institution. That is why city editors (who are, as all the world knows, a sentimental lot under a hard-boiled surface) would feel more kindly disposed to it—serving as it does an educational and recreational purpose for the public good without monetary profit. But even if libraries are not in the business of making money, they are in the business of increasing subscribers—and so publicity is necessary.

As a newcomer in the field, Miss Taylor would consider the library from the angle of its various departments and study the "story" possibilities in each, seeking the human interest angle at all times. It is the human interest story that always—or nearly always—"zooes over."

She might learn, for instance, that a studious little boy was in the habit of reading a number of books each week, so would write a short story—and the shorter the better, for space is at a premium—to read something like this: "Nine-year-old Harold Thompson, son of Officer William Thompson, of Waterbury street, reads five books a week, according to the records in the children's department of the Grove Street Public Library."

"Harold is our most omnivorous reader for his age," said Miss Jane Weston, head of the children's department. "He reads thoroughly the five books he takes home, for I often question him on their plots and characters. He likes—books the best."

"Miss Watson says his report card is made up of mostly A's and B's and he is good in English and History. Harold plans to become first a college professor and later a college president."

Other departments offer news and feature story possibilities to the woman's keen, selective eye, as well. Take the shape of old Sam Turner, the city loafer, who might drop in that room some day and pick up a paper from his old home town and suddenly see a notice asking for the whereabouts of Samuel T. Turner, formerly of Pleasant Valley, stating that his uncle has died and made him the

little books by author and title. When they need a new building or a bond issue for dramatic publicity which is usually of good quality and effective. But bond issues and new buildings do not enter the advertising program of many libraries more than once or twice in a lifetime; and so, because librarians lack something large to stir public opinion in their favor, they advertise only small things. These they advertise badly and sporadically.

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hair. Such things have happened many times outside of story books! (Which reminds the librarian of a little old lady who is always meeting her own name in books of reminiscence, with a description of what she wore and the witty things she said at dinner parties in her brilliant youth which was spent among the most delightful people of the seventies and the eighties, here and abroad. Which goes to show that though it may not be advisable to lay up treasure on this earth, a distinctive bon mot may outlast stocks, bonds or even empires.)

Then, too, a reader who frequents the magazine room might have found in a foreign publication, how to weave small rugs in an unusual manner. She might have been inspired to try her skill and later developed into a manufacturer with quite a business.

Perhaps, in the reference room, a subscriber might have discovered an old letter stuck in a book as a book-mark and this letter turns out to be part of a famous collection and worth hundreds of dollars.

In the legal department, there may be recorded a case concerning the city in which the library is located, all but forgotten but very amusing. Longer stories for the Sunday edition are likewise suggested by the teeming imagination of the publicity representative. For instance, of what we reveal about ourselves when we choose our books; and it might be shown that bankers like detective stories, married women like travel tales; business women like romances, and the flaming flappers like philosophy. If they do, whatever they do, would make a good yarn.

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Radio, as suggested, but radio in a way, interesting, such as having stories read or plays acted over the air, with a reminder that the shelves of the local library contain all sorts of treasures. If library publicity is taken seriously, the writer warns, it will easily consume the entire time of one person, but to start, it might be well to have some one devote to it each morning or each afternoon until the plan develops. And in choosing a publicity representative a library board should be careful to select one with a nose for news.

We Bostonians may hold our head as high as ever, for our public library has for years made use of the best and most modern methods of publicity. Street-car advertising has been used, book-trucks have circulated about; the branches have had the most engaging window displays; talks have been given over the radio. In fact every agency has been used with the possible exceptions of sky-writing and advertising in the newspapers. Are there any such? The Librarian would be glad to hear from a practicing library promotion manager.

Boston Transcript WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

ONE of the grandest fireworks displays in years goes off in this issue of the Librarian Journal. Strings of crackers fizz and sputter; rockets shoot up with a "Whish!" and the sky is full of melting rose and purple stars; occasionally a bomb bursts among the onlookers who crowd too near, giving them a good scare and joggling them into unwanted activity. For this is the "Publicity Number," and it is crammed with ideas for getting into the limelight all the shrinking violets of libraries, inclined to cower among a

dense growth of statistics. New Jersey librarians (feminine) certainly are an up-and-coming lot. Miss Margery Quigley, in charge of the Free Public Library, Montclair, starts off the proceedings with a terrific barrage against the "messy publicity" of many libraries. Nowadays industries, hotels, and even churches hire Public Relations Counsellors and pay them enormous amounts to make the public "conscious," as the jargon of advertising goes, of the products (including holiness) which they represent. Libraries, however, continue to entrust their publicity to the young woman on the staff who is "artistic," and rely on the pulling power of cuts from magazine covers and appliques on a sheet of cardboard. There is certainly a dead hand hanging over most library publicity. Miss Quigley declares, and it is the hand of the first woman to organize a village cuke sale.

Much of the publicity of the modern library is Victorian. (And can anyone think of another adjective which has that same pulling power of making people since and bland?) Call a man Elizabethan, Early Georgian, or even Cromwellian, and you will be rewarded with a pained smile. But Victorian! Those institutions keep on with advertising in the black and white tradition. They print quantities of school girl compositions; their speeches are full of platitudes. One needs only to think of the beautifully designed and printed advertisement for books, of the lists, pictures of authors, and illustrations a reader can pick up free in any book department to see that in appeal to the eye library advertising is fifty years behind time. A layman has only to listen to an average library speech to begin wondering what the local library is getting at, anyhow. The Montclair librarian tells of a book-seller looking at a typical library display—made up of home-made lists and old books, dilapidated but good, good when you get into them. He remarked, "A book seller couldn't afford to set up a library like that and I don't believe you library people can, either."

Has the reference department of a library, for example, written out the goal of usefulness it has set for itself at the end of the next two years? Has it listed the steps it desires to take in making the townsmen know about its telephone service, its special aids to business men, and its book collection? How many children's departments have a definite advertising program? How many librarians know exactly how much they are willing to spend on advertising, counting labor as well as printing and supplies, and how many librarians know what they want their publicity workers to do besides writing up library happenings and getting them into the newspapers?

Librarians, Miss Quigley concludes, feel that people have heard about the various phases of services so often that there is no reason for repeating much of the publicity. But there is always someone whose talents can be obtained for money, who in interesting and novel style is able to rink the changes in the daily routine of a library. Libraries must include in the payrolls definite amounts for such publicity workers. They need to bring so-called outsiders to their staffs. The chief librarian, says Miss Quigley of New Jersey, has had to write the library publicity twenty years too long.

In the same magazine, we are given an opportunity of hearkening to that almost fabulous creature—at least as far as librarians are concerned!—a press agent, or, as he (or she) is variously styled today, educational director, personal representative, publicity superintendent, or what have you? This particular P. A. is Miss Ada Taylor, personal representative of a hotel of Atlantic City, who confesses that she never spent more than twenty minutes at a time in a public library. One is inclined to doubt this statement, so shrewd are her suggestions as to how such institutions may interest the general public in their work.

A library, says Miss Taylor, presents an unusual condition which should make it easier to secure newspaper space, for it is a money-making institution. That is why city editors (who are, as all the world knows, a sentimental lot under a hard-boiled surface) would feel more kindly disposed to it—serving as it does an educational and recreational purpose for the public good without monetary profit. But even if libraries are not in the business of making money, they are in the business of increasing subscribers—and so publicity is necessary.

As a newcomer in the field, Miss Taylor would consider the library from the angle of its various departments and study the "story" possibilities in each, seeking the human interest angle at all times. It is the human interest story that always—or nearly always—"zooes over."

In consequence thousands of readers of a Saturday Evening Post serial last spring were told the detective and half the other characters in the tale were able to find exactly what they wanted in the newspaper files of the nearest public library. The Librarian has no file of the S. E. P.'s handiwork now, but is able to guess the name of the author, Earl Derr Biggers. And the book is "The Black Camel." It is a most fascinating work and the characters certainly made use of the library, even to the extent of clipping a series of pictures from a bound volume of a local newspaper. Which excited the library attendant far more than the finding of a casual corpse on the floor of the building would have.

The vital ideas in library publicity are to give a library a higher place in the regard of the townspeople by featuring the service and to emphasize the need of adequate support for that library. The importance of the library to great groups in the community is increasing every day; but library publicity ignores this primary factor. Librarians concern themselves desperately with an indifferent exhibit, but leave the essentials to take care of themselves. That, according to Miss Quigley, is again messy publicity.

Most librarians are not advertising anything really worth while, but instead spend their strength on listing a few little books by author and title. When they need a new building or a bond issue they go in for dramatic publicity which is usually of good quality and effective. But bond issues and new buildings do not enter the advertising program of many libraries more than once or twice in a lifetime; and so, because librarians lack something large to stir public opinion in their favor, they advertise only small things. These they advertise badly and sporadically.

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It is the human interest story that always—or nearly always—goes over. She might learn, for instance, that a studious little boy was in the habit of reading a number of books each week, so would write a short story—and the shorter the better, for space is at a premium—to read something like this: "Nine-year-old Harold Thompson, son of Officer William Thompson, of Waterbury street, reads five books a week, according to the records in the children's department of the Grove Street Public Library."

"Harold is our most omnivorous reader for his age," said Miss Jane Watson, head of the children's department, "he reads thoroughly the five books he takes home, for I often question him on their plots and characters. He likes —'s books the best."

"Miss Watson says his report card is made up of mostly A's and B's and he is good in English and History. Harold plans to become first a college professor and later a college president."

Other departments offer news and feature story possibilities to the woman's keen, selective eye, as well. Take the newspaper section, for instance. Perhaps old Sam Turner, the city loafer, might drop in that room some day and pick up a paper from his old home town and suddenly see a notice asking for the whereabouts of Samuel T. Turner, formerly of Pleasant Valley, stating that his uncle has died and made him the heir. Such things have happened many times outside of story books! (Which reminds the librarian of a little old lady who is always meeting her own name in books of reminiscence, with a description of what she wore and the witty things she said at dinner parties in her brilliant youth which was spent among the most delightful people of the seventies and the eighties, here and abroad. Which goes to show that though it may not be advisable to lay up treasure on this earth, a distinctive bon mot may outlast stocks, bonds or even empires.)

Then, too, a reader who frequents the magazine room might have found in a foreign publication, how to weave small rugs in an unusual manner. She might have been inspired to try her skill and later developed into a manufacturer with quite a business.

Perhaps, in the reference room, a subscriber might have discovered an old letter stuck in a book as a bookmark and this letter turned out to be part of a famous collection and worth hundreds of dollars.

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Radio, too is suggested, but radio in a gay, interesting way, such as having stories read or plays acted over the air, with a reminder that the shelves of the local library contain all sorts of treasures. If library publicity is taken seriously, the writer warns, it will easily consume the entire time of one person, but to start, it might be well to have some one devote to it each morning or each afternoon until the plan develops. And in choosing a publicity representative a library board should be careful to select one with a nose for news.

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OCTOBER 16, 1929
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

THE LIBRARIAN

THAT the majority of libraries are failures will be news to most of us. Such is, however, the contention of a Pennsylvania librarian, whose valuable findings on the subject are set forth in the present issue of *Libraries*. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson is uncertain about whether the trustee or librarian is responsible for the failure. Which will undoubtedly surprise librarians, who have long accustomed themselves to taking the blame for everything.

Service is the only justification for libraries, the author declares. As menials to dead men, as bait dangled before prospective settlers by chambers of commerce, they are, he admits, standard equipment; yet if they are not adequate to the just needs of the community, they are situated, tonelessly, and which they are better, inadequate, they silence were better. Inadequate, they class the go-getting boards of trade with the vendors of fifteen dollar vacuum cleaners.

If a librarian is asked whether he is satisfied with the way his institution is doing, will reply: "Had I the money there is little limit to the help we could give the people." Put the same question to almost any trustee and he will counter: "Pretty well, every year we are lending more books and increasing our stock. We might do more, but financially the city is doing about all it can. It's got a sewer problem and an ambitious housing program; then, too, there's a limit to what you can tax people."

Both answers reveal dissatisfaction, though of different degrees; both recognize that the reason the library is not rendering the aid it might, is primarily financial.

Failures of the majority of libraries must be rated if their performance is compared with their possibilities; their inefficiency as against the adequacy of the public schools. Libraries, the writer declares, meet 50 per cent of the needs of clients, save in rare instances, 100 per cent of the needs of 100 per cent of their school-age population.

When Dr. Bowerman first began to compile his now famous annual table of expenditures of libraries in the larger cities of the United States, the average expenditure per annum per capita was 23 cents, today it is nearly 70 cents. Whether this advance in purchasing power of something like 30 per cent is due chiefly to the library or trustee is a debatable question. More probably than not it was due primarily to neither; but to a demand that neither the librarian nor trustee could stop. The library idea, like Topsy, "just grew."

The latest United States census figures show that the cities of the United States, of 30,000 and over population, spend on public libraries one to three cents for every dollar they spend on schools. And considering that the schools serve one-sixth of the population while the legitimate library field is four to five times greater, the jest is without a peer.

The American Library Association is on record that nothing like adequate library service can be rendered for less than one dollar per annum per capita. Yet in cities of the United States of 5000 and over population, but three libraries receive one dollar or over, only sixteen receive over 60 cents, thirty-two less than 30 cents.

The Pennsylvania Librarian likewise takes up the manner in which per capita expenditures are being recorded. Some of these are due to pace-making libraries buying books and depositing them in the schools after which the school teachers order such pupils to take home one or two books; others are due to purchase of large quantities of cheap fiction. Rarely is quality rather than quantity accepted by trustees as a criterion. It is amazing what the purchase of even 500 reprints of Zane Grey and Oliver Curwood, Frank Packard, Eleanor Porter and Mrs. Richardson will do. A librarian of Easton once pointed out that if he could secure 200 new readers each of whom would absorb three novels a week, his circulation for the year would increase 30,000!

Mr. Thomson is not belittling either school deposits or the supplying of fiction for the radio-moving picture minds. He simply points out that through recorded circulation growths, both librarians and trustees are sometimes led to think that they are increasing real library service when at best they are simply reducing the sale of cheap magazines.

He also suggests that the best test of a library would be to get no touch with a number of engineers and mechanics, school teachers and ministers, bond salesmen and department store window-dressers, amateurs of the radio, photograph and antique, with a few students of the fine arts, of garden lands thrown for good measure, and inquire of all these if the library was adequate to their needs. If 80 per cent replied in the affirmative, a dinner given by the trustees of the staff would be indicated. For the trustees, of course, are richer. If the reply were in the negative, the securing of greater income would appear necessary. What an enchanting idea! Why has not the library of before been made good use of the library to be invited to speak at the banquet, and the brilliant young man who could afford to go to school but taught himself blue-print reading given a job by the president of the board of trustees, also a prominent architect. The foreign travel enthusiasts would be snatched up by local travel bureaus and set to work through such sources who have done just these things; who have done them so vigorously that the majorities they registered at the polls to which they were compelled to carry their lights, such even as the city fathers denounce their way of life as niggards; or the creature of a school board seek to disturb the established ratio of one cent to one dollar. The author proudly admits to having known and served men holding office through such sources who have done just these things; who have done them so vigorously that the majorities they registered at the polls to which they were compelled to carry their lights, such even as the city fathers denounce their way of life as niggards; or the creature of a school board seek to disturb the established ratio of one cent to one dollar.

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Money—to return to our muttoms from the banquet creamed oysters—is the one thing without which personal service books cannot be bought. Authoritative and illuminating books cannot be purchased for seventy-five cents apiece; neither can college bred, technically trained librarians with executive ability be hired for \$1500 to \$2500 a year. Some of these books, but where they are victims of a sweating system equally with the tenement dwellers to whom Potash and Perlmutter of this world were, before the activities of the Consumers League, accustomed to send their coats and clocks for finishing.

When the author applies the word "failure" to libraries, he had in mind not only those libraries whose per capita circulations are low—say less than four volumes per annum per capita—but also those libraries whose high per capita circulations are obtained solely through cheap books and "Supplementary School Readers" and libraries entrusted to persons of little training and circumscribed learning. Presuming that the librarian is a person of ability and education, most men would not translate into fact the ideals that he holds? His or the trustees?

The very form of the question propounds the answer. In most cases, of course, the trustee. He does not provide the essential shewers of war. In the tenth case, that in which the fault lies with the librarian, the trustee has a remedy in his hand; he can release or demote him; in either case putting a more competent person in charge.

Like all sweeping assertions, this statement needs modification. There are cases where the ideals of the trustees are ahead of those of the librarian; to their credit of securing funds they have added the burden of carrying inferior personnel more likely than not inherited from their immediate predecessors. The library in action lacks the vital spark. Citizens making casual contact with it are not thereby stimulated to a conviction either of its value or its latent possibilities. Again, against the librarian not infrequently must lodge the charge of inability to sell the library idea to his own trustees. Consideration, kind words, the possession of one of the most delightful occupations smother the fire that else had flamed. "If my board is satisfied, need I worry? And anyway are we not doing better than Villaretown, twenty-five miles to the east of us?"

There was, for example, the Librarian in a city of 50,000 who sounded his trumpet on the purchase of the Oxford dictionary. This should not have been necessary, but: "Three hundred dollars for a single book is too much money," said one of the ex-officio members of the board. Remember we are spending and taxpayers' money. The library still lacks the dictionary, the Librarian still holds his job.

Whether in a university, a railroad, a bank, a department store, or a library, the "higher ups" decide. If they did not, they would be negligent. The most important task of a library executive is to sell the library idea to his board; frequently it is also his most difficult task.

The trustee's most important task, after the idea has been sold him, is to secure the money to put the idea into effect. Which is worse, Mr. Thomson inquires, the time-serving executive or the trouble-dodging trustee? And answers honestly that no man can say. Together they are responsible for two-thirds of the misadventures that dot the land and which, under braver conditions, had been libraries. The difficulties of the discussion of a trustee responsible for failure from this point on, are, to one conscious of the unselfishness and earnestness of the majority for trustees, positively terrifying. Any statement that may be made can be but a half truth; one in need of both extension and qualification. With the librarian responsible for failure, there is no real problem—release or demotion coupled with substitution or supersession is an absolute cure.

But the trustee cannot be discharged nor demoted. He is not the light of the library. For the most part, to add to the difficulty, trustees, when not elected for life by a self-perpetuating board, are appointed by the mayor, by councils or by the school board. Shall the appointed by the City Fathers denounce their way of life as niggards; or the creature of a school board seek to disturb the established ratio of one cent to one dollar. The author proudly admits to having known and served men holding office through such sources who have done just these things; who have done them so vigorously that the majorities they registered at the polls to which they were compelled to carry their lights, such even as the city fathers denounce their way of life as niggards; or the creature of a school board seek to disturb the established ratio of one cent to one dollar.

Such men, the only kind of men who are justified in accepting the responsibility of a trusteeship of a public library, are all too rare. Yet, if the majority of any board believe the advancement of the library to be of greater importance than the advance of the schools, the Y. M. and Y. W., the art gallery, the Community Music course and the Rotary Club, the library will not be advanced. Though a series of graded examinations for trustees might possibly be put into effect likewise. Librarians have had to undergo these for years, why not trustees? And really it would be rather fun to see a trustee scowling and gnawing his pencil trying to decide what would be the correct procedure should a member of the reading public ask him for the information they contain as to the condition or view of a given subject, art or science at the date when the book was compiled, and for minor biographical data. Indeed, in addition to the bibliographical data, the "Guide to Reference Books" offers many suggested questions about library economy.

In a foreword to the section about encyclopedias, libraries are advised to buy a second-hand copy of the next to the last edition of a thoroughly good encyclopedia rather than a cheap new one of the back-work or commercial type. The compiler also believes that it is well for a large library to keep copies of the older works, in addition to the latest in the field, as the former are frequently useful for the information they contain as to the condition or view of a given subject, art or science at the date when the book was compiled, and for minor biographical data. Indeed, in addition to the bibliographical data, the "Guide to Reference Books" offers many suggested questions about library economy.

Even librarians of long standing may well be startled at the amount of reference books available on special subjects. There are dictionaries of philosophy and psychology, encyclopedias of religion, biographies of all sorts and conditions of men and women, statistical annuals from every corner of the globe, government documents issued by national, State and municipal governments, even catalogues of standardized plant names and a bulletin about Australian railways stations "with their names and meanings." The very latest references or all of these subjects, and others as important, may be found in the volume, with allusions to previous issues, and concise explanations and criticisms. Surely all libraries and library schools must find "The Guide to Reference Books" the bibliographical equivalent of Mrs. Swise Family Robinson's inexhaustible handbag.

In spite of what the library log-rollers of New York would have you believe, all the amusing "colymists" are not herded together in a public city. There is a delightful member of the guild much nearer to Boston than that. Under the heading "One Thing and Another," Mr. L. D. G. Bentley contributes frequently to the *Newton Graphic*. In a recent issue he describes some of the posts all libraries have to deal with, at some time or other.

The scene, Mr. Bentley explains, is the reading room of a public library—any public library like our own in Newton where the newspapers, magazines and other periodicals may be found on the tables and racks and are not obtained from an attendant. When newspapers, etc., are to be picked up by patrons there is nothing to prevent the first-come-from-gathering in as many as he desires. And that's the joke! I am holding up—some of these grasping people do that very thing. Instead of taking a newspaper or a magazine and sitting down and reading it, they collect a number—the choice, of course—and hiding them as best they can, they take a newspaper and then sity reach first for the *Atlantic Monthly*. We'll say, and then the *Edinburgh Review*, and so on until they have accumulated a goodly store, five or six together. They have no intention of carrying off any of these, but they want to be sure of getting them before their three hours' visit to the reading room has ended. When they have corralled all they wish, Simple, isn't it? And silly, too.

"What harm, someone may ask, if nobody else wants them? That's it. Some one may come in any minute looking for one of these very periodicals. Furthermore, can anybody read more than one magazine or newspaper at a single time? Why this miserly, dog-in-the-manger business?"

"For the life of me I cannot answer for these reading room hogs, but that's what they are, and certainly I am not going to sit up nights trying to figure out what is in the back of their heads." Which reminds the Librarian of the stirring battle which goes on every afternoon in the newspaper room of the Boston public library. The scene of action is the "Ladies" table, and the time a few minutes after half-past four, when the afternoon editions of local papers are set out. Instantly the air is filled with snorts and bitter muttering, for invariably one of the ladies (God save the mark!) is accused by another of sitting on a part of the *Globe* while she runs through the stock market quotations of the *Transcript*. Whereupon a third (with a slight accent) coldly requests her neighbor to release her elbow from the home page of the *Traveler*, for she give up the front page. The elbow-clamp is all too likely to bring up her generosity for some reason or other, declaring that a descendant of a Revolutionary general would never stoop to argue with one who is obviously a foreigner. Instantly the air is filled with determined though confused allusions to what America owes to Holy Russia or the Near East. The attendants, who have been supplying a man from Texas with a back file of his local paper, then have to dash over and shush agitators and straiten out both arguments and papers. By that time the *Globe* sitters, who got up to see what was going on, finds that the paper has been flched from her chair by an un-identified person, and the whole thing begins all over again. The Librarian understands that in the New York Public Library newspapers are not available on the day of issue.

Another group of public library patrons which the Newton writer finds irritating are the men and women who bring young children to the library and permit the youngsters to run wild while they sit down and read. These, says Mr. Bentley, not only make themselves appear boorish, but they upset the conduct of the whole place and drive otherwise peaceful citizens into a state bordering on frenzy. That the parents soon become accustomed to the noise made by their own youngsters must be true, he argues, otherwise they could not remain placid and unruffled while the little folks make a nursery out of the entire library. And it isn't so funny because the children who are not to be blamed for their bad manners, have an idea that they may roughen the place and get away with it. Meanwhile there is a din that precludes other people from concentrating their thoughts and turns the silence of the cloister into a boiler factory.

If the children confined their activities to noise it wouldn't be so bad, but they pull books from the shelves and toss them around, making a lot of work and inconvenience for assistant librarians and the patrons.

The writer is happy to report, on the word of library officials, that a small minority among patrons causes all this trouble. The great majority of patrons try to observe the rules of the library, and that is what the Librarian hopes for.

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The scene, Mr. Bentley explains, is the reading room of a public library—any public library like our own in Newton where the newspapers, magazines and other periodicals may be found on the tables and racks and are not obtained from an attendant. When newspapers, etc., are to be picked up by patrons there is nothing to prevent the first-come-from-gathering in as many as he desires. And that's the joke! I am holding up—some of these grasping people do that very thing. Instead of taking a newspaper or a magazine and sitting down and reading it, they collect a number—the choice, of course—and hiding them as best they can, they take a newspaper and then sity reach first for the *Atlantic Monthly*. We'll say, and then the *Edinburgh Review*, and so on until they have accumulated a goodly store, five or six together. They have no intention of carrying off any of these, but they want to be sure of getting them before their three hours' visit to the reading room has ended. When they have corralled all they wish, Simple, isn't it? And silly, too.

"What harm, someone may ask, if nobody else wants them? That's it. Some one may come in any minute looking for one of these very periodicals. Furthermore, can anybody read more than one magazine or newspaper at a single time? Why this miserly, dog-in-the-manger business?"

"For the life of me I cannot answer for these reading room hogs, but that's what they are, and certainly I am not going to sit up nights trying to figure out what is in the back of their heads." Which reminds the Librarian of the stirring battle which goes on every afternoon in the newspaper room of the Boston public library. The scene of action is the "Ladies" table, and the time a few minutes after half-past four, when the afternoon editions of local papers are set out. Instantly the air is filled with snorts and bitter muttering, for invariably one of the ladies (God save the mark!) is accused by another of sitting on a part of the *Globe* while she runs through the stock market quotations of the *Transcript*. Whereupon a third (with a slight accent) coldly requests her neighbor to release her elbow from the home page of the *Traveler*, for she give up the front page. The elbow-clamp is all too likely to bring up her generosity for some reason or other, declaring that a descendant of a Revolutionary general would never stoop to argue with one who is obviously a foreigner. Instantly the air is filled with determined though confused allusions to what America owes to Holy Russia or the Near East. The attendants, who have been supplying a man from Texas with a back file of his local paper, then have to dash over and shush agitators and straiten out both arguments and papers. By that time the *Globe* sitters, who got up to see what was going on, finds that the paper has been flched from her chair by an un-identified person, and the whole thing begins all over again. The Librarian understands that in the New York Public Library newspapers are not available on the day of issue.

Another group of public library patrons which the Newton writer finds irritating are the men and women who bring young children to the library and permit the youngsters to run wild while they sit down and read. These, says Mr. Bentley, not only make themselves appear boorish, but they upset the conduct of the whole place and drive otherwise peaceful citizens into a state bordering on frenzy. That the parents soon become accustomed to the noise made by their own youngsters must be true, he argues, otherwise they could not remain placid and unruffled while the little folks make a nursery out of the entire library. And it isn't so funny because the children who are not to be blamed for their bad manners, have an idea that they may roughen the place and get away with it. Meanwhile there is a din that precludes other people from concentrating their thoughts and turns the silence of the cloister into a boiler factory.

If the children confined their activities to noise it wouldn't be so bad, but they pull books from the shelves and toss them around, making a lot of work and inconvenience for assistant librarians and the patrons.

The writer is happy to report, on the word of library officials, that a small minority among patrons causes all this trouble. The great majority of patrons try to observe the rules of the library, and that is what the Librarian hopes for.

respect the feelings of others and show themselves appreciative of the library's benefits. It is the few who stir up the rumpus, who seem not to know how to bring up their children and who show no consideration for the rest of humanity. If the rowdy Newton babies realized how kindly they were being treated in getting into the library at all, they would undoubtedly behave with more decorum. The Librarian recalls a library of her youth where those under five were not admitted to the children's room. The building was in a congested district where practically all the small readers had one or more baby brothers or sisters under their charge. When the older children came to return the "Blue Fairy Book" their young relations had perforce to accompany them. Never were these permitted to enter the sacred juvenile department but must be parked on a long settee outside. The Librarian, even at the advanced age of nine, was frequently teased by the group of babies packed tightly on the settee, with wistful faces strained toward the glass door which separated them from their guardians. They were always too tense and terrified to cry, but they must often have wondered what it was all about and if they would ever see a familiar face again.

The report of the clerk-librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston shows a membership of 311, of which fifty-two are active, 166 associate, two contributing and one honorary. Accessions during the year numbered eighty under one thousand. Over 13,000 persons called at the library and nearly 11,000 references were made to the map collection. Many of these maps were drawn for use outside of the Reading Room by employees of the New England Insurance Exchange and the Eastern Underwriters Inspection Bureau. Of the books, 1684 were drawn for use outside the library, over 5000 people sought information from the library staff, and there were many telephone and mail inquiries.

Evening classes were continued during the year and there was an enrollment of 173 in the Casualty and Fire courses. Forty-one students took examination in the Fire Branch of the Institute of America, Inc., and fourteen in the Casualty Branch.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees immediately following the annual meeting, William B. Medford was re-elected chairman of the board and president of the corporation.

OCTOBER 30, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

SOMEHOW the phrase "Reading with a Purpose" as applied to the delightful series of little books published by the American Library Association has always vaguely annoyed the Librarian. It seems to suggest cultural climbers plodding through poetry, psychology, astronomy or history with the same grim determination to make these subjects help them on in the world. In the present issue of the A. L. A. publication *Adult Education* and the Library, the series of booklets is referred to as *RWAP*, which has a much more alluring sound, comparable to the word "Rashington" in which W. S. Gilbert took such delight.

Over a million copies of the booklets have now been sold, according to Dr. Frederik P. Koppel. In fact, the preparation and distribution has been such a success that he is inclined to wonder whether we are not in danger of taking the effect of the booklets for granted, just as we take good roads for granted in many parts of the country.

There is no question at all that the association can get these books into countless hands. What happens then? No one really knows, it appears. Librarians and booksellers admit that to a very considerable degree the little books do move the big books, and that in some cases the big books are actually read as a result of the little books, but how often that happens, and whether it happens often enough to hold the considerable investment that is put into the series, is not known. What we really ought to be able to find out is the state of mind of the average person when he has one of these little books in his hand.

Time was, and not so long ago, when what a man or woman read was pretty much his own business. We are now rapidly approaching the stage where it is everybody else's business. The librarians began it and they are improving

their technique daily. Then came the adult educators, and finally we have the new kind of publisher and the new kind of selling campaign based on mass advertising. If a gentleman goes to a dinner party, it is not for him to decide whether they shall talk about England or the Tudors or the social habits of the Patagonians. That was all settled months before in the office of some publisher.

How soon shall we begin to feel the effects of what advertising people call sales resistance? If that should develop, it might be embarrassing for librarians and for adult educators. Mr. Koppel consoles himself with the idea that on the whole it would not be so bad if it should happen, if we should develop a sales resistance, because in the long run what we do under duress is not going to do us a great deal of good.

It would be idle, the writer of the article suggests, to try to provide for everyone through consecutive reading, what Dr. Koppel calls "the continued stimulation of the mature mind," which is, he thinks, a much better definition of what the association is trying to do than is "adult education." The Librarian feels that "adult education" is almost as stuffy a term admits, that a person will say, "I am utterly ignorant about economics or interior decoration or whatever it may be. I will improve my mind by reading through a series of books on the subject," and then proceed to do it. It is not sound psychology to expect anyone to do that. Much better to build on an interest that is already there.

There was, for example, a lady who regarded the Reading with a Purpose course as just one of the many forms of printing of the mature mind, which is, he thinks, a much better definition of what the association is trying to do than is "adult education." The Librarian feels that "adult education" is almost as stuffy a term admits, that a person will say, "I am utterly ignorant about economics or interior decoration or whatever it may be. I will improve my mind by reading through a series of books on the subject," and then proceed to do it. It is not sound psychology to expect anyone to do that. Much better to build on an interest that is already there.

When one day she took up bookbinding, and has been laboring at ever since. Today, if there were no pamphlet on the subject she would read the entire list through. Indeed, it is believed that she would read the hide and leather reports if she could get hold of them. This seems an admirable way to keep up with her. Not like that of the library patron the Librarian once knew, who had been reading everything she could get hold of about some esoteric subject or other. This had gone on all winter and the library had been hard-pressed to keep up with her. After a long absence she appeared one summer afternoon and the library attendant eagerly suggested the titles of several important books on the subject which had been lately published.

The lady shook her head and replied, with a superior smile: "I never read in the summer. I just let my mind lie fallow until the fall courses begin. I came in today to see if the list had come out."

The publisher's copyright phrase, "including the Scandinavian," is likely to be a nuisance, and the significance of other writers and publishers of that part of the world continue the practice instituted by Peter Freuchen, the well-known Arctic explorer, and his publisher, Steen Hasselbach. The two have announced that the former's book, "Nordkapet," is published with a prohibition against its being publicly lent out.

According to a correspondent of the *London Observer*, Mr. Freuchen contends that authors frequently suffer considerable financial loss through their books being made available at libraries, as sales are thus reduced. Although there exists an agreement between the Danish public libraries and Danish publishers to the effect that no book will be made available in any library "until four months after publication," Mr. Freuchen feels that it should be possible for an author to protect his interests even further by prohibiting libraries from lending out his books at all. It will be interesting to see whether such a prohibition can be legally enforced. The manager of the *Times Book Club* is said to have remarked that if Mr. Freuchen were living in England, or if the library system were the same in that country as in Denmark, the sales of his books would fall enormously.

Discussing the advantages of circulating libraries to authors, he pointed out that it is only through the libraries that the general reader can keep up with current literature. The average middle-class or professional income of today leaves the market for the purchase of books. The libraries, which are practically co-

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

PUBLISHERS and booksellers have decreed that this is Children's Book Week, but the juvenile departments of branch libraries need no such reminder. Every week is Children's Book Week there, from the day school opens until well into vacation time. This is the season, however, when the greatest number of young readers crowd in to select books or to study, indeed, in several of the branches of the Boston Public Library system children must form into long lines along the sidewalk in order to get a chance at the shelves. Even in frosty weather one may see this cheerful, pathetic "tail" stretching far down the street.

Within there is always a subdued buzz at the crowded tables as lessons are looked up in supplementary reference books. This in no way disturbs the readers-for-pleasure, sunk into an enchanted calm, while in imagination they are speeding with little Kay after the Snow Queen's sledge, or taking the road to Dover with young David Copperfield. About the return and changing desks are orderly hordes exchanging or receiving books at the hands of library attendants, who work at lightning speed, like subway guards in the rush hours, yet who retain a degree of amiability that is astonishing under the circumstances. Of all the children's room staff, the runner who unloads the book truck, the runner who unloads the book truck of fiction and fairy tales is in gravest danger of life and limb. The title "runner" is rather sardonic, considering that the young man must progress at a glacial pace to avoid running down eager book selectors who surround the truck. Even before he can get to the shelves there is a brief, grim struggle and his stock has melted away mysteriously. The bright-eyed victors wriggle back to their tables, triumphantly clasping "Pinochio" or "The Blue Fairy Book" to their hearts. Those who lost continue to lurk hopefully by the bare shelves, ready to rush the next book truck.

Now appears Alice in modern dress! On the cover of the latest Library Journal may be seen a vignette of the young visitor to Wonderland. Her immortal pinafore, and the velvet-trimmed frock with the puffed sleeves have given way to a smart blouse and a plaid skirt, startlingly brief. The bright hair which, in spite of the aid of a round comb, was always wandering into its owner's eyes, has been clipped and smoothed to a suave bob. As devised by Mr. Willy Fogarty, the costume is charming in its simplicity. Nevertheless, a hide-bound lover of Sir John Tenniel is bound to feel that, long before the trial of the Knave of Hearts, such an Alice would not only have recognized her fantastic companions for the pack of cards they were, but have bid on them.

There are many delightful articles about library work with children between the covers of this particular issue of the Library Journal. "Through the Looking Glass," the monthly review of children's books and reading, shows pictures of the dear White Knight sliding down the poker, according to Tenniel himself. The Librarian has not seen the gentleman in the latest version, but hopes that the mouse trap, which hung with other things about his horse's neck, has not been replaced by a radio.

It is fascinating to consider how readers are made. Not the earnest ones who will not risk a book unless it has been recommended by a committee in New York, but the happy non-conformists who read widely and eagerly, and have done so from their earliest years. The Library Journal contains also an article by Esther Johnson, of the New York Public Library, on the important part children's librarians have in training children to an adventurous taste in reading. This is brought about through the child's exposure to books at an age when taste is in the making, and also through the strengthening of a native interest and toughening of an intellectual fibre. And also, certainly in part through the wise understanding of children's librarians who are responsive to individual taste and cherish it instead of diverting it into standardized channels.

Time was, according to Miss Johnson, when children had the experience (if induced to a public library by a slump in the home book supply, and a siege of rainy weather) of gazing timidly through a grating at a guardian of books who handed them—with finality—or told them grimly that all the books they wanted were out. For there were, twenty or twenty-five years ago, only a few spits for children like the Hartford Library, the Pratt Institute, or the children's rooms in Pittsburgh (and she might have added, those of the Boston Public Library) with liberal access to books. The fall of the iron grating that separated the librarian and the child not only let the children in, it let the librarian out. The children's room became for the well-organized library a department instead of an adjunct. The children's librarian was chosen then not because she knew little about adult books, but because she was a specialist in children's books or by way of becoming one; not because her administrative ability was questionable, but because it was strong—or gave promise of becoming so. For if the children's librarian shares the freedom to do original work that is granted other administrative heads, she also shares the administrative responsibility. The intervening years have given a breadth of experience that qualifies the children's librarian for the additional role she now plays—as interpreter to the neighborhood of the reading likes and needs of children.

There must be a desire to see further into the lives of children who come to the library before contacts can be successfully made. Where so much depends upon the vitality of personal interest, contacts can scarcely be artificially stimulated. We shall always have librarians who find it easier to work with cards than with people, easier to do routine work than original work, pleasanter to assemble statistics than to think about their significance. But work with children is still flexible—the routine is simple and adaptable to a small or large library. There is no rigidity about its technique, and every incentive to emphasize human rather than academic interest. There is still a vast field for original work when workers are, as one supervisor phrased it, "as capable of penetrating their changing communities as their books."

In our cities of great foreign populations the outside contacts of the children's librarian are perhaps most vivid. Before the days when the library's work with schools was as well organized as now, the author of the article visited an eighth grade where an intelligent teacher was directing the required reading of Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." She heard children, born of Russian parentage, brought up in a crowded city, recite, and the hearing gave her an understanding of the dilemma and the patience of the teacher forced, thus hurriedly, to jump the chasm of race, religion and age. The admiration of the sensibilities of children who could take the leap with her.

In the same neighborhood was also a truant school, which revealed another aspect. The principal was a disciplinarian of the old school—the "holier" kind, as the children said. Most of the teachers were chosen for their hard-boiled methods. One or two sensitive souls had crept in by mistake. The library hour held in this school was not a success, nor is this to be wondered at, considering the methods. A class was marshalled in the assembly hall once a week. The principal handed out a book to each boy, without looking at the boy or the title, and the boy read, or pretended to read, until the welcome sound of the gong. Permission was given to bring the group to the library children's room for an hour. Fairy tales and simple stories of adventure were put on the tables and the boys sat where they pleased and read what they liked. The principal did not again give permission, and the boys had enjoyed themselves, and therefore the experiment was not a success. But the children's librarian and the teacher had enlisted the interest of several of the boys who came to the library thereafter.

Then the classes for foreign children recently arrived were visited by a children's librarian. The return visit of these classes was an occasion—such curtsying and smiling, surprise at the room and the books, enjoyment of the story. Surely through such early contacts with schools brought about by wise children's librarians has sprung the school and reference work today. The need was demonstrated before the work was organized.

Some few years ago in New York was opened a new branch library in a popular section where every apartment and every house seemed to be equipped with radio, where moving picture houses abounded, and where there was more than the usual share of the distractions of modern life. Certainly, by all the signs of the alarmist, reading should be on the decline in such a neighborhood, and of an old art such as story telling, there should be no heavily used than any in the city. A sub-branch placed there by the extension division years ago had planted the seed. The children's librarian in charge of it had so engaged the interest of the community that when the branch opened it had the cordial good will of the entire neighborhood, such a relation as should be sustained through its lifetime. The book wagon, which now serves the remote parts of the same neighborhood, is another venture that is a navigation, is another interest of children's librarians in making contacts beyond the walls. And in no other section of a city is there more insistent demand for a story hour.

We have all heard the tribute of children who pass the word around that Miss X is a good picker. Miss X is such a good picker that parents have a way of coming to consult her. Mrs. Cramer asks whether she should yield to buy that new library for children. Mrs. Harris inquires if it is true that Elsie will not be as bright as the others unless she has the new club. Harry be at a disadvantage if he doesn't settle into a club in the world's great stories? A mother's club in a nearby settlement asks Miss X to talk about books. This settlement has a small fund, and asks the librarian to help them stretch it to its utmost limit to buy a stretch of books. Children's Book Week always gives Miss X and her associates a busy time arranging the exhibit, inviting visitors to the library, talking to clubs and schools, picking out the books of the year and the tried favorites during the week. The department store nearby is fired with an ambition to have a book department, and asks the librarian to help them, although the complete stock cannot be placed on one table. Miss X is content with a list of recommended books which may be displayed with the book notes. Miss X even takes time from her own Christmas exhibit to stop over to the store to see how the saleswoman about her to talk the article into the store. There was less foolish book buying in the neighborhood that year because the children's librarian did a little picking outside the library, too.

It is undoubtedly from these experiences in book selecting and book annotation that the children's librarian who was a good picker—by which the children mean always picking the book with a child in mind, not children en masse—began to write for book reviews, to be called upon for publication, to take charge of children's departments with publishing houses, to establish book shops for children, and to edit departments of reviews where children's books are considered as important and as worthy of careful consideration as adult books. The determined front of children's librarians has opposed the cuteness, oversweetness and propaganda in their field to fine advantage. This body of children's librarians has become more influential in the publishing world than any other library group, and in a field that suffered from too much sweetness and little light, they brought, as Miss Johnson puts it, the astringent qualities of good sense, humor and intelligence. Are this influence and this prestige not the result of librarians who made contacts outside the library, making available their selective qualities to groups who in turn discover their library as wider frontiers?

This New York librarian emphatically declares that probably the greatest support children need today is against silliness. Few children see instances of physical brutality, or many objects of physical brutality, although they are less protected against mental cruelty. But almost all children are exposed to silliness, bad taste and vulgarity. No child can be isolated from them. The tabloid, the cheap magazine, the comic supplement, the vulgar radio and the gaudy radio are all penetrating. Only through the early fostering of good taste can the child learn how to protect himself. But the antidotes to silliness are good nonsense—the Lewis Carrolls and the Ed-

ward Leares, the early Milne and the early Lofting. The sure way to combat foolishness is by exposure to the rare cleverness. The selection of books for children's rooms conserves the fun, the good humor and the wise intelligence that, if they become a habit with the child, stiffen him against the acceptance of silliness, and strengthen his instincts to reject and select.

Considering all this, the neighborhood of a children's librarian may be regarded not as a luxury, but as a contribution that greatly extends the usefulness of the library and enhances its prestige. When the children's librarian has adroitness and social skill, she not only makes her room a secure place for the intelligent child, but also makes the neighborhood aware of its library. Then the one in charge of the library may hopefully look for more of the vigorous and "enlightened" alumni of children's rooms that are the happy and original readers of the adult departments.

And, may we add, with such early training, children of that sort will not only appreciate but supply the best reading matter for the next generation.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

It is always with a sense of impending artistic pleasure that one takes up a new issue of More Books, the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. The format in word which enlightens the Librarian who almost never has a chance to use it is so exactly right. That cover of soothing green, with its simple decorations in black and white, from too great austerity by narrow lines of rich orange, is in keeping with the beautiful typography within. It is evident that Mr. Lee, in charge of the printing department of the Boston Public Library, was influenced by his early days at the Kelmscott Press. Under his hand each paragraph and page shows a balanced perfection, rare in these slapdash times.

Mr. Zoltan Haraszti, the editor, writes with a vigor and exactness that is astonishing, considering that English is an acquired tongue with him. He has also a reaching thorough scholarship, which he wears, Continental fashion, as lightly as a flower in his buttonhole. Mr. Haraszti is likewise fortunate in his assistant, Miss Margaret Munsterberg, with her nimble mind and felicitous style. This month's leading article is by her and concerns the valuable collection of books, manuscripts and original documents on the New England subjects bequeathed to the Boston Public Library by Benjamin P. Hunt in 1877.

Mr. Hunt, it appears, was a native of Massachusetts, and he resided for a long time in Philadelphia. From 1849 to 1859 he was United States consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. During his sojourn there he made keen observations, and these supplemented with extensive researches into Haytian history and ethnology. When the United States Government considered purchasing the island, Mr. Hunt was appointed one of the commissioners, though he had to decline the office on account of poor health. Miss Munsterberg quotes a passage from an obituary in the Philadelphia Inquirer, written upon his death in 1877, which gives an excellent idea of the man's personality and character:

"He was one of the earliest, most ardent and constant advocates in this city of the rights of the negro, rights now universally admitted but the vindications of which, at the time Mr. Hunt began his work, exposed their defenders to all the torments of social ostracism. To the influence of Mr. Hunt's vigorous pen were due in a great measure those two acts of public justice, the admission of colored people to the street cars and the removal of colored soldiers who had fallen in the service of their country." It is evident from this that the man was not given merely to worrying the bare bones of history.

At the time of his death, Mr. Hunt left incomplete a history of "French St. Domingo and Hayti," another unfinished manuscript, a more general study on

"The Haytiens," and a fragment of "The Redemption of the South Sea Islands," which naturally grew out of the author's West Indian researches. It seems that he left only manuscripts, except for a small pamphlet, published in 1859, on "Hayti and the Mulatto." The manuscript of his histories Mr. Hunt bequeathed to the Boston Public Library in the hope that some scholar might be tempted to complete them. He left also a large collection of manuscript notes, the results of his expert and devoted labors, and a number of original documents. All these, with some later additions, are bound in some forty-six volumes in the library.

To this valuable bequest, Mr. Hunt added his books, 669 volumes in all, which gave to all the West Indian islands, though the largest number resided in St. Domingo and Hayti. Most of the books are of the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth, with a few earlier publications. One of these was printed in Seville in 1804, and contains the book-plate of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. There is also "The General History of Earthquakes" by Richard Blome, printed in London, 1664.

We would expect a person living in the West Indies for any length of time to be interested eventually in earthquakes. As the writer suggests, it would be impossible to give a detailed description of the collection of books, but the Boston Public Library owns a full annotated collection in manuscript of the whole Hunt collection, including pamphlets, maps and charts, manuscripts and engravings.

Recent histories are inclined to slight the period of the first French Settlement in the West Indies, which occurred between 1625-1665. In his fragment of the history of "French St. Domingo and Hayti," Mr. Hunt presents this in great detail. His narrative is based on the records of the missionary Fathers Du Perre, Le Pers and Labat.

According to the former, the earliest English as well as the earliest French adventures lived on good terms with the Indians. "But the devil not being able to bear the sight of such great harmony, put it into the hearts of the Indians, that these foreigners had come into the island only to massacre them, as they had massacred their ancestors of the mainland." They accordingly invited the Indians of neighboring islands to help drive away the intruders, but as they were betrayed by one of their own people, the inevitable massacre followed. English, French and Spanish settlements among them, is treated by Mr. Hunt. His second chapter concerns "The Boucaniers, Filibusters and Emigrants," who were of the latter two kinds, and time to French or other Europeans who engaged themselves by contract to sell their services for three years, on arrival, to the planter or others, in payment for their passage. These planters used them as slaves. Curiously enough, it was the mortality of these poor "engagés" which caused the importation of negro slaves by the Senegal Company in 1680—and this circumstance, as Miss Munsterberg points out, is at the root of the subsequent history of black Haiti.

Long years before William B. Seabrook lived among the natives, or wrote his "The Magic Island," Mr. Hunt had discovered much about Vodoo, or, as he called it, "Vaudouxism." This serpent worship, with other African superstitions, was imported in the slave ships and clung to the population. The dancing mania, Mr. Hunt records, had been known to touch even white onlookers of the savage rites—but never the police, who are enemies of the Vaudoux.

In a day when the great controversy about Women's Rights was raging in the United States, Mr. Hunt found that the female population of Haiti was not so badly off. "I should say that these business women of Haiti have as little to complain of in the matter of Women's Rights as any of their sex in the world. Public opinion excludes them from no branch of trade that they are disposed to enter into. Dry goods, provisions and coffee speculation are alike open to them. They attend to their business in person, and being entirely independent of the men who act as their husbands, control their own earnings." Which undoubtedly would have surprised Susan B. Anthony had she heard of it.

Miss Munsterberg has discovered among the original documents in the collection a letter with the autograph of Toussaint Louverture—that most romantic, almost legendary figure of West Indian history. The picture of the black general in French uniform with high plumes on his helmet, as she says, familiar as is his motto: "La couleur de mon corps n'est pas un honneur et ma bravoure?" The letter is dated 17 September, 1795, covers one sheet of foolscap and is signed

"Toussaint Louverture."

Another document connected with the life of Toussaint is a manuscript of twenty pages which is called a "Report of a survey made from the village of La Vega to the Cape of Samana by the citizens Barre and Lacroix, Engineers of the State." This survey was made by order of General Moyse, the nephew of Toussaint, to whom he gave military command in the North. But Moyse, himself cruel and ambitious, opposed Toussaint's policy of favoring the whites. "Whatever my old uncle may do," he has been quoted as saying, "I will not be the hangman of my own color." Finally a negro rebellion in the North, in which white inhabitants were massacred, was quelled by Toussaint and his nephew; Moyse was executed at his orders.

A letter-book of the French general-in-chief of engineers is included in the Hunt collection. The forty-seven pages of manuscript, according to Miss Munsterberg, is a disorderly affair, splashed with ink and full of corrections. A more peaceful document, also a French manuscript, of twenty pages, is the "First Report of the naturalists employed by the Commission of the French Government at St. Domingue, sent from the Spanish port of St. Domingue in 1793." This contains a description of the topography and the products of the island.

Other excellent records and descriptions of the period may be found in the "Journal of Howard (Lt. of Hussars) in the British Army of Occupation of St. Domingo, Feb. 8, 1796 to Jan. 1798." As the writer of the article states, to understand the occasion of this Journal one must bear in mind that the French rule of Western St. Domingo did not remain unchallenged by the English. The culminating and unsuccessful English attempt to conquer the island was made in 1795, when General Howe landed with his troops at the port Mole-St. Nicolas which figures in the Lieutenant's Journal. He speaks of the English as "the brigands," apparently the uncivilized natives of the coast.

This interesting record of England's attempt to keep the sea from settling on her domains is contained in three notes books and is written in an easily legible hand. The first book, well worn and blotched in places, contains brief entries—three, four, even as many as seven to a page. The latter one finds a continuous text of narrative and description which is carried through the third book. The officer's observations on the islands—their products, economies, the habits of their population—are detailed and, one is led to believe, trustworthy. Most of the observations were made in St. Domingo, but the author saw Barbadoes, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Porto Rico and the other smaller islands.

Even as American troops suffered from the broiling sun and the wrong sort of uniforms during the Spanish War, so did the British a hundred years before. "Owing to the troops," states the record, "the heat of the sun at such an ill-judged hour they suffered terribly by their march the sun being so extremely hot and not a drop of water to be met with on the road none but those who have been obliged to march in this condition can have an idea of the extremities to which the Army was reduced so great was it that before they halted which was about three o'clock in the afternoon no less than between fifty and sixty men had absolutely perished with thirst and were lying dead along the road."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
DECEMBER 4, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS had more books dedicated to him than any man of his time. His special collection of three hundred volumes have come into the permanent possession of the Library of Columbia University, and are now on display in the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum in Philosophy.

For nearly a quarter of a century the professor, who died early this year, occupied the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia. He was a man possessed of a great gift of friendship, according to Roger Howson, the university librarian, which under no conceivable circumstances can be "theatre" and "dialogue," which will never, never be "dialogue." America will not have a drama till it amends its two wrongs. Even the Jews have taken your drama captive because you did evil. Seriously, I want to hear your views on the American drama. I'm ready for all these things.

He and during his later years, was an intimate friend of Professor Matthews, and frequently sought his advice for guidance in literary matters. He was on the

There are two hundred and thirty-two such letters bound up in the volumes, and every one of these volumes was either written by Brander Matthews, or dedicated to him. Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and practically all of the leading literary names of the last several decades are represented in the correspondence, which, according to Roger Howson, the university librarian, "testifies to a man who possessed a very real gift of friendship."

Prof. Matthews, who died early this year, and who for nearly a quarter of a century occupied the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia, had more books dedicated to him than any other literary figure of his time. Mr. Howson said, "Letters pasted or bound in the volumes dedicated to Prof. Matthews indicate that he was often unwieldy of the honors bestowed upon him until after the publication of the works thus inscribed."

A letter from Dr. Frank W. Chandler, professor of English at Columbia and a former pupil of Prof. Matthews, reveals that Dr. Chandler was not averse to this practice. He says: "Without so much as saying by your leave, I have assumed the liberty of dedicating to you a volume entitled 'The Contemporary Drama of France.' I am bold indeed to trespass upon the field you have made your own. But, knowing your generosity, I hope for your indulgence."

Prof. John C. Van Dyke, of Rutgers University, who dedicated a critical study to Prof. Matthews, was less bashful. In a letter written in 1910 he asked: "You who have had forty-nine different books dedicated to you, would you like a little more? If so, I shall be glad to inscribe to Brander Matthews my forthcoming book on 'What is Art,' which the Scribners are now publishing. It is a little book full of crazy ideas which I have a sneaking notion you will agree with—in any event, no one will be likely to shoot you up for their appearance in the book."

In the proofs of "The Foundations of a National Drama" by Henry Arthur Jones, the author dedicated his volume to Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University. Jones' genial, bold, brilliant raconteur, sound dramatic critic and a damned good fellow all round. The modesty of Professor Matthews prevailed, however, and the volume was published with the simple dedication: "To Brander Matthews, professor in Columbia University." About two hundred of the volumes are dedicated to Professor Matthews. More than half of the collection is bound in Professor Matthews' private bindings.

Although Professor Matthews wrote a book entitled "Shakespeare as a Playwright," he apparently tolerated a more orthodox spelling of the name of the dramatist, since he permitted a similar work by George C. D. Odell, another member of the Columbia faculty, on "Shakespeare—From Betterton to Irving" to be dedicated to him.

Rudyard Kipling, after reading the "Development of the Drama" by Professor Matthews, wrote a letter to the professor in which he gently chided him for his spelling of "theatre" and "dialogue." From the contents of the letter Professor Matthews had apparently previously asked the English poet for opinions on several subjects foreign to literature. The letter, addressed to "Dear Brander," reads:

"Horsez are dogs—thin, high, silky coated things like a cross between a deerhound and an angora goat. They are of the highest aristocracy. Negro with us is seldom used except when speaking of the semi-civilized American negro. The individual is generally 'nigger.' As to the 'Development of the Drama' it is a book simply beautiful. It weighs a ton and might have been made out of one block of wood and the gilding makes the long pages stick together. Do have an edition made on real paper some day."

I've read it through from cover to cover and don't know which I liked best—the Drama in England or the Drama in Spain. Lord, what an amount of profane admiration you have. It's not a book for me to criticize. I'm a good deal too interested in it and it is full—for me—of most valuable stuff whereby I may direct my feet later, but till I perish, I will never cease to protest against 'theatre,' which under no conceivable circumstances can be 'theatre' and 'dialogue,' which will never, never be 'dialogue.' America will not have a drama till it amends its two wrongs. Even the Jews have taken your drama captive because you did evil. Seriously, I want to hear your views on the American drama. I'm ready for all these things."

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professor's list of one hundred friends who received copies of large-paper first editions of his books, and his correspondence reflects his enthusiastic interest in the gifts.

The many letters of Mark Twain to Professor Matthews are in a characteristic vein. Eugene Field's hobby of collecting autographs is revealed in a letter to Professor Matthews written on the stationery of the "Chicago News Record" in 1892. Field wrote: "I am sending to you by this mail a copy of your 'Ballad of Books' and I have to ask that you will kindly put therein a verse or two likely to delight my poor old bibliomaniac heart, affixing thereto the name given unto you by your sponsors in baptism. You appreciate, of course, that fondness which all good men have for autograph copies of good books; at any rate, you will respect my weakness. I see that this copy of your book is not numbered, is not an omission or a commission?"

Field was also a regular recipient of Professor Matthews' first editions.

The talents of Professor Matthews were appreciated by Edmund Clarence Stedman as ever. Stedman, indicated by letters from the banker-poet, probably the work which gained for Professor Matthews his earliest renown is "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century." When it was published in 1880, Stedman wrote to Mr. Matthews: "You, my dear boy, with your youth and fine equipment (none of which have escaped my regard) will find your money far more acceptable to the world than my own has ever been." In a later letter, Stedman said "one of the new conversations of the friendliness is that an old voyager still has the right to halt a very eminent young grown-up, as affectionately as ever by his given name." This letter was addressed to "My dear Brander."

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A Strange Tale

A woman who is a wide-awake person, with normal interests, asked if we would make a list of the books a boy twenty-one years old should be reading. We asked her if the young man could not come into the office himself, so that we could get some idea of his likes and dislikes.

"Unfortunately, he is a spirit," she said, and then revealed the following story: The child died at birth, twenty-one years ago. The mother had thought of

Mr. Bradford was sent to Cambridge University in England to receive the customary education of his class. His family expected him to study law and he complied with their wishes. At the university he developed two consuming interests—athletics and Greek. He was one of the best oarsmen Cambridge ever produced, and in an institution noted for its classical traditions he attracted attention as a most enthusiastic and conscientious student of Greek language and literature. The solace he found in

The Harvard Business School's agreeable and industrious child, the Baker Library, is celebrating its twentieth birthday just now. A review of its present accomplishments reveals a startling contrast between its present well-appointed home and its beginnings when it was a humble part of the college library.

The Harvard Crimson proudly tells how the Baker Library began with a few volumes given it by the department of economics, and since then, under the direction of C. C. Eaton of the class of

"Don't you think it would be nice if we gave some of the books away?" the wife suggested.

"Why, yes, I suppose so," said her husband reluctantly, though the idea really

Mr. Vrest Orton, a member of the society, reports that the Chocoma Press contemplates publishing a series of four or five bibliographies of American authors each year. This should interest bibliographers now working on subjects they are contemplating printing. The Press is at 501 West 24th street, New York city.

An intelligent librarian, Miss Annable insists, will see no opportunity to become informed about books—the golden older ones, as well as those just coming from the publishers. She is, and must be, a specialist in this field. If she serves the community, she must serve the interests of the community. Library patrons realize this and expect her to know much about the books already in the library, or those just ordered. But do they understand the greater implication of her position—that she is the logical source of information about, and the logical source of access to, books in general, and not just those she sends out in pursuance of her more conventional duties at the charging desk?

While making an intellectual and practical appeal to the book-loving element of the community, it is a simple and very satisfying way to minister also to the emotional aspect of the season. And what holiday is more justified in having its emotional side cultivated than Christmas? It is so easy to place wreaths or a few festive garlands effectively about the rooms. A tall red candle will lend a truly holiday air to a somber corner. And of course a tree will be set up, if it is at all possible—ostensibly for the children, and by all means, *if* they can enjoy it. But it is quite human to want to like Christmas trees, so set up one where they may cast casual glances upon it without embarrassment.

Mr. Anderson's own reading is largely classical. Last year he went through Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." This reminded him to make inquiry among the branch libraries as to the popularity of that famous work. He was surprised to find that the immortal volumes had been supplied to but one sub-library and that this set had not been disturbed for three years.

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Brownell Memorial Library at Little Compton, R. I.

Despite these excellent suggestions, Mr. Hill admits in conclusion that his ideal does not fit in with any of them. He believes that every man and woman at time of retirement should have income sufficient to enable him to live the life he most wants to live. He himself would just enough to loaf, and talk and loaf, and read and write and travel. Last, we hope he eventually gets his heart's desire. He and all librarians

Christmas tree, in front of which, facing the visitor as he enters, is a dignified figure of the Madonna, carved from oak, and holding the Christ Child, wrapped in swaddling bands. On each side are tall poles, bearing the figures of kneeling angels, each holding a candle.

Miss Fanny Gendstein, branch librarian, Miss Emylie Gendstein, carrying on the tradition of Beacon Hill, will dispense hospitality to all who come. Carols will be sung in the library by a group of carolers led by Dr. Richard Cabot; by the Children's Choir of St. Joseph's Church, in which eleven nationalities are repre-

There is a large field of books from which to collect a group illustrative of possible gifts for adults. Travel and biography, especially, offer a rich selection. Essays, of course, have delightful possibilities. The problem is to offer an array typical of the best books, representative of the interests. Here again the use of library aids is imperative. In this connection it is wise to remind the many publishers' announcements and bookstore leaflets with which the mall is flooded at times. These have their uses at Christmas. Particularly do they help to open a patron's eyes to the

Interesting biographical facts about the director of the New York Public Library come to light in the current New Yorker. Mr. Edwin Hatfield Anderson, it appears, always collects and underlings take credit for, whatever there is to take credit for around the library. He almost never gives out a statement of any kind. His dislike of publicity amounts to a phobia. He leads a very quiet life and is "not a librarian." (Ho—hum!) He belongs to the New York Country Club in Dorset, Vermont, winters in the South (which has, by the way, one of the nicest hotel libraries the Librarian has seen), and is married, and after the war will have a little French girl, but two. One of them recently married a Danbury hatter.

At first the rooms were open a few hours a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The object of the society was not to support a library and reading room, but to conduct a course of lectures—in which latter mental exercises citizens of Haverhill at the time apparently had a very keen interest. Many of the foremost speakers of that day came there for their patronage. The printed catalog of this library, the Haverhill Public Library, is much more extensive in its scope than any former ones, more books of a popular nature being included in its collection. This library was in existence until 1859 when it was joined with the Haverhill Normal Institute to form the Haverhill Normal Institute Library. The Haverhill Library Association, which in turn, was discontinued in 1875, when the Public Library, the first free library in Haverhill, was opened to the public.

THE LIBRARIAN

WITHIN the past year, gifts to the Library of Congress of printed books and pamphlets, alone, exceed twenty thou-



that children learn to love. As the name indicates, "Traveling Library" books are only sent out after four months. The books must go elsewhere.

A total of about twelve thousand books are available. The library also sends out framed pictures, stereoscopic views and lectures illustrated with a series of suitable slides. The slides are almost as popular as the reading matter. Each traveling library must contain not more than 50 per cent fiction. Selections may be made, or books may be obtained in groups. Applications for libraries must be accompanied by the signature of three or four responsible persons of the community.

Teachers of rural and district schools of the Province of Quebec are aided in obtaining the books of the department of education which pays half the fee of \$4 required to obtain each traveling library unit. Transportation charges in all instances are paid by the traveling library organization. A special extension service is carried on for clergymen who may obtain three books at a time from the traveling library by paying the postage charges.

The Somerville Public Library is distributing an excellent selected and classified reading list on the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The first part contains references to contemporary documents, records and narratives for the critical student. The second part lists secondary sources, or authoritative and readable narratives for the general reader. Included among these is the recent and important work, "The Real Founders of New England," by Charles K. Holton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Also, there is no mention of one of the Librarian's favorites, "The Heart of the Puritan," that delightful collection of letters and documents, edited by Elizabeth Deering Hanscom.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1930

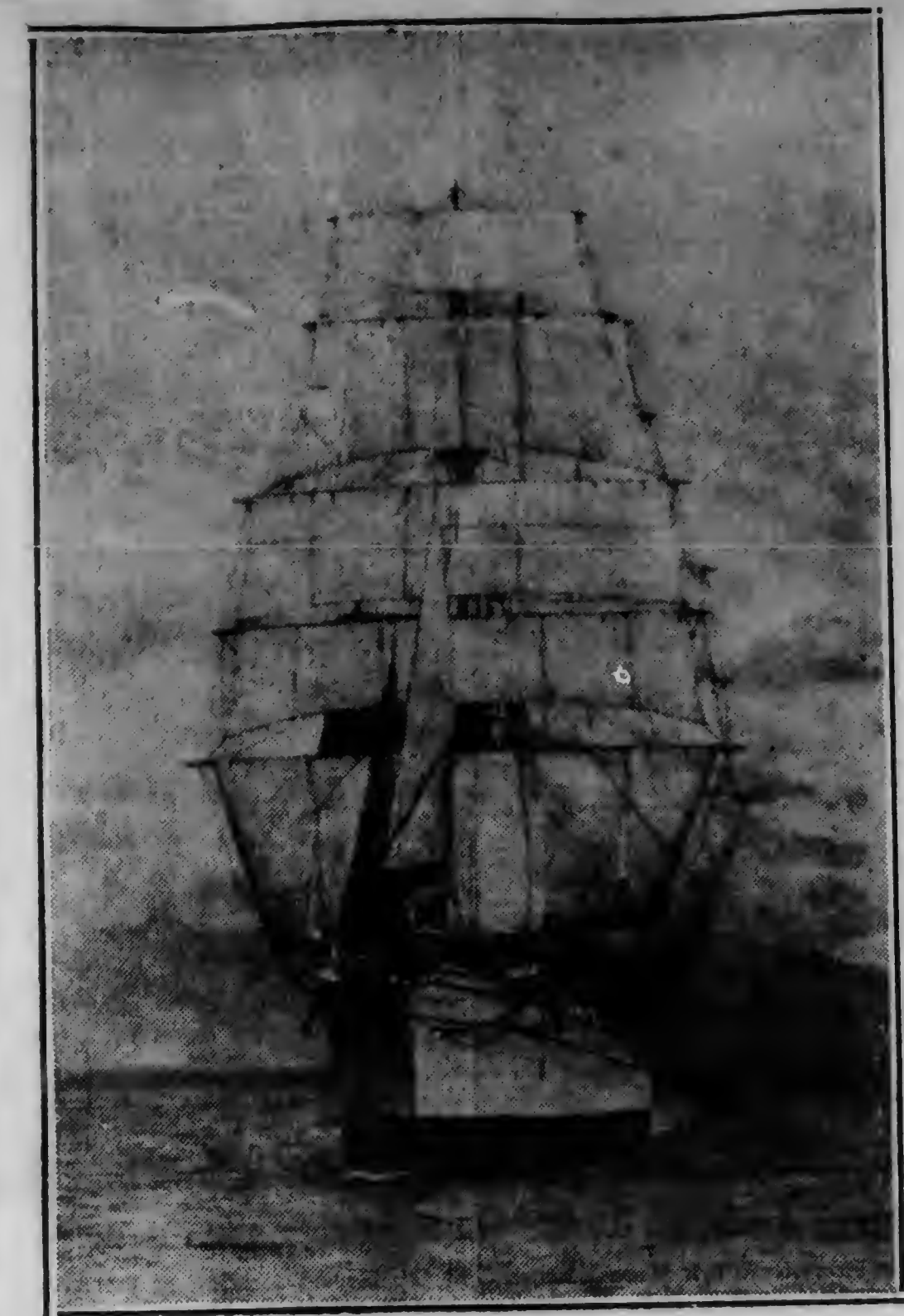
THE LIBRARIAN

FOR the first time in three years, the American Merchant Marine Library Association announces a drive for books and magazines for seamen. Look your shelves over and send along those bright-jacketed novels which you dashed through with such excitement when they were published months ago, and which have since been buried under drifts of best sellers. Mystery stories are high favorites with seafaring men, as with most other people. "Westerns," which offer a glimpse of life far removed from that of our own, are always popular. Magazines, particularly humorous ones, help the men through the tedium of long voyages. Packages of books and periodicals should be marked "For Seamen" and left at local libraries, from which they will be collected by the association.

In 1927, over seventy-five thousand books and innumerable magazines were contributed throughout the country. These have since been shipped over all the seas of the world and are getting pretty well worn. Not only are all American sea-going vessels supplied by "The Public Library of the High Seas," but ships on the Great Lakes, light houses, and lightships.

Last week, the Librarian visited the Boston Dispatch Office of the American Merchant Marine Library Association and learned much about the procedure of supplying their far-flung patrons with reading matter. They do not send out any haphazard "missionary box" assortment, which comes into the port of Boston is visited by Paul F. Folsom, the Dispatch Agent, or his assistant, George M. Cohen, who inquire as to the library's needs. Within a few hours a selection of fifty references of fiction and twenty-five of non-fiction, the latter mostly technical, go on board; that is, unless the ship has been supplied within a month.

The local dispatch office is located in the Boston Public Library. Although there isn't space for prolonged reading, seamen may go there and browse among the shelves and select their own books. Those interested in this, and by the way, the Merchant Marine Library Association is very glad to have technical books of all kinds, particularly up-to-date ones.



The Tusitola
Built in 1883 and Carrying with Her an A. M. L. A. Library

The seventy-five books which go to a ship are packed in a strong wooden case, ship is packed with a lined cover, fastened by a strap. The name of the association is stenciled in white on the outside and within is a typewritten list of the contents. A duplicate of this remains with the dispatch agent who packed the box and another goes to the New York headquarters, for the files.

Cases of books may be returned at any of the twelve dispatch offices of the United States. Ships may also exchange libraries. Mr. Cohen told the Librarian about this happening between two which were tied up alongside each other at an American dock. African-bound crews are African-bound. The work of the association, it seems, for often, in their quest of mahogany logs, they are likely to be stuck in a dried-up river for six months at a time. Were it not for the precious seventy-five books, and the fifty magazines which always accompany them, they would probably be reduced to spelling out the labels on condensed milk tins.

This reading preferences of seamen open an exciting field of speculation to psychologists. Next to the inevitable mystery and Western, sailors love books on travels. Of all the magazines, the National Geographic is most consistently popular. Though they have seen all the hot brilliant cities of the world, the ley ports of the north, and the ill-fated mountains, they are just as eager to read about them. But then, the very day after their blue-jackets arrive in Boston, they invariably charter a boat and go rowing in the Public Garden. A strange, fascinating people, sailor men.

In their jaunty aboats, cases occasionally come to grief. The Librarian saw one in Mr. Folsom's office which was completely ruined by the recent Atlantic gales. It was carefully set up in the officers' stateroom, but a breaking wave dashed it down, and a breaking wave dashed it down, usually high, smashed a porthole, almost swollen and wedged in so tightly that they will have to be destroyed. Among them, ironically enough, is "The Opticist," by E. M. Delaheld. Storms of this sort sometimes delay a ship so that a voyage is stretched to twenty days, instead of the usual twelve. On such a trip, the men have little opportunity to read, to any extent, but they can and do

sneak occasional glances at magazines, and gain mental recreation thereby.

Bostonians may take pride in the fact that the first office of the American Merchant Marine Library Association was opened in this city in 1921. Sometime later the general headquarters were established in New York, because of its being the largest port. The first place books brought in from the seamen's headquarters, for the files.

Consider how much the books and magazines provided by the American Merchant Marine Library Association mean to men whose lives are compounded of alternate boredom and danger. Be generous while this drive is on. Collect the piles of old magazines which collect so rapidly, the expense of the seamen. In fact, many Hawk Bay families send their children every few weeks or so to the Boston Public Library with great boxes of the very latest and most interesting of fiction and non-fiction, as well as LIFE, Judge, Punch, the New Yorker and the like.

In 1922, five hundred and three individual ships were supplied with libraries. Last year, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight ships were supplied by the stately green boxes. Unlike the public libraries ashore, the "Public Library of the High Seas" has no appropriations or taxes to depend on, so it must look to voluntary contributions in order to survive. Fortunately money has been received from ship owners and operators, marine organizations, seamen and the general public. In one instance a memorial fund was established in memory of Eugene C. Cramer by his wife, and the interest of this was used each year for the purchase of technical books. Volumes purchased through this fund contain a special bookplate.

In the Government Building between the docks at South St. Marie, through which pass nearly all the freighters of the Great Lakes, is located an important dispatch office of the association. During the period of navigation which lasts from the fifteenth of April to the middle of December, a twenty-four-hour service is maintained, with dispatch agents in attendance, even on Sunday. The freighters receive two libraries of twenty-five books each, one of which is placed forward, the other aft. These are packed in cartons instead of the sea-going wooden boxes. The libraries are de-

livered to the ship and exchanges made as the ship is looking through. The time for this is so short that if requests for books cannot be filled at the moment's notice, the dispatch agent (who certainly lives up to his name in this locality) arranges to have them ready for the ship on its return trip.

For the past three years, the United States Coast Guard have been supplied with reading matter by the A. M. L. A. This service is of untold value in keeping up the good spirits of the men, especially those detailed to the International Ice Patrol, which must spend dreary hours standing by the huge bergs to warn trans-Atlantic liners of a danger similar to that which caused the loss of the Titanic.

According to the Merchant Marine statistics for 1928, a little less than half of the officers and men, excluding masters, who shipped and reshipped on American vessels were foreigners. For these, the association would be glad to supply some books as English for foreigners, simple stories, stories of American history and biographies of outstanding Americans. The association reports that the magazines distributed are an endless source of pleasure and profit to men who can not read English. The National Geographic is extremely popular, and many seamen often learn their first English from the captions beneath the pictures.

Merchant seamen who wish to improve their status depend almost entirely upon the technical and professional books provided by the American Merchant Marine Library Association, as their frequent shifts from ship to ship and their uncertain sailings does not permit them to obtain the advantages of the many opportunities for adult education available to those on shore. The demand for professional books on seamanship, marine engineering, navigation, maritime law, radio, ship construction, and other subjects, is greater than the association has been able to meet from its present income. Officers and crews show their appreciation to the association by many voluntary contributions, in the course of a year.

Not only do the treasure chests of books travel over the Seven Seas but they even go to the North and South Pole. The steamship Chanier was equipped with one when she set out on the North Pole expedition in the spring of 1925. On her return the association received a letter of deep appreciation from Commander Byrd in which he said in part: "When a half hundred men find themselves isolated at sea, or in the Arctic regions, there is nothing more inspiring to their contentment than books."

Cases of books were also loaded on the City of New York before she sailed for the South Pole. In the autumn of 1928, and the association received a letter of appreciation from one of Commander Byrd's crew.

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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

IN this part of the country, libraries do not have to worry about getting books to patrons within a day or two of the publication date. This constitutes a real problem for their colleagues in the Middle West, so far removed as they are from the eastern seaboard. The Des Moines Public Library, in common with a few others in this section, makes every effort to have new books as soon as possible, and worked out a splendid method of achieving this.

Forrest Spaulding, the Des Moines Librarian, explains the method of book selection in the Library Journal. As

suggests, it is not really book selection at all, but the ordering, weeks or even months before publication, of books where popularity seems practically certain. This resembles the way booksellers buy books rather than the usual library process. As this is done when only incomplete information about the books is available, many a sporting chance is taken, and possibly an occasional mistake in judgment made, but these are outweighed by the advantages of having books on the library's shelves while new.

Travelers representing about forty of the leading publishers stop in Des Moines from two to six times yearly, and with few exceptions they make it a point to call upon the library as the largest book buyer in the city. The few exceptions are due, as nearly as can be ascertained, to instructions which the traveler receives from the sales manager.

One publisher's agent stayed away from the Des Moines library for years because his firm had been told by some one that public libraries were not interested in their particular line. Another called up over the telephone to say that he was in town but could not call because library business was going to be handled through a separate department. In the latter instance, over two years went by before they had a call from the special library representative.

Not many traveling salesmen get such a warm and enthusiastic welcome as these men with books to sell. Scarcely anything so important in the library that it interferes with granting him immediate audience. The assistant librarian and several of the department heads as well as one of the desk assistants are called in and the fun of going over the advance line of dummies, proofs, jackets and what not begins. It is quite a long, drawn-out affair punctuated by much gossip about books and their authors, all of which is passed on to the members of the staff who deal with the public.

The library staff soon get to know the individual travelers and to rely on the judgment of most of them who have earned about their problems and advice accordingly. If there were fewer changes in the personnel of the travelers, the librarian believes that larger book orders would result.

Orders for new books chosen are placed through local book stores which offer the same discounts as publishers or jobbers with the added advantage that the books are delivered to the library without extra transportation charges. The book stores appreciate this business as it adds to their volume of sales and often enables them to secure better discounts from the publishers than would be obtainable for their regular orders.

There is, however, a difficulty in following this system—keeping track of publication dates. Many publishers announce in advance only the approximate month, others announce the exact date, but frequently change it. In the order and also the Catalogue department of the Des Moines Public Library, is kept a calendar of publications dates, taken not only from publishers' catalogues and announcements, but from the advertisements in the Publishers' Weekly, the calendar in the Retail Bookseller and other sources. If the library is fortunate, it secures copies of a much advertised book a week or two before its scheduled date of publication, the force is honorarium enough to hold it for release on the exact date. Book stores, however, sometimes with intent, and sometimes because they lack the correct date, often have the books on their counters in advance of publication. This makes it difficult for the library assistant to explain to a patron that a book he has seen on the counter of So and So's department store is not yet published. Then, too, some of the book review journals sometimes print extended reviews of books in advance of publication, and with no mention of the date. The day after such a review appears, the library is almost certain to have calls for the book.

More and more the publication of a book is being considered as interesting and important news. No doubt, as Mr. Spaulding remarks, the advertising manager of a New York publishing house is much pleased when one of the New York papers carries a front page story about a book his firm is publishing on the eastern seaboard. The book stores of population have the books already and immediate sales result, but in these days news travels fast and the time story, via Associated Press wires, published simultaneously in Des Moines.

There have been instances where copies of an important book thus made available either in the book stores or the library for a period of two or three weeks after the news story was carried in the local papers. Whenever the Middle Western Librarian has talked to publishers or their representatives of these difficulties encountered in book buying in the Middle West they have cheerfully pleaded guilty but have passed the blame on to the author, the manufacturer or someone not then available to answer the complaint.

There are some publishing houses, the writer has discovered, notably the younger ones unknown ten years ago, which do manage to adhere to announced publications of dates, with rare exceptions, and also manage to have the books distributed so that the book is on sale simultaneously in all parts of the country. Recognizing that there must necessarily be some exceptions when the publication of books is rushed to meet an unforeseen demand, it seems to the Des Moines Librarian, that a little more careful planning might make it possible to have distribution of books in the nation-wide distribution of dates, with rare exceptions, and also manage to have the books distributed so that the book is on sale simultaneously in all parts of the country. 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books to the study of authors. Our first aim must be to establish personal relations with the man in his work. We must consider his writings not as isolated productions, but in their relation with one another as an organic whole, and with the man himself, with the growth of his mind, with the changes of his temper and thought, and the influence of his experiences in the world.

Dr. Guppy offers Shakespeare as an illustration. We may read and often do read Shakespeare's plays without the slightest idea of sequence of method, jumping from "The Comedy of Errors," to "King Lear," and from "The Tempest," back to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and no one can deny the delight and profit to be derived from such random reading. But though we may get to know much of Shakespeare in that way, there is much we cannot know. We have still to study these plays as diverse expressions of one and the same genius, to compare and contrast them in matter and spirit in form and style, to conceive them as products of a single individual power revealing itself at different periods in curiously varying moods, now in one, now in another of them.

This explains the reason for introducing system into our reading. Recognizing this necessity, the best course to pursue is to study a writer's works in the order of their production. The works then become a luminous record of his inner life and craftsmanship, and we are able to follow in them the various phases of his experience, the stages of his mental growth, and the changes undergone by his art. Only in this way can we obtain a substantial sense of the progressive revelation of Shakespeare's genius and power.

Reading of this sort, Dr. Guppy tells us, enables us to develop standards of criticism, for we learn to compare an author with himself at different periods of his career, and also with his contemporaries. Thus we come to realize how a man's life and the times he worked in affects his writing. Indeed, we understand a writer's work better if we can put ourselves to some degree in his place. The work of Charles Lamb, Dr. Guppy mentions, is all biographical and nothing else. He is telling us of himself, his own personality is the subject of his work. Our appreciation of him is doubled when we come to be familiarly acquainted with the facts of his life.

We are advised, therefore, side by side upon the shelf with the books of any author we really care about, to make a place for some well-chosen account of his life. Dr. Guppy warns his hearers against the craze for mere detail in biography which has developed so much of late. There is, he points out, a mass of controversial literature of the kind which deals with the Carlyles' home life and domestic relations. These details add nothing of real significance to the essential personality and character of the author of "Sartor Resartus." However, he admits a weakness for Dorothy Parker's wicked summing up of the home life of this great author and dyspeptic.

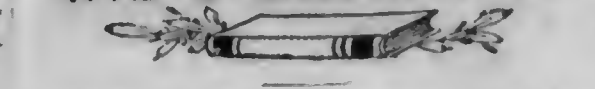
Carlyle combined the life life with throwing tea-cups at his wife. Remarkable, rather tedious.

"Oh, stop your dodging, Mrs. C!" Hosannas go up from this simple heart, at least, on discovering that Dr. Guppy believes that the best method of guarding against reading what is useless is to read only what is interesting. Many people, he has noticed, read a book principally with the object of getting through it. They reach the word "Finis" with the same sensation of triumph as an Indian feels when he adds a fresh scalp to his girdle. To begin a volume and not to finish it would be to deprive themselves of the satisfaction of having marked some definite step in the weary path of self-improvement, to lose all the reward of their self-denial. He also has a word to say about the non-skippers, those who plough relentlessly through barren pages and always look up at the foot-notes. We have only half-learned the art of reading, according to this light-hearted scholar from Manchester, until we have added to it the even more refined accomplishment of skipping and skimming.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN



As one who accompanied the first book wagon which traversed the streets of Boston, the Librarian naturally has a deep interest in this pleasant kypsy service. Not that ours really was a book wagon! It was merely a pushcart loaded with reading matter and shoved by a stalwart young man, an "extra," whose delight in getting out in the open air and away from dusty bookshelves compensated for the strain on his forearms. Another "extra"—a size smaller—rang a hand bell lustily, and was bitterly envied by the thousands of children who dashed into view at the sound. This cultural pushcart was for the benefit of the foreign-born who lived in a congested part of the city at a distance from any branch library. At least seven races were represented, and your correspondent was kept busy helping the Librarian in charge of the expedition to distribute to cardholders books in Greek, Syrian, Russian and Italian. Later we became very swanky and drove about in a small Ford truck fitted with shelves which let down. I cannot remember why the service finally ended. Either a new branch library was opened in the neighborhood or we became a menace to traffic because of the scores of happy book-lovers reading their prizes in the middle of the street, oblivious to motor horns and the frenzied apostrophes of truck drivers.

There are parts of the country, however, where a book truck is unaffected by traffic and is greeted with the same rapture as the hand wagon of a circus. The February issue of the Librarian Journal is the Book Wagon Number and celebrates the adventures of these libraries of the great open spaces. Elizabeth Fannemyer, of the Cincinnati Public Library, describes in a sprightly manner, the effect on scattered communities of a book wagon, and its contents. The "miracle of modern progress," as the writer calls the wagon, has been skillfully parked in the space between a mud-spattered Ford and a lumber wagon, and the driver is raising the glass panels, thus offering to Dunlow and the surrounding countryside a fair-size collection of books, gay in covers of green, yellow, red and blue. A young lady, very businesslike with her pencil and stamping pad, approaches, with a smile and a nod for all present, from her seat beside the driver. Evidently something unusual is happening in the hamlet of Dunlow today. Even the checker players look interested enough to give up the game if necessary.

"Nice looking lady," announces someone, who is identified by Miss Fannemyer as the local wit.

"Don't reckon she'll sell many books around here," this from one of the checker-players.

"There's a book peddler to my place last week sellin' Bibles. My dog seed him first."

But it takes the storekeeper to explain matters. Wiping the pickle brine from his hands on his long apron and adjusting his pencil to a proper angle behind his ear, he assumes the grand manner of an informing grocer.

"You fellows are pretty dumb, I guess. This lady is a librarian from the public library in Cincinnati. If you ever read anything in this store beside free coupon offers you'd see the sign telling you that the library up there is sending out books to all folks in the county that care to read them. This lady and this book truck will be here the third Monday in every month, and you can get books for nothing. If you're not too lazy to pick them out."

Quite a speech for Dunlow's grocer; but then, he may be a Sunday school superintendent, too, you know.

"Well," as the thin-nosed man remarks, "it don't cost anything to look," and so they decide to inspect the truck and its contents.

"Chevrolet, ain't it?" asked the owner of a muddy Ford. "Did you have the body made to order? I bet them shock absorbers make her ride easy. Say, have you got a book on how to repair Fords?"

Old Tim, the hermit, supplies them all, including the Librarian, by his solemn request for Xenophon's Anabasis, or the work of Cornelius Nepos. Being a well-trained and experienced library assistant, the young lady weathers the shock, informs her patron that she hasn't the book

with her this time but she will certainly have one or both on the next trip, meanwhile wondering just what to give this literary emigrant from the collection on the truck.

From the frame cottage across the way, Mrs. T. has seen the book truck and now she comes through the doorway—a tall, thin woman wearing a bright sunbonnet, the use of which is belied by her deep "sain tan" complexion.

"Howdy, miss. I seed you comin' and I just put on my hat and come right over. My boy said this morning, 'Ma, don't you forget to get me some books when the book truck comes today. Tell the lady I want Western ones.' I guess you'll have to do the pickin' because I don't know much about readin'. I come from Tennessee."

From the next house to that of Mrs. T., the one with the well-trimmed lawn and shuttered doorway, comes a young woman with a baby in her arms.

"I saw Mrs. T. come over and I thought I'd come, too," she says shyly, pushing aside the baby hands that reach for a bright book. "I'd like a cooking book and maybe a story, too."

Someone has discovered "God and the Grocerman," and the village wits shout to the storekeeper, "Just the book for you, John, so you'll feel more honest and not weigh your hand along with the sugar." The rest join in the laugh.

A shy young fellow coming out of the store asks if there are any German books to be had for his grandmother, who cannot read English. Then little "Gross" is brought out to the truck to select with shining eyes several Maritius and Court-Mahlers written in the language she has not read for many years.

The storekeeper remembers almost at the last minute that he is supposed to take a book on the diseases of fruit trees for a farmer who couldn't get in at the scheduled time and that the farmer's wife desires two good novels. These are to be left at the store until called for at mail time.

So the populace of Dunlow accept their share of the county library service offered by the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

Not all the villages in the Buckeye State are as aware or as appreciative of the benefits dispensed by such willing hands. Take, for instance, the initial trip to Ten Mile in the western end of the county. It was a blustery day in November and the Librarian, her wool coat buttoned to her chin, planned to cut her way up and down the road for signs of possible patrons. There were no signs. Even the storekeeper, peering out above the dyspeptic "coupon" dishes, canvas gloves and unripe bananas in his show window, shakes his head despairingly.

Coming thus from one whose knowledge of the social life of Ten Mile has been gained through experience, this sign of discouragement casts a chill upon Librarianish ardor. But, merely a chill. Librarian enthusiasm warms in her heart, the lady sets out to visit the six households in the village of Ten Mile.

House number one, set far back from the road in a yard overgrown with last summer's weeds, presents a gloomy and broken windows with shutters flapping in the wind. No one here to enjoy library privileges. The door of the next house is opened by a surly-looking individual who evidently resents having to leave the cheerful glow of the baseburner to welcome callers. No, he does not want any books, but maybe the hired girl might. This damsel would be delighted to have a book, but she must finish up her work before indulging in such pastimes.

At the third house, where a little rapping dog announces her arrival, the Librarian is greeted with "Ich kann kein English verstehen," from the little woman who places her foot in the doorway in self defense. How can the poor Librarian, whose knowledge of German has been gleaned in a year or two of German I. and German II., explain to this person the delightful opportunity offered to get a library book? With a smile which grows more pensive at each closing door, she goes on to the next house.

Here two charming ladies offer doughnuts and a seat by the fire near a beautiful angora pussy on a cushion, but they do not care to get books this time. Perhaps next month.

Presently, at number five, the Librarian is mistaken for a buyer of antiques and coolly bidden to depart. (The Librarian does hope that the Transcript's Antique editor will not read this column and expire of chagrin.) Obviously the dealers in antiques have harassed this household to the point of murder, but the Librarian, establishing her identity by the presence of the book truck up the road, is invited

to see the Wedgwood plates and walnut sideboard and leaves with the promise to bring a book on old china and glass next time.

Number six has too many quilts to be placed and her eyes are bad, furthermore, she will soon go to visit her married daughter in Hamilton. As this is the last house in the village a weedy-spirited Librarian returns to her book truck hoping for better luck next time. As is usually the case in village stops, Ten Mile, after several more trips has become decidedly interested in reading and new borrowers appear every month. And so the book truck goes speeding on its way. Well, not exactly speeding, for village constables have been known to arrest drivers of county cars in spite of license plates.

Children as well as grownups are served by the county library book truck. Miss Fannemyer mentions one such call of learning the student body of which numbers 20 in good weather and the faculty but one in any season. Through the window, she notes, comes the monotonous buzz of the Fourth and Fifth Grade's recitation of the Lord's Prayer, the bones of the body. Their frantic waving of hands to attract the teacher's notice. The Book Truck is here!

The reciting is over and her assistant enters the schoolhouse. Library books are taken from the last stop and checked and counted while the children race each other out of the door to the truck and make their choice of fairy tales, histories and storybooks. Each child is permitted to take but one book and when he has read it he gives it to the teacher who "circulates" it to another child in the class. At the next stop, a month later, these books are exchanged for others of the children's choice.

"Teacher, gimme another book about Henry Ward."

"Did you bring me the book you promised about Abe Lincoln on the flatboat?"

"I like to read about battles and wars. So do I. I had a swell one last time. 'Teacher, is this all right for a Third Grade girl to read?'"

So the chatter continues until the last book is dated, the shelves are closed and the book truck is on its way to the next school.

Book truck service in Hamilton County was begun in September, 1927, with only one trip, which covered over five thousand miles the first year, served 175 classrooms in seventy-four schools and circulated 59,412 volumes. A single school school with nineteen classrooms circulated 45 volumes during this time. In September, 1928, another truck was added to be used for monthly village stops and to supply the schools nearest to serve the first truck continued to serve the elementary monthly stops this year. Presently the two book trucks make eight two stops and twenty village stops.

For almost thirty years the Public Library of Cincinnati has been serving the 407 square miles of Hamilton County through branches, deposit stations and classroom collections. The book truck service was established to reach communities which were not receiving a book service or where the deposit stations were not being successfully managed. The case of juvenile readers, a monthly choice from a large collection is far more enjoyed than a small collection coming only every three or six months.

It is always fascinating to discover what sort of books different people prefer. The type of books sought after by or less on the type of the community. The farming centers request books on vegetable growing, poultry raising and fruit culture. At Columbia Park, a settlement of the Union Gas & Electric Power plant on the Ohio River, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati, the Librarian must supply calls for "The Horn," "Elmer Gantry" and "The Boy of San Luis Rey," as well as cook books and garden books.

But whether the call comes for the Koran or "Able's Irish Rose," in Smyrna township or New Baltimore, over hills and through valleys, on pass sunny and dirt lanes, in snow rain and mud, the book truck librarians will supply the book.

Some ingenious library attendant in Springfield (Mass.) thought up the idea of having a set of shelves in the delivery room of the public library marked "Reference Books." Only books that it was hoped the general reader would use

were chosen and no book was given more than a week's chance.

In four weeks 750 books were placed on these shelves and six hundred of them went out. Of the various kinds, biographies led—only seventeen of the one hundred and twenty-two offered were rejected by readers. Curiously enough, literature was the least popular, with forty-one out of one hundred and ninety-nine passed up. What is still more inexplicable, translations of foreign literature went out almost to a book. One can only conclude that the people of Springfield either know all there is to be known of literature of their own land or have a low opinion of it. Works on religion, sociology and art made an excellent record—better than the average for the whole collection.

As for individual books and authors, there were many surprises. Bruce Hart was ignored (though that doesn't surprise the Librarian) and anything of Maude Royden's was rejected avidly. "Antiques, murders or rats," according to the Springfield Library Bulletin, were almost sure of rejection. (This may save the antiquities editor's hurt feelings.)

Not least remarkable was the haste with which readers snatched books they had apparently long been seeking: Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," Hakluyt's "Voyages" and James' "Varieties of Religious Experience." The gusty non est disputation, but certainly this collection has made a hit.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN



OUR neighbors on the Pacific Coast, the Library Association of Portland, Ore., have every modern library method at their fingertips, and they even dabble in original ways of increasing circulation and interest in the books of the library.

The Librarian, Miss Anne M. Mulholland, declares, circulation is the most obvious and tangible measure of progress. Portland is able to report a heartening gain of 16,000 over 1928, when there was a heavy loss owing to the children having transferred their allegiance from the branch libraries to their new school libraries.

Curiously enough, the greatest decrease in reading appears to have been in the children's rooms of the branches, something which seldom happens in this part of the country, as far as the Librarian knows. This is partly due to a change of policy in the high schools, where supplementary reading is not required in many of the courses.

Platoon school libraries, started in that city a short time ago as a great experiment in the new school plan, are now firmly established and receive aid from the Library Association. In the spring through branches, deposit stations and classroom collections, the books were given mending service and card cuttings were gone over.

In an attempt to revive falling circulation, the Portland branch libraries, employing various publicity methods, such as having circulars distributed by grocers, newboys and in other ways. This is surely an excellent and friendly way of bringing the library to the attention of strangers who had just moved in. Better signs have likewise helped and many of the branches were provided with handsome ones in order that no one might mistake the buildings for post offices or fire engine houses.

Barriers have proved rather a menace to the public library. Apparently people there look with suspicion on books which they may take out for nothing. To combat this feeling, the larger branches have installed rental libraries. Strangely enough, it is not always the latest books or the best sellers which are in demand. The Librarian there is inclined to believe that it is the satisfaction of getting a new, fresh copy for which patrons are willing to pay.

The Reference Department in looking for material to contribute to a checklist of manuscripts in the Pacific Northwest, came across two very important cataloged pieces. One was the first official paper issued by the Provisional Government of Oregon; the other a meteorological report. The former, a priceless treasure, was turned over to the Oregon Historical Society, the library keeping a photostat copy for the files; the latter, a matter of great interest, was added to the regular reference collection.

In the report of the president of the library board for 1929, there is the following notation:

"An arrangement is about consummated between the Mayor and Common Council of the city and the Association, whereby the latter agree to keep a meteorological record for the coming year, upon the plan of the blanks furnished by the Smithsonian Institute, for \$15 per month. The Council are to furnish the proper instruments and stationery and the Librarian is to make the observations and record them, and in consideration of this extra labor the directors have agreed to allow that officer an increase of \$15 per month on his salary."

"I think the Common Council were not very generous in their allowance to the Association and hope they may yet see the propriety and fitness of doubling it. I regard this as a matter of some importance to the standing and character of this city. Nowadays, by such means as this, a town gets its name and locally into scientific reports, papers, bulletins, and is thereby introduced to the world and becomes known to all men."

"Besides, if we were at the pains to keep and publish an authentic weather record, our wholesome, temperate and agreeable climate could not be successful in its endeavor to attract tourists, as is now too often the case."

This is probably the first time in history that a librarian was compelled to double as a weather prophet, for \$15 extra per month. One can imagine the harassed man (or woman) dashing out to measure the exact amount of rain which had fallen (if indeed rain did fall in that agreeable climate) in the intervals of getting ready the annual report and politely rebuffing book agents eager to dispose of a "Young People's guide to Art, Literature and Croquet" in twenty-two volumes.

Every effort has been made by the Portland Library to aid blind readers, and book-ers in Braille. Braille experienced the remarkable gain of 37 per cent. This was partly due to the generosity of the Red Cross, whose ardent workers supplied many new and interesting books.

Like all public libraries, North, East, South or West, Portland loses an appalling number of volumes each year. The library attendants realize this from the number of uncharged books which wander back and from the absence of the shelves of others which are listed on the shelf list. They have tried moving books away from the door to a stand in the middle of the room, and believe that those particular books do not disappear so quickly, but the theft in general still goes on. Why is it that people who are scrupulously honest in all their other dealings think nothing of purloining books from a public library?

One of the special collections of way duplicates, which were so satisfactory to the people who were agreeable to a small extra charge, the circulation department evolved another scheme for special groups. It reserves four or six copies of a play and charges them out for one day to a group that they may be read aloud. The library was asked for a little theater and was so popular that it was extended to others. The plays are not necessarily new—they may indeed be a year or two old—but in any case, they provide an hour's entertainment and may be read in public.

It is interesting to see Portland's liberal attitude toward restricted books for young people. During the year when extra shelving space was needed in certain portions of the Circulation Department, an investigation was made into these so-called "Minor Label" books, to see whether it was necessary to keep so many locked up. The policy of the library in this matter has always been one of latitude, as the Librarian explained, and it has been the custom to restrict as few as possible. However, the collection has grown through the years and at a glance there seemed to be more books in that cupboard than they could hold.

When a serious study was given to these "banned" books, it was interesting to realize the changed attitude toward a great majority of them, and the library attendants were almost shocked to find that the books they had been so carefully guarded were now being used as freely as the best sellers which are in demand.

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which is now a recognized part of library routine is now in the hands of two or three people temporarily assigned to it.

In spite of the changes and lack of continuity, nearly two thousand people were interviewed and 761 lists made and used. There were 254 conferences on club work and 37 club programs were made. The most extensive one of these ran to 77 pages, which the club had typed in usable form for the library.

Like many of the western libraries, Portland takes advantage of radio. Under the auspices of the library, a series of Sunday afternoon concerts were broadcast over KWWJ, and through the courtesy of well-known musicians were able to present some exceptional programs.

The children's librarians provided talks over KOAC at the State college. These talks were based upon a list of children's books on international friendship which the children's librarians had compiled for the Oregon Council for the Prevention of War. The Librarian gave informal talks and book reviews for many months over another station. The library was specially fortunate in the gift of a radio.

Last July when the American Medical Association held its annual meeting in Portland, the library was asked to take charge and to have supervision of the hospital library booth. Thus hundreds of people came to know something about hospital libraries, their function and their importance, and pamphlets explaining the work were distributed. Portlanders discovered about the work the library has been carrying on in four city hospitals. Many visitors, however, declared they intended to work toward establishing hospital library service in their own towns.

Perhaps the most unusual of all the services of the Portland library is their system of lending pictures. It is true that almost every library has a picture collection to which its patrons have access, but this is generally made up of copies. In Portland, however, one may borrow framed pictures, original works in oil, water colors and pastels. This was made possible by the cooperation of the Society of Oregon Artists which suggested the scheme.

Members of the society provided the library with thirty-four pictures, chosen by a special committee from the production of members. The art was exhibited at the library from the morning until the evening when it was taken up and set away in a closet. This was all very well until the aspiring artist came down "with what was then called a gripe." Each day for a week she made her way dizzily to the old George Bruce Bunn building, the New York Public Library, and sat there all day long, "too sick to read," waiting for classes to be dismissed at four that she might totter back to the heaven of her co.

On another occasion the library also came to her rescue, when there was a possibility of Miss Closser's getting the part of Prossie in the first American production of Shaw's Candida. In those lean days a long chance, even at an important part like that, did not justify the Public Library in the New York Public Library, and she copied the part from volume at the library—and got the job.

At the same dinner, according to Miss Poppy Cannon of the New York Public Library staff, Nicholas Raerich compared the public library with the New York librarians with the dusty keepers of volumes in the watch towers of China. "In China," he said, "every man who brings a book is a nobleman; and in the temples, monasteries and homes the corner dedicated to books is especially sacred."

In an interview lately, Miss Jane Flexner, readers' adviser of the New York Public Library, explained how she "prescribes" books which will suit various types of library patrons who seek a consultation with her. Your mind, it seems, needs a correctly balanced diet as much as your body. Instead of continually gobbling down French pastries, she often has a thought to mental "roughage" of history, biography, psychology and the like.

Nowadays, the New York Librarian says, "Any number of parents come into me to get a list of books that will help them to keep their children in history or civics, to enable them to know the things the children expect them to know when they're asked. Then there are the immigrants, some of them well educated in their own language, who want to learn English. I've found it works wonderfully. The job is to provide these people with English translations of the classics with which they are familiar in their own languages. Knowing what they are reading, they pick up the English words much faster."

(Hear! Hear!) If one looks closely, one may find the Librarian to be an old, dingy yellow paper and not an article right off the press. The servant of the reading public is expected to be informed of world affairs, and in the act of gathering bits of knowledge between busy moments with patrons, she is subjected to sarcastic comment upon her apparent leisure.

The days of knitting in libraries are gone forever. In their places are hours of strenuous labor, perhaps done with pleasure, but none the less exacting. It is said that one who does one's work with an appearance of ease is one who is skillful and makes even the difficult seem mere play.

All of which reminds the Librarian of the lady who appeared at the reference desk of a branch of the Boston Public Library one day. "I've been embroidering a table cloth to give for a wedding present," she disclosed. "And I've simply got to go in town today. Do you suppose some of the girls could be working on it for me until I get back?"

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN



IN these advanced days nearly every public library of importance in the country has a readers' adviser, an official hostess who is eager to introduce patrons to the sort of books they have always longed to know but have been shy about meeting. At a recent dinner party of the United Staff Associations of New York, Brooklyn and Queens, one of the speakers was Louise Closser Hale, actress, writer and sprightly wit who delivered an unusual way a library had helped her in pre-readers' adviser days. This happened when she was an earnest student at the American Academy of Art. Instead of living in a hall bedroom, she had a cot in a recreation hall and the room there had to be room enough for the grand gestures of Lady Macbeth.

Perhaps the greatest disadvantage of the schoolroom as residence was the prompt removal of the bed at eight o'clock in the morning when it was taken up and set away in a closet. This was all very well until the aspiring artist came down "with what was then called a gripe." Each day for a week she made her way dizzily to the old George Bruce Bunn building, the New York Public Library, and sat there all day long, "too sick to read," waiting for classes to be dismissed at four that she might totter back to the heaven of her co.

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When enrolling readers, the address, telephone number, date, library card, and name of the course are entered on a card, and the first book issued with a request that it be returned.

weeks in New Orleans in gathering, classifying the rare material. The collection includes, among many valuable volumes, the first Hebrew prayer book, the first two Hebrew books printed in Lisbon, the first edition of Solomon Gabirol's philosophic aphorisms and code of Maimonides.

and supply intimate, detailed information on financial, business, industrial and liberal economic matters, the Library has a book have not only available whatever information is needed at a given moment. It must keep several jumps ahead and anticipate what is likely to be needed in the future. The fact that the compound sends out twenty-eight services, s

carded a bibliography in such form that it could perfectly well be turned over to a typist for copying, but in order to boost his charge he should take the time to type it himself. That would be unfair. On the other hand, if by preparing cards in abbreviated shape, thereby necessitating the typing of the bibliography himself, he can achieve economy

It appears that Providence people continually calling up or writing to inquire what sort of books are desired. They are told that whatever appeals themselves will appeal to inmates of State institutions. The reading ta-

the solace of the hours spent in
and enjoyable companionship. Now
in the world is a book as welcome
those places where isolation enha-
doubly their message be it couched
the magnificence of Shakspeare of
the simple annals of Dead-Eye-Dick.
"We are mostly Sancho Panzas
this world with scarce a Don Qui-

the borrower was an inmate of "hotel." They were holding Leonard breaking immigration laws and as time was rather occupied, the Cleveland Public Library sent a messenger for book.

A short time ago, in the New York Times, Frank J. Willstach, the theatre enthusiast and author of "A Dictionary of Smiles," discussed the motion picture and drama department of the New York Public Library. Many credulous people on hearing of this department get the idea that it is contained in a room at the library.

PRISONS which have good libraries are less likely to suffer from wholesale riots than those with

It appears that Providence people are continually calling up or writing to inquire what sort of books are desired. They are told that whatever appeals to themselves will appeal to inmates of the State institutions. The reading tastes

THE LIBRARIAN

A short time ago, in the New York Times, Frank J. Willstach, the theatre enthusiast and author of "A Dictionary of Smiles," discussed the motion picture and drama department of the New York Library. Many credulous people on hearing of this department get the idea that it is contained in a room at the library.

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reference work, while the teacher remains with the residue of her class in the classroom to guide those who cannot work independently. This induces a spirit of responsibility.

Another tricky subject is that of circulation. If books are lent from the library to a classroom in the same building should they be counted in the usual circulation statistics? With regard to this vexatious question, the writer believes that much of the finest service given in the school library has nothing directly to do with circulation. A comparatively small circulation due to exceptional facilities for reading in the library itself may auger better library service than an imposing lending record. The Librarian is glad to see someone getting away from the fetish of inflated circulation.

One other point which the author touches on is just what will be the effect on the public library if the school assumes to care for so large an increment of the work with boys and girls. Some believe that the public library will be weakened in both finance and prestige. Others, she notes, are quite as positive that, freed of the financial and administrative drain of school service, the public library will be left greater freedom to develop its work with non-school groups. Many excellent reasons for centralized administration are given, though the writer admits that in the pioneering stages of school library development much of the finest work has been accomplished by wholly isolated institutions.

A well deserved tribute has been paid by Miss Fargo to the American Library Association, which, in 1915, authorized a school library section. This has flourished ever since, and its function is "to serve as a clearing house for professional information regarding libraries in elementary, secondary and normal schools and to compile a directory of school librarians. . . to disseminate methods, formulate policies, establish standard and to maintain relations with . . . the N. E. A. and other educational organizations."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

WHEN the Librarian was at school, "Nights," by Eliza, both Robins Pennell, illustrated by Joseph Pennell, was published, and it was so fascinating that she promptly read everything else by that brilliant and witty couple, including the volume about their honeymoon, which was spent among the gypsies. It was the latter book which gave the Librarian the idea of studying Roman. Elizabeth Pennell's uncle, Charles Godfrey Leland, had fortunately written authoritative works on the subject which were in the Public Library. So the Librarian enthusiastically took up Roman, when she should have been concentrating on French irregular verbs. While it is true that she never got very far in the gypsy tongue and doesn't to this day know whether or not it runs to irregular verbs, she has never wearied of her liking for the style of the Pennells. Imagine the Librarian's chuckling delight when she discovered the leading article in More Books, the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, for February, to be Zoltan Haraszti's sympathetic review of "The Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell," by his widow. It was in 1882, says the editor of More Books, that Pennell, after executing a few commissions for The Century, first went to Europe, or rather was sent there by the magazine to illustrate a series of articles on Tuscan cities by William Dean Howells. This Italian winter had a deep influence upon the young Philadelphian, who, then, was what Mr. Haraszti aptly calls "a mixture of Quaker earnestness and Yankee defiance, of provincialism and genuine ability."

Two years later Pennell married, settling in London, where he remained for the next thirty years, except for frequent trips to the Continent, Greece, Russia and occasionally to America. He was one of the first artists to take lodgings in Adelphi terrace, the headquarters of so many brilliant men in later years. His wife's "Our House and the People in It" describes this period with such tender amusement.

Not only was Joseph Pennell a thoroughgoing illustrator and etcher, but a keen critic, as well. He succeeded Shaw as art critic of the Star. Beside articles for the press, he wrote books, "Pen Drawing" among others) and lectured extensively at the Slade School, London. Decade by decade his technical facility

increased and by nineteen hundred, he was recognized as one of the foremost graphic artists of the time. "Yet even now," says Mr. Haraszti, "he failed to attain that unique quality which must be possessed by every truly great artist. His consummate craftsmanship, acquired through the severe discipline of many years, was evident in all his works; but he lacked a breadth and depth of view. Also charm and poetry eluded him: he was too restless and self-conscious for that."

Contemporary life fascinated him, and his drawings, etching and lithographs of the building of skyscrapers and bridges, all in coal-mines, steel mills and shipyards were immortalized by him in what is perhaps his greatest work. Although a Quaker and a conscientious objector, the industrial energy which the Great War developed appealed to him and as an artist he recorded it. When America entered the conflict, Pennell returned to his native country and offered his services to the Government.

The tempo of his life was changed and speeded up, that life in America was an intense disappointment to the artist. He had many bitter experiences during his later years here. "My world has gone with the war," was his constant plaint. As the writer suggests, Pennell did not realize that, having spent the larger part of his life abroad, it was inevitable that he should feel a foreigner in his own country. Yet he kept on working, till the end came in the spring of 1926. To his memory and his gallant widow, the Librarian can only say Del o' del Bak! That, according to a scrawl in an old notebook, is the Roman for Good Luck.

This issue of More Books contains also a continuation of Mr. Haraszti's illuminating comments on the Boston Public Library's collection of XVth century, or "eradic" books. The output of the presses of Nuremberg, Spier, Esslingen, Ulm, Wurzburg and Freiburg in Breisgau are considered in this month. Not only does the editor describe the format of each volume, but he gives a brief account of the author, and much valuable, pungent criticism of his work.

With regard to Caspar Heidegger's Thomas a Kempis Opera, of 1494, he says: "The mysticism of the Imitation of Christ," too, is the mysticism of the common people. It is not Platonism or Plotinism, but that mystic realism which holds as any concept, 'Anna necesse est penhilo reputari.' Strive to be obscure and without renown." And he evidently meant it.

"It would be erroneous to think that the author of 'The Imitation' was an ignorant man. Besides the Bible and the Christian writers, he knew many of the classic authors. And it is enough to read a few pages of the work to realize that he was also a great artist. The sentence 'collatione adhibere non perfecti esse, and with an ever-increasing power of suggestion. The sayings themselves are not original, but the way they are put together is so. The construction of the work is that of Thomas a Kempis, or whoever its author was. The word in it is rich with echoes that blend into a perfect harmony. It was for this reason, rather than for its external rhythmic quality, that in the fifteenth century the work was known as 'Ecclesiastica Mystica.'"

With each issue of More Books, the Librarian continues to marvel that we have in the city so fine a scholar and stylist working away at a public library bulletin which is distributed free each month. It has become so much a matter of course to us that we are inclined to overlook Mr. Haraszti's distinction of mind and his beautiful, subtle mastery of English, which is, with him, an acquired language. It is very like Boston, though, who has always taken her scholars for granted without vainglorious boasting, though lesser breeds without the law fling at her taunts of "parochial" and "sterile."

On Wednesday evening, April 23, the Boston Group of Cataloguers and Classifiers will hold its spring meeting at Hotel Vendome. There will be a social period before dinner, which is at 6 P. M. The meeting will be at 7.15, and will be open to all cataloguers, even those unable to attend the dinner.

There will be brief discussions on "Methods of Cooperation Between the Catalogue and the Reference Department," by Miss Ruth H. Chalkins, Seattle Public Library, and others; also an address by Professor Chester N. Greenough of Harvard University.

Changes for dinner will be \$1.50 and members are urged to send check or money order to Miss Ethel M. Turner, Massachusetts State Library, before April 19, to reserve place.

Names of ten librarians recommended for scholarship grants to be given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the year 1930-31 have just been announced by the Corporation. These scholarship grants are made to enable persons who already have had experience in library work and who have shown a capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue graduate study in library problems. The stipend is \$1500, but the practice of the Corporation in the future may vary to meet the requirements of individual students. Ninety-two persons filed applications for grants this year. Candidates were selected by an advisory group on library scholarships which included Rudolph H. Gleason of the New York Public Library, Carl H. Milroy, secretary of the American Library Association, William S. Learned, author of "The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge," Miss Florence Overton of the New York Public Library, Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library, and Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the Denver, Col. Public Library. Candidates were chosen on the recommendation of those competent to judge the applicants' ability from their own professional experience and on the plan and purpose set forth by the candidates themselves.

Those recommended for scholarship grants are: Leon Carnovsky, student at the St. Louis Library School, 1927-28; to continue library studies in adult education at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; Margrethe D. Brandt, student at the Graduate Library School, who will continue her studies there; Margaret Hutchins, supervisor in library service, Queens Borough Public Library, to pursue graduate study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University; Margery Quigley, librarian of Montclair, N. J., to continue her studies in library science, North Carolina College, Raleigh; and Louis M. Nourse, reference librarian, Kern County Free Library. The final winner is Irene M. Doyle, student at the University of Illinois Library School, who will continue graduate work there, in preparation for teaching library science.

Leonida I. Sansone, foreign branch librarian, in charge of Italian work, New York Public Library, will study Italian literature and book production at the University of Florence, Italy. Dorothy W. Curtis, in charge of revision of catalog of Western, R. L. Public Library, plans to pursue graduate study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, specializing in the teaching of cataloging and classification.

F. E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, will study in the same place, as will Mrs. Catharine Pierce, instructor in library science, North Carolina College. Louis M. Nourse, reference librarian, Kern County Free Library. The final winner is Irene M. Doyle, student at the University of Illinois Library School, who will continue graduate work there, in preparation for teaching library science.

Although New England is represented by Miss Curtis of the Western, R. L. Public Library, no librarian or student from Boston or vicinity has won, or possibly not even made an application for one of the Carnegie grants. The Librarian, whose civic pride is touched to the quick by this neglect, urges all interested and eligible to get in touch with the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, with a view to remedying this lack next year.

Never was there a library more ingenious for thinking up dodges to increase circulation than that at Springfield, Mass. Last month some brilliant librarian-scholar at the Springfield City Library decided to interest patrons in "out size" books—those over ten inches high, which do not fit ordinary library shelves and are relegated to the "plus shelves" designed for them. Unfortunately, as the library Bulletin confides, the readers object to bottom shelves—almost as much as to top—and books so placed are overlooked.

Yet one may find these volumes as choice as Rockwell Kent's "Voyaging," a beautifully illustrated edition of "Don Quixote." Pennell's "Our House and the People in It" is a P. M. The meeting will be at 7.15, and will be open to all cataloguers, even those unable to attend the dinner.

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"Conspicuously" isn't so good, though. The Librarian, whose duty it was many years to circulate aged and musty (more or less) books in a library not so far away, found that these books at once if she placed them in the library, though conspicuous, pines for her desk. Immediately, patrons had had free access to the shelves of the place became morbidly interested in a few volumes that were apparently available. The Librarian, upon being questioned about them, would reply glibly (I was very good at that time) but I believe someone is coming to get these books later, but if you happen to be around in an hour or so, you may have your choice of them, providing they haven't gone out." The patron, who had hitherto scorned anything not published the previous afternoon, would then hang around for an hour or so, feverishly biting his (or her) nails, and then, with a gasp, would appear, and the hopeful-hopeless patron would go home with some gem published in the seventies or eighties clutched happily to his heart. I used to circulate a lot of such comparative dust, and for they were often very good ones, you got used to the woodcuts that were some of which hadn't been out since before I was born. I heartily recommend this Hunt-the-Thimble game to all librarians, non-fiction, and really they should be invited to read a paper about it at the forthcoming A.L.A. meeting in California. With all expenses paid, of course!

Boston's First Library Still Active

Organized in 1792 It Once Occupied the Celebrated Bulfinch Arch in Franklin Street

WHILE much interest attaches to the reproduction on City Hall avenue, by the generosity of Mr. Louis E. Kusin, of the outward semblance of its one-time home, perhaps but few persons realize that the organization itself, the Boston Library Association, the first proprietary library in Boston, is still extant with a considerable active membership and a splendid board of trustees.

About 1794, Bulfinch, with other Bostonians, started the idea which resulted in the building of Franklin place, a most interesting feature of the city during the first part of the nineteenth century. The original plan embraced two similar residential blocks, each containing a small garden plot, with a classical vase in the center in memory of Franklin. The only one of these creations which was built was broken in the center by an archway over the street and over this archway was situated the Boston Library.

The Boston Library Association was incorporated in 1794, although the society had been formed some two years earlier. It thus antedates even the Athenaeum of the same year. Its first rooms were in the Massachusetts Bank on the site of the present Hamilton place. Here the first delivery of books began in April, 1792.

Of the early subscribers, James Bowdoin may perhaps be regarded as the most prominent, although he declined to serve as trustee when elected, and never held office in the society. Among the original trustees are found the names of Rev. John Elliot, minister of the North Church; Rev. Dr. Samuel Parker for thirty years rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Joseph Eckley, minister of the South Church; George R. Minot, judge of probate; and Charles Bulfinch, the architect. Among the names of other trustees during the first hundred years of the Boston Library's existence, appear those of John Thornton Kirkland, Jos. Phillips, Lemuel Shaw, William Milnes Charles Lowell, John Pierpont, Franklin Dexter, Charles Pelham Curtis, Ben. Anthony Gould, Thomas Mott, John Homans, Thomas Coffin, Amos Edward Everett Hale, John Codrus Shattuck and Phillips Brooks.

The office of a reference librarian, which opened upon a small garden plot, Franklin place was made and accepted March 2, 1795. A description of the library says:

Under the arch on the right-hand side as you entered Franklin street, you found a mysterious-looking door, which opened upon a narrow flight of stairs leading to a room of an imposing height, either circular in shape or made to look so by the arrangement of the bookcases, which were fitted with paper-covered books, reached by step-ladders. Access to the books on the part of visitors was shut off by a counter running around the room. In the middle of the

counter, in front of the high arched window, was the librarian's desk, where books were charged, delivered and returned.

A serious crisis occurred in the affairs of the society when in 1858, the city took the building for widening of Arch street. Rooms were then hired at 20 Essex street, which continued to be occupied until the library was moved to 18 Boylston place in 1870. This change occasioned a certain loss of dignity and many shares were forfeited for non-payment of assessments, but later new strength was gained by allowing the use of the library to annual subscribers. From Boylston place, the library moved to its present building at 114 Newbury street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets.

The library, which now contains about fifty thousand volumes, is open every day except Sundays and holidays, from nine to 12.30 o'clock and from one to five o'clock, except on Saturdays when it is open from nine to 12.30 o'clock, and during August when it is open only on Saturdays from nine to five o'clock. It may be that the variety and diversity of Government documents make it difficult to understand them as well as to care for them. They are issued in all sizes and shapes, bound and unbound, ranging from maps in folio and Congressional Records in quarto, to single leaflets three inches by five. Some of them are serials published annually or monthly, others appear irregularly, many are independent reports or bulletins. The subjects covered vary widely and the treatment is sometimes highly technical, at other times popular. This diversity is logical and natural but confusing to one unfamiliar with the material.

There are several guides for the selector. It is true, of course, that in recent and probably the best for current publications is the Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents. The Booklist and Book Review Digest, print useful lists and U. S. Government Document by J. I. Wyer, Chapter XXIII, of the Manual of Library Economy, is an admirable guide.

Of the thousands of publications received by the library, which Miss Martin took charge, a few—such as the Farmers' Bulletins, Bulletins of the Bureau of Education, and census reports—had been separated from the rest and given to the reference room. The others, she reports, had been left in the basement of the building in very much the same condition as when they arrived. Two or three sporadic attempts had been made at weeding and sorting the several sacks of print dumped upon the floor. But for the most part the shelves were left undisturbed to gather the dust of disuse.

To complicate matters, that basement corner had become a sort of "dumping ground" for the refuse of the city and Rhode Island, reports of their own and neighboring towns, and files of periodicals, bound and unbound. There was a certain semblance of order, the writer admits, and the top layer of dust had been removed, but actually there was chaos.

The one book on the subject which the library possessed was "A Guide to the Use of United States Government Publications," by Edith E. Clarke, and seemed rather too technical, and involved for their needs. There were innumerable articles on the subject in library publications, but the Librarian decided, with great common sense, that instead of spending time looking up and reading these, it would be more to the point to get on with the work, and learn by doing.

Janitors, as Miss Martin amusingly puts it, formed an advance guard, shaking out pamphlets and dumping pamphlets which had not been used in years. The Librarian and an assistant who was equally interested in the project, then began at one end of the stacks and worked from left to right and from top to bottom, sorting, classifying, and labeling pamphlets into three parts.

Through her efforts, you might learn from one of the Farmers' Bulletins how to raise Angora Rabbits—and I cannot think of a more delightful occupation! It was simplicity itself for her to give you crime statistics, compiled by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. And, apropos, it amused the Librarian very much to hear a man from the Census Bureau carefully explaining the work to President Hoover, in a recent talk newswire. The President listened politely, though he was once Secretary of Commerce.

Where to find the fish and game laws was a child's play to the young lady. She was only too glad to tell you when the next examinations for the United States Naval Academy would be held. What the proposed tariff on wild berries would be was no secret to her. If you craved plates of United States or foreign flags she found them for you, with a little help from the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce. Were you looking for some particular lighthouse, she found the Department of Commerce, Lighthouse Service instantly located it. She still does all this, in the Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library, with ease and joy.

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Through her efforts, you might learn from one of the Farmers' Bulletins how to raise Angora Rabbits—and I cannot think of a more delightful occupation! It was simplicity itself for her to give you crime statistics, compiled by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. And, apropos, it amused the Librarian very much to hear a man from the Census Bureau carefully explaining the work to President Hoover, in a recent talk newswire. The President listened politely, though he was once Secretary of Commerce.

Where to find the fish and game laws was a child's play to the young lady. She was only too glad to tell you when the next examinations for the United States Naval Academy would be held. What the proposed tariff on wild berries would be was no secret to her. If you craved plates of United States or foreign flags she found them for you, with a little help from the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce. Were you looking for some particular lighthouse, she found the Department of Commerce, Lighthouse Service instantly located it. She still does all this, in the Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library, with ease and joy.

It may be that the variety and diversity of Government documents make it difficult to understand them as well as to care for them. They are issued in all sizes and shapes, bound and unbound, ranging from maps in folio and Congressional Records in quarto, to single leaflets three inches by five. Some of them are serials published annually or monthly, others appear irregularly, many are independent reports or bulletins. The subjects covered vary widely and the treatment is sometimes highly technical, at other times popular. This diversity is logical and natural but confusing to one unfamiliar with the material.

There are several guides for the selector. It is true, of course, that in recent and probably the best for current publications is the Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents. The Booklist and Book Review Digest, print useful lists and U. S. Government Document by J. I. Wyer, Chapter XXIII, of the Manual of Library Economy, is an admirable guide.

Of the thousands of publications received by the library, which Miss Martin took charge, a few—such as the Farmers' Bulletins, Bulletins of the Bureau of Education, and census reports—had been separated from the rest and given to the reference room. The others, she reports, had been left in the basement of the building in very much the same condition as when they arrived. Two or three sporadic attempts had been made at weeding and sorting the several sacks of print dumped upon the floor. But for the most part the shelves were left undisturbed to gather the dust of disuse.

To complicate matters, that basement corner had become a sort of "dumping ground" for the refuse of the city and Rhode Island, reports of their own and neighboring towns, and files of periodicals, bound and unbound. There was a certain semblance of order, the writer admits, and the top layer of dust had been removed, but actually there was chaos.

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It was not until the middle of the eighteenth century, it seems, that the objective, scientific point of view began to be taken toward the universe. Before that, physics and astronomy were all tangled up with emotions and traditions. With the impersonal point of view, scientific invention began to make enormous strides. Then, too, began what economists call "the industrial revolution," the beginning of mass production and the factory system.

Great inventions, Mr. Kaempfert explains, are evolved because of social and economic tension, and every great contrivance is a growth rather than a creation. He lays great stress on the importance of "technical heritage," and declares that every inventor enjoys the benefit of past research. Leonardo da Vinci, in spite of his marvelous inventive imagination, was balked because of this lack.

Not in necessity the mother of invention despite the time-honored phrase, Professor Tausig of Harvard has definitely disproved this. Mr. Kaempfert tells us why some people are born with the instinct to invent while others are not has never been explained. The writer of the booklet believes that psychologists of the "behavioristic" school have shed light on the intricacies of the inventive process, and refers to experiments by which dogs, cats or hens must overcome some technical obstruction in order to reach food. That some of these animals are quicker to overcome the obstacles than others leads behaviorists to conclude that the acquisition of skill in meeting new situations and the gratification of obstructed wants constitute the very essence of the inventive process. Which conclusion is but reminiscent of the school of scientists Shaw once spoke of, which solemnly chopped the tails off white rats believing that eventually a generation of white rats would be born without tails. Only it never was. White rats being a determined, though patient, breed.

Curiously enough, many of what we call "revolutionary" inventions were achieved by people who were what Mr. Kaempfert refers to as "outsiders." Cartwright, a clergyman and a poet, turned his mind to the invention of the powerloom. The legend of Watt draining steam power as he watched the boiling kettle, is only an old wives' tale. He was an instrument-maker to Glasgow College, when a model of a Newcomen pump was given him to repair. Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, was not a cotton-grower but a young teacher. Howe and Singer, who each invented a sewing machine, had not been employed by a clothing manufacturer. Neither Mergenthaler nor Linstant was a compositor or printer though they devised the Linotype and monotype.

To go back along the endless road of invention, it was a monk, Roger Bacon, not a soldier, who invented gunpowder. Gattling, a physician, and Maxim, a "Yankee," as Mr. Kaempfert says, "who never smelled powder in action," invented machine guns. Perhaps the most arresting example of the wry humor interesting in this subject is that Nobel, founder of the famous peace prize, discovered dynamite.

Referring to the late war, the writer mentions that "tanks" owed their development to Winston Churchill, and gas was used at the suggestion of the German chemist, Doctor Fritz von Haber, and against the wish of the conservative German staff. It was not a heartless naval officer, he goes on to say, who dreamed of blowing up ships with submarines, but a score of gentle civilians. "When it comes to dealing death on a wholesale scale," Mr. Kaempfert remarks, "the imaginative civilian or outsider is more to be feared than the professional swashbuckler. Indeed, the professional soldier has always been a stickler for conservative killing, according to the accepted code. The Chevalier Bayard treated swordsmen, pikemen and archers who fell into his hands as honored guests. But woe to the captive who had used the ball and shot! He was killed or horribly mutilated by having his hands cut off. The Chevalier's spirit still lives in every staff officer." Which quotation will give you an idea of how Mr. Kaempfert combines the scientific outlook with a delightful prose style.

Particularly fascinating is the author's description of the importance of organized industrial research, and invention. The German chemical industry was the first to realize the potentialities of this. The United States has profited by Germany's example, and now industrial research laboratories are numbered by thousands. Time as well as duplication of effort, are thus saved. In this group invention every possible phase of a subject is considered. The Bell Telephone laboratories study acoustics and the relations of the ear to sound. The chemists and physicists of the Eastman Kodak laboratories range over the whole field of organic and inorganic chemistry, says

Mr. Kaempfert, and are probably the best informed men in the world on the chemical effect of light.

Hereafter the solitary inventor will have very little chance against industrial group research. He will have to compete with more and more men who have at their disposal splendidly equipped laboratories, time and money, and who may work for three and five years before producing a noteworthy result. Edison, the author feels, will probably be the last of the great heroes of invention.

Most interesting is the list of books on the subject, recommended by Mr. Kaempfert. His idea is less to glorify the individual innovator than to give the reader a new conception of inventions in relation to the past and to show the social and economic consequences that follow their introduction and acceptance. For a general view of the subject, he suggests "A Popular History of American Invention," edited by himself. This is in narrative form for a public which is assumed to be interested in the origin and development of the principal inventions but has not had sufficient training to understand technical descriptions. There is also George S. Bryan's "Edison, the Man and His Work," "Inventors and Money Makers," by F. W. Tausig is most readable, and is one of the few available works on the psychology of invention. The collection of Popular Research Narratives, compiled by the Engineering Foundation, appears to be extraordinarily valuable, as each article is prepared by men who have made the discoveries, or with their assistance. The discussions, as Mr. Kaempfert notes, are as varied as the endeavors of mankind, and include such subjects as "Pictures by Phone," "Talking to Europe," "Wealth from Cornstalks," the "Aircraft Radio Beacon," and others of the sort.

Other recommended volumes are "Industrial Explorers," by Maurice Holland and Henry P. Pringle, which records the achievements of sixteen directors of research laboratories; and "Men and Machines," by Stuart Chase, that brilliant and controversial book on the social effects of modern inventions. The whole pamphlet is excellent, and so ingratiating is Mr. Kaempfert's style that after finishing it, even those who have always thought in terms of books and reading will have a sudden hankering to handle a microscope or bend over a test-tube.

Just as property values change, owing to the shifting of population or business, just so are public libraries affected. According to the report of the circulation department of the Providence Public Library, there was less than seven thousand in circulation at the Central Library there last year. This was due to the increased traffic of downtown Providence and difficulties of finding free and convenient automobile parking space.

Miss Ruth C. Coombs, head of the department, declares that many adult readers, who used to visit the building several times weekly, come less often now, using the branch library in their neighborhood and coming to the Central Library when reading requirements can be satisfied only by the vast and varied resources of the main book stock. Were it not for the system of branches, she believes, the reading habits of no inconsiderable number of readers (both adult and juvenile) would be terminated each year on account of the confusion and risks of city streets.

Providence is not alone in this condition. It is becoming a general situation in larger American cities having a central library in a downtown location. The Providence librarian believes that such a condition is to be met by providing first, a well distributed and efficiently operated system of branch libraries; and second, by emphasizing at the central library those qualities which make for deliberate and expert service to the readers having more discriminating reading tastes and more serious book requirements.

It is interesting to notice the transition in circulation activity during the past ten years. In 1919 the records show that 63 per cent of the total number of books issued were drawn from the Central Library and 31 per cent from the branch system and other agencies. In 1929 this ratio was practically reversed.

This evening Mr. Charles A. Andrews, president of the Waban Public Library Association, Inc., and Mrs. Adams are giving a dinner at their home on Neholm road for some fifty of their townspeople. The guests are the canvassers and their respective wives and husbands who have raised during the past year the sum of \$63,500 needed to complete the Waban Branch Library. With the exception of a few memorial gifts the money has come in comparatively small sums from a large number of the residents of the village. The building, situated at the intersection of Beacon and

Woodward streets and one block road, is constructed of Harvard brick and has two wings. These contain separate reading rooms for adults and children and are fully and attractively equipped. An open area between the wings has a large fireplace and a desk for the librarian. Donors more, LeClear and Robbins of Boston were the architects. The city of Newton has done the grading and landscaping and will maintain the building in the future. On Friday, from 1 to 10 P. M., the building will be open for inspection. During the evening Mayor and Mrs. Weeks and the library trustees of Newton will be present. At 8.30 the library will be presented to the city with brief and informal exercises. Regular library service will begin on Saturday.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

NEVER say Boston doesn't beat her swords into ploughshares, what with the new business branch of the Boston Public Library built on the site of a police station. This very day at nine A. M. the branch was opened to the public without any formality. It appears that Louis E. Kirstein of the library board of trustees who donated the building in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein, preferred that this should be so. Possibly at some later date the modest Mr. Kirstein may yield to the wishes of his fellow trustees and Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and permit some form of dedication. After all, such an unusual occasion merits a few speeches and top hats.

The Kirstein Memorial Building, in City Hall avenue is pleasantly Georgian in effect, two and a half stories high, of red brick, with white trim. In the facade, the architects, Putnam & Cox, have followed closely the design of Charles Bulfinch, the central feature of the famous Tontine Crescent erected in Franklin place in 1794, which was occupied by the Boston Library, the only collection of books at that time open to public use in Boston.

One of the features of the building is the huge show window on a level with the street. Through this the passerby may stare frankly, either at the glistening rows of directories within, or at the business exhibit which is to be arranged directly behind the pane. This state of affairs is a great relief from the days when library windows were so high pitched that only passing aviators could spy on their cloistered calm.

Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson has been appointed librarian of the business branch. In addition to her experience in the statistical department of the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Dietrichson had a year in the reference division of the Harvard Business Library. Her assistants are Miss Mary McCarthy, who was for years with the Stone & Worton Library, which closed recently; and William Clegg, who has had valuable training in several departments of the central library.

Within the new library building is suggestive of the lovely restraint of the Federal period. The walls are finished in unpolished mahogany and there is a fireplace on each floor, surrounded by carved paneling. Tables and chairs are mahogany in the manner of Sheraton—

On the shelves are arranged the latest year books and directories, both technical and professional, including several foreign ones. Telephone directories of all the important cities of the United States may also be consulted here. There are innumerable business magazines, also commercial and financial papers, as well as pamphlets in vertical files. One whole section is given over to real estate maps and others of commercial interest. A set of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, from 1908 to date, is set forth on the shelves. Later, the Librarian hopes to have the complete file from the beginning. Perhaps the most important of all is the investment service. Even marginers are welcome to use this.

On the balcony are arranged shelves of business books in vivid bindings. The Librarian was somewhat overcome at seeing so many volumes in a mint state. There is no unsightly label on any of these, which somewhat startled the Librarian, the latter end of whose childhood was spent scraping off old labels

from library books, firmly sticking on new ones—you had to use paste in our days, with a sponge—then adding book numbers in ink, which generally smooched. I began at twelve and spent all my summer vacations doing this. And can you wonder that the mind is slightly warped? Nowadays, the light-hearted extra assistant simply writes the number with an electric Stylus pen on a sheet of specially treated paper held against the back of the book and behold identification which is slightly and permanent.

The balcony is divided into alcoves, each furnished with a table and chairs. In one of these alcoves is a collection of the more popular of the Government documents. On this floor, too, is the employees rest room, also a work room, lavishly supplied with shelves and supply closets. Collating and labeling is all that will be done there at present, for it will be many months before any of these books require mending. All the business books on the second floor circulate. However, if you live in Winchester, or Hampton, or any town outside Boston, don't come pleading for a library card, even if you work in this city. There is a way round this, though. Any business firm in Boston may have a so-called special card, which employees may use to draw out books. This is rather generous of the city of Boston, which has a difficult time supplying her own citizens with reading matter.

If you want books other than on the subject of business, the third floor of the Kirstein Memorial Building stands ready to serve you. Here is a regular circulating fiction and non-fiction of all kinds. The Librarian is Miss Grace C. Brady, and her assistant is Lillian Ginsburg, both of whom have had training at the central library and other branches of the service. There is another startling innovation in this branch library. The fiction has no labels or lettering of any kind on the outside. Except for the removal of the jackets the books are exactly as they came from the booksellers. As they are arranged on the shelves alphabetically by author, the librarians feel that the former convict-like lettering or labeling is unnecessary. Now ladies and gentlemen, I ask you—as one who spent the priceless hours of early youth verifying shelves—is this or is this not, Utopia?

Already there is a tie-up, as it were, going business like between the Kirstein Branch and the neighbors on the first floor and balcony. The branch has arranged a delightful and informative exhibit on "What Boston Banks Have Done for Boston History." In a large cabinet are arranged the many excellent publications published by banks in Boston. When you have finished looking through these, you will be amazed to find the extraordinary amount of historical research which these organizations have done. Along with the publications are the figures representing important periods in the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. These are almost true to the period, and are the work of Hilda Baker, of the branch department. The arrangement of the figures is delightfully ingenious. For instance, in the Bradstreet, the first New England poet stands before a volume of "The Colonist," published by the Old Colony Trust Company, which is open to a picture of the Gutenberg Bible, illustrating an article by William Dana Orcutt, on famous book collections of bankers.

American bankers have always been the patrons of history and literature, it seems for James Savage who founded the Provident Institution for Savings, arranged the first complete edition of John Winthrop's History of New England. For many years, one of the manuscript volumes was lost and it was eventually located by Mr. Savage in the heltry of the Old South Church—of all places.

Cotton Mather, in his black gown, is gesticulating very excitedly toward Anne Hutchinson, who is absconded in contemplation of a portrait of her statue which appears in one of the publications of the State Street Trust Company. William Blaxton, the first settler of Boston is calling attention to an article on School Street, from "The Eighteen Fifties and the Five Cent Savings Bank." Sir Henry Vane, very dashing in cloak and plumed hat stands near "The Book of the Shawmut Bank." John Winthrop is also present, and likewise John Harvard.

One of the publications of the First National Bank, "Markets of the World" is an extremely valuable reference work for libraries, as it contains all kinds of economic maps and statistical abstracts. Also included in the display is the map of old Boston from the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and copies of the N. C. Wyeth ship murals in the First National Bank. In addition there are publications from the Elliot Savings, North End Sav-

ings, Second National, Home Savings, Union Savings, Roxbury Institution for Savings and the Wilder Savings Banks. The librarians plan to change the exhibition every two weeks. Next comes publications of banks throughout the State, and after that a series concerning the industries of Boston and Massachusetts.

Due mainly to Mr. Kirstein's generosity, Boston now has one of the best equipped business libraries in the country, and the downtown section of the city long wished for circulating branch. No longer will it be necessary for Boston business men to depend on the Harvard Business Library that's a good one, too. Now they have only to lift the telephone or the hook—or rather have a secretary or subsecretary do it, as is the American custom—to get in immediate touch with city or trade directories, cable codes, maps, atlases, investment service, time tables and other ready reference books. The telephone number is Hubbard 0860.

From June 13 to 15 will be held the Northeastern Library Convention at the Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. The following program has been arranged:

FRIDAY, JUNE 13
Evening—Dinner, 6.30. Registration, 6.30. Dinner, His Excellency Frank G. Allen, governor of Massachusetts, is entertaining an informal dinner at the address of welcome. Invitations to deliver the address of welcome. Address: The North Shore of Massachusetts in History and Tradition, Benjamin N. Johnson of Lynn, Mass.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14
Morning—Round tables, 9.30. School Libraries, Dorothy Hopkins, president, 11.00. Staff Problems, Elizabeth M. Smith, president, 11.00. Special Libraries Program, Rev. Frederick T. Persons, president Special Libraries Association of Boston, presiding, 1.00. Social tea, 2.00. Afternoon—Address, subject to be announced. A speaker of national prominence expected. 3.00. Social tea. Evening—8.00, address: New England Poetry, Professor Odell Shepard, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Dancing.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15
The day is open for rest, recreation and worship. An address may be arranged for the afternoon and music for the evening, but these are not stated functions. For information about churches in Swampscott, Lynn and Boston, ask at the hotel desk. Consult with the representative of the Green Line Tours, Inc., for motor tips.

MONDAY, JUNE 16
Morning—Round tables, 9.30. State Commission Workers, E. Louise Jones, field adviser, Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, presiding, 9.30. Cataloging for Small Libraries, Mrs. R. E. Coe, chief cataloger, Massachusetts State Library, presiding, 10.00. Work with the Foreign Born, Edna Phillips, library adviser on work with foreigners, Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, presiding, 10.00. Loan Desk Problems, Edith J. Little, chief of circulation, city library, Springfield, Mass., presiding. Afternoon—Address: The Librarian's Library, Mrs. Marion Cobb Fuller, reference librarian, Maine State Library. Significant Aspects of Contemporary American Literature, Professor Arthur W. Beach, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. 5.00—Social tea. Evening—Address: Edna St. Vincent Millay, Arthur G. Staples, editor of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Dancing.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17
Morning—Round tables, 9.30. Hospital Libraries, Elizabeth Reed, librarian, Warren Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, presiding, 9.30. Children's Libraries, Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children, Boston Public Library, presiding, 11.00. An illustrated lecture on natural history. Afternoon—Address: Open Doors to Literature, Elva S. Smith, supervisor, children's department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Symbolism in Children's Books, Professor Eric P. Kelly, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Newberry medal winner, 1929. 5.00. Social tea. Evening—Mrs. Edward MacDowell will give a talk about the Federalborough Colony and the distinguished writers who have worked there, followed by MacDowell music by Mrs. MacDowell on a Rainway piano, furnished by courtesy of Steinert & Sons, Boston.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18
Morning—Round tables, 9.30. Book Buying, Leslie T. Little, librarian, public library, Waltham, Mass., 9.30. Other round tables to be announced, 11.00. Annual meeting of New Hampshire Library Association, 1.00. Annual meeting of Massachusetts Library Club. Afternoon—Address, arrangements with two outstanding speakers are now pending, 5.00. Social tea. Evening—A celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary. Details to be announced later. Adjournment.

The organizations actively participating in the convention are: Massachusetts Library Club, Vermont Library Association, Connecticut Library Association, Rhode Island Library Association, New Jersey Library Association, New York Library Association, Western Massachusetts Library Club, Special Libraries Association of Boston and New England School Library Association. In addition to these, certain special groups, such as hospital librarians, State commission workers, catalogers and children's librarians, will co-operate. All persons interested in library work are invited to attend. Mr. George H. Evans of the Somerville Public Library is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

OUR own Boston Public Library was probably the first in the country to prepare a special annual exhibit of books suitable for Jewish readers. This has been done for several years and has stimulated an interest in the reading and purchasing of Jewish books by library patrons and brought about good will and better racial understanding on the part of non-Jews. It is particularly appropriate that Lag B'Omer, often referred to as the Schooler's Festival, which occurs this week, should likewise mark Jewish Book Week. This is being observed by the Boston Public Library, which has arranged special exhibits of its rare treasures, of other suitable books, photographs, clippings, periodicals, and ceremonial objects in all its branches that serve Jewish communities.

Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English and other languages are now on display. The library has found it expedient to emphasize a single phase of Jewish life, art or culture at each branch, rather than to duplicate the exhibit at all. A mimeographed list especially prepared may be had upon request.

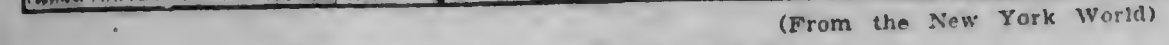
One of the most striking of the exhibits in honor of Jewish Book Week is the one arranged at the West End Branch by the Librarian, Fanny Goldstein, whose whole-hearted enthusiasm adds to the pleasure of all festivals. West End's celebration of both the Feast of Lights and Christmas are equally charming and attract visitors from all over the city. In the present display, books and periodicals are concentrated in the center of the main reading room around a case containing the Scroll or Holy Law. This arrangement gives the impression of the Ark, or "Holy of Holies," in the Synagogue, when it is open for devout worship. With it is grouped ceremonial objects, both obsolete and still in use, for home and synagogue, all appropriately labeled.



Jewish Book Week Exhibit
West End Branch, Boston Public Library

Photographs of Jewish life and mounted clippings on famous books or writers are hung on the walls to carry out the idea. The Scroll and other ceremonial objects are graciously lent for the occasion by Temple Israel and individuals in the community.

This library feels that its efforts in helping to promote the idea of Jewish Book Week in the past has been thoroughly justified, for it has brought about a new interest in the subject and promoted the circulation and purchase of the books recommended and displayed. The list of good Jewish books in English, which is being distributed by the Boston Public Library is extremely valuable. The arrangement, too, is excellent as the books are listed, by author and title. "For the Youngest Readers," "For the Older Boys and Girls," "Jewish Life in Fiction," "Biography and Autobiography," and "Racial Backgrounds—Keynotes in Many Subjects."



"I was just thinkin' that if a guy should read every book in this library it would be as good as an education."

THE LIBRARIAN

famous houses of the vicinity, illustrated with a picture of the doorway of the Cotton House, of Longfellow, which is now in the Boston Art Museum. The Lyceum Institution for Savings, a century old, includes in its booklet an interesting picture of an early shoe shop—a far cry from the mammoth, many-windowed factories of that city, today.

found its way to America, and which included in this exhibition, is the surviving portion of "Nicholas Nickleby." It is insured for \$100,000. This manuscript is of considerable size and contains the famous letter from Fanny Seward to Ralph Nickleby. The bulk of the original manuscripts of Dickens's novels and other works was given to the South

THE LIBRARIAN

children of her own. Two of her sons, the way, lost their lives in the World War. Finally, in 1928, she permitted to be offered at auction in London. It was purchased by an American. Dr. Sennabach, for the record-breaking sum of £15,400. Immediately, this "greatest living raider of Britain's literary treasures" as the doctor has been called, offered to sell it to the nation for exactly what he had paid for it. As no British philanthropist came forward with this sum-

C had no pictures or illustrations of any kind. The illustrations were all done by the artist himself. The illustrations were all done by the artist himself.

When little Alice Liddell came to the end of the story which was written to amuse her, she had a delicious, extra surprise. The final words are written on a separate slip of paper which slides down and discloses a picture of her sweet child's face, with the clear, unclouded brow, the straightforward gaze, and "the wandering hair that would always get into her eyes." Alice of all our hearts!

23, 1885, we may see domestic notes in a feminine hand: "To show Miller abt. the wood basket — Gruyere — Parmesan." Thus does reality intrude on fantasy and catch at the human heart.

Since, through the courtesy of Mr. Johnson and Dr. Rosenbach, as well as Mr. Belden, "Alice" is to be our guest for the summer months we should make

Many suggestions for checking the practice were offered; such as having the school themselves supply the material, or mandating that pupils bring their sources of illustration to school with them. A majority of librarians were in favor of asking school boards to stop the imbecile practice altogether. The librarian, one, can't see the sense of it unless

THE LIBRARIAN

On the Cleveland, the Book Caravan of the Public Library takes the road again. Under the direction of Miss Edythe Prouty, it has started its summer jaunting to the delight of young and old. Now, thousands of children, many of them living in sections not easily accessible to library buildings, will have library service.

When the caravan drives into one of the many playgrounds on its program, the children drop their games and come running to greet Mrs. M. E. Hagan and her assistant, Miss Margaret McGahagan. Then blankets are spread on the ground and the children sit cross-legged on them, like happy little gnomes, eager for the story telling. They are artists at listening, the story-teller declares. Presently, that magic wonder box, the caravan, is opened up and once more there is a rush of children, to get acquainted with "Heldi," "Tom Sawyer" or the March family.

Next, the big striped umbrella is opened, chairs and a table from the caravan unfolded and the process of registration begins. Several new stops have been added this year to the already lengthy caravan route. One of these is primarily for adults and children are not encouraged to come. Grown-ups, it seems, are to be given a chance at a vicarious vacation.

It is now possible to borrow "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" from a branch of the Hartford, Conn., public library in the former home of Mark Twain, in which the humorist created those two beacon-lights of American boyhood. The librarian in charge has a desk in what was the Clemens dining room during the occupancy from 1874 until the nineties. The fireplace within reach of the librarian's desk is not the only hearth, not the most imposing, but it is the famous "Twain fireplace." He is the architect over the plans for it, insisting on being able to hear the crackling blaze on the grate and at the same time to see the falling snowflakes outside. In other words, to have a window over the mantel. "May be that's preposterous," he replied to the objection of the designer, "but that's what I want and that's what I'm going to have." Book borrowers now see the advantage of Mark's apparatus, for there is a real window directly over the fireplace, flanked on each side by a thin which joins overhead to form the chimney. The effect is delightful.

The house is rather ornate, of brick, with broad eaves and irregular porches, commanding, from its turret and shaded balconies, the heart of the Hartford residential area. Next door is the product of a later generation of builders, a row of modern apartment houses, the tallest line. The builder, trading on the proximity of greatness, called the "Mark Twain Apartments," and the humorist's likeness, in stone is above each entrance. How this posthumous fame would tickle him!

The Twain home was built rear-ended, so that the family would be spared the bother of having the servants run through the house from the kitchen every time something was going on outside. Hence, the living rooms and the conservatory, with its bubbling fountain beloved by Twain, face the backyard. You can get all his works there, of course, in the Stormfield Edition, and most of his biographies.

It cost Clemens about \$70,000 to build the house, because of the inflated prices following the Civil War. While he lived there, it was the center of a nineteenth century group of American men of letters. To this house Kipling made a pilgrimage from England expressly to see the humorist. Harriet Beecher Stowe lived nearby, and Charles Dudley Warner was also a neighbor. When William Dean Howells or Thomas Bailey Aldrich journeyed from Boston to New York, they made this intersection of Farmington avenue and Forest street their halfway stop. Here Booth, Barrett and Irving visited. Today, the exterior of the place might be considered by some to be too ornate for good taste, but it is an example of thorough construction, carried out on the plans of Tiffany, the New York architect. The teak mantel was brought from India by Clemens himself. Black walnut paneling predominates, and the decoration of stuccoes and balconies is almost rococo.

Mark's daughter, Clara Clemens Garbrow, came back this year after much of the original interior had been restored as she had known it when a girl. She could not keep back the tears when

crossing the threshold of the home which her father could not bear to see after the death of his favorite child, Susy.

Through the efforts of the Mark Twain Memorial Commission, now in control of the estate, the house has been saved as a literary center for the people of Hartford. Two juvenile organizations, the Joan of Arc and the Tom Sawyer clubs are connected with the commission which will provide gathering places for them in the branch library.

There is to be shelf of books written by Hartford authors and the city's literary groups are invited to meet in the building. And one of the important features is a Mark Twain museum on the third floor, where the author's billiard room was located. Perhaps the most delightful suggestion is a "Tom Sawyer cave" to be located in the basement for the enjoyment of boys. This was proposed by Mrs. N. W. Hankmeyer, who volunteers to stock the retreat with boys' books. Hartford artists have offered to paint the walls of the "cave" with illustrations from "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

Among the treasures of the Bristol, England, Public Library are manuscript letters written by or associated with Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas Chatterton. "The luckless boy, the sleepless soul, who perished in his pride." The first of the Coleridge letters refers to a book he had borrowed from the Bristol Library and on being asked to return it, wrote rather snippily: "Our learned and ingenious may read through two quartos, that is, one thousand and four hundred pages of close printed Latin and Greek, in three weeks, for aught I know to the contrary. I pretend to no such intense sense of application, or rapidity of genius."

What the Librarian's reply was, we have no means of knowing. The officials were too polite, no doubt, to suggest that their distinguished patron buy a copy and take some time in reading it. Another letter was written by Coleridge to his friend Colson about the publication of the "Friend" newspaper, which he ran for some time with the object of "doing as much as I can, to do some service to my wife and children."

"If I succeed (i. e., if I sell 1000)," Coleridge continued, "it will put seven or eight hundred each year, in my, or rather my wife's pocket for I never keep my own money, during its publication. Therefore, remember old times, dear Colson; and do me what service you can, in gaining me names. For the names and addresses procured by my friends will just put all in my pockets that would, if subscribed at the bookstall, go into theirs. Indeed, it is a shame that the booksellers should charge anything."

The following letter describes one of the many amours of "Don Quixote Chatterton." It appears that the woman in this particular case had great wealth, but was neither handsome nor educated:

April 3, 1770.
Sir,—to a Blage you I wright a few lines to you but have not the weak-ness to believe all you say of me for you may say as much to other young Lads for all I now. But I cant go out of a Sunday with you for I am a fraid we shall be seen to go (i. e., together) Sir if it agreeable to you I had Talke a walk with you in the morning for I believe we shant be seen a bout . . . a clock. But we must wait with patient for there is a Time for all Things.

(Signed) Esther Saunders.
April 3, 1770.
Either the young lady had, like Thomas Carlyle, a weakness for capitals, or they served as underlining or italics in those days. Underneath the signature "Esther Saunders" in Chatterton's hand writing appears this rather smug notation: "There is a time for all things except marriage my Dear And so your hbl Servant T. Chatterton. April 9th."

On the other side of the leaf, also in the poet's handwriting, you may read "This Affair began March 19th, 70, and broke off April 9th, 70. The young lady wants to be married and can't keep her own secrets.—N. B. Having no great stomach to the amour for divers good causes and considerations being forced otherwise moving and being judged by of B. was very indifferent about and far from being chagrined at dismissal. Had also the pleasure of seeing to book first—The Lady is not handsome, but a great Fortune. Miss W. a very pretty girl now in chace."

The "B." whose officiousness is referred to is believed to be Burgum, the poetaster, who carried on business at the Bristol Bridge. Even judged by the standards of Chatterton must have rather an unpleasant person.

Mark's daughter, Clara Clemens Garbrow, came back this year after much of the original interior had been restored as she had known it when a girl. She could not keep back the tears when

THE LIBRARIAN

IN the display window of the new Kirstein Library on City Hall avenue, there is an alluring publicity exhibit of the reading matter available in the Circulating Branch, on the third floor. As one can see from the selection in the window, all the latest books—fiction and non-fiction—may be obtained, as well as an attractive assortment of American and English periodicals.

Small figures of Cotton Mather, Governor Winthrop, John Harvard, Anne Bradstreet stretch welcoming hands to the passerby and call their attention to an array of books in the foreground, having to do with the early history of Massachusetts. As the Librarian's nose was interestedly pressed against the pane, a friend, who is by way of being an antiquarian, joined her and pointed out that one of the book illustrations showing a view of the South End of Boston and of the Neck, about 1764, was the work of Lord Byron's grandfather, a British naval officer, whose vessel visited Boston about that time.

As regards the disposition of lunch time, men seem to have much more sense than women. (Shouts of "No, No," from embattled feminists.) You seldom see young men grabbing a sandwich store, then rushing from store to store to compare values or match a tie to his lunch reading. A woman, on the other hand, will spend the entire lunch hour, then rushing back to the next to change everything. The sensible young men of Boston's business section, on the other hand, have discovered the spare moments of Branch and lunch time there. They are in the majority there every day, outnumbering the females by five to one. But—the Librarian's brain has just reeled under the horrible suspicion.

A lunch-shopping hypothesis! Is it possible that the young men like books and reading more than the girls do? Let's begin talking hurriedly about something else.

Statistics from the Newton Free Library prove again that, in spite of the time given to the radio, motion pictures and motor cars, the citizens there have not lost the habit of reading. Newton has the largest per capita circulation of books of any city of its size in the State, and with few exceptions in the country.

An added source of satisfaction is the large proportion of that circulation in children's books. Contributing causes to this interest, declares Virginia M. Hutchinson, president of the board of trustees, an excellent children's librarian, Mrs. Florence Bethune Sloan, in the co-operation of the schools and the delightful story-telling of Mr. and Mrs. Cronan. Mr. Cronan's vivid presentation of a story like "Treasure Island" can hardly fail to start a boy in search of that perennially interesting tale of adventure, and then in search of other books, and thus perhaps give him one of the best assets of life—love of reading. Let best assets of life—love of reading. Let best assets of life—love of reading. Let best assets of life—love of reading.

From the Newton Library received the gracious gift of a garden and its maintenance. In memory of Mrs. Eliza Frances Sylvester her daughters gave it. The service is also given to shuttles who are unable to enjoy such gifts. On July 1 of last year, soon after the completion of the new building at the Newton Hospital, the library offered a generous co-operation. The hospital provided the latest model of hospital book truck and a room for the collection of reading matter. Two afternoons a week have been given to this work and more than three thousand volumes circulated at the bedside of patients in six months. The service is highly appreciated by both patients and the hospital staff.

Shuttles of another sort—that is, those confined in institutions—also receive library service through the American Library Association. Last year a committee received from the Bureau of Social Hygiene in New York a sum of money to be used in research work for the libraries of Massachusetts. One year in prison library work for the use of the Central Circulation Branch which does not supply children of the committee (also general secretary

of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries) in co-operation with the Massachusetts Department of Corrections. Prisons for men were specified as the scene of this experiment because, according to Miss E. Kathleen Jones, whose report appears in the A. L. A. Bulletin, experience has proved that the women's prisons present fewer difficulties. They are usually much smaller, the discipline is not quite so strict and more privileges are allowed.

Myron E. Fuller, an assistant in the Haverhill Public Library, was engaged as prison library assistant and spent the first three months getting acquainted with prison conditions in the Prison Colony at Norfolk and the State Prison at Charlestown. In the former it appears that the men are "hand-picked" from the State Prison and have at no time numbered more than 140, consequently conditions at Norfolk are quite different from those in a big prison.

At Norfolk the prisoners are kept at work building a new prison, of which the walls are finished and work begun on the houses inside. Until these are erected the men continue to live outside the walls in small wooden barracks housing about thirty men, with a sitting room in each house where they can play checkers or games of the sort after supper, or smoke, read and listen to the radio. The men also have gardens, pets and plenty of outdoor work and recreation. With all these distractions, the prisoners' recreation hours find about 50 per cent of the men in the library reading rooms. Posters, pictures, book jackets, lists and groups of books are used to call attention to the collection. Mr. Fuller also talked informally to the men about books and found a ready response. Many books have been borrowed by the prisoners from the lending collection of the Division of Public Libraries and the privilege has never been abused. This prison, Miss Jones declared proudly, presents no library problems.

At Charlestown, however, conditions are very different and much less humane, owing to overcrowding. There, between eight hundred and nine hundred men are housed in the old cell-block system, tier upon tier of cells. The difficulty here is the same as that which confronts the librarian in every large prison and reformatory for men—how to get books to the attention of the prisoners. The printed catalogue, unless annotated (and notes mean an immense amount of labor and prohibitive cost) is very inadequate. What man can tell by author, title, or even subject what particular books will like out of several thousand. As a result, a few titles are read and re-read because word is passed along that they are good, while others, equally interesting, remain idle on the shelves because they have not had the opportunity to be read. It was hoped that the opportunity at Charlestown would aid all large prison libraries, but the plans of the committee, which included annotated lists, book publicity and direct contact with the men, could not be carried out at Charlestown. To the great disappointment of the committee, these conditions resulted in the termination of Mr. Fuller's work after nine months, and the return of approximately \$550 to the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

During his nine months of service, working under the direction of the chairman, Mr. Fuller accomplished much valuable and far-sighted work. He brought to date the classification and cataloging of the library at Charlestown and got the new catalog read for printing—all in preparation for the "contact" work which never developed; devoted several weeks to Norfolk; classified and rearranged the library at the Reformatory at Concord and taught the men how to catalog and carry it out; spent a very profitable week at Cheshire, where the wife of the superintendent, as librarian, had long used book jackets, bulletins and other public library publicity boards and helped in making several lists of books for purchase, asked for by various institutions in Massachusetts and other States, and in compiling and annotating list on special subjects, some of which may be printed later.

Lack of space and frequent moving from one apartment to another prevents the acquisition of private libraries, according to the latest report of the New York Public Library. Fortunately those who have a library are able to find space for even a few shelves of books. Consequently even the citizen of larger means comes to depend on the public library for books. The use of the Central Circulation Branch which does not supply children



Interior of the Circular Branch Library on the Third Floor of the Kirstein Library.

aren't and accessories, which is not in a foreign neighborhood or a poor one indicates that the public library is not a social service agency but the sharing of a communal supply of books. The Librarian who has frequently enjoyed the privileges of this branch can testify to its value in New York, and also its pleasant, helpful attendants.

Unusually, the Science and Technology Division of the library becomes involved in each of the excited controversies which crop up in New York in the course of a year. Perhaps the most notable hurry of the past season, reports the Librarian, was caused by the publication of Einstein's famous paper on "The Unified Field Theory," with its array of mathematical formulae. It would appear presumptuous, the Librarian adds wickedly, to appraise the motives or the mental reactions of the many readers who applied for a copy of this masterpiece.

In the course of a year a Japanese sugar laboratory requested and received information about automatic devices for the continuous weighing and recording of the load on belt conveyors; an up-state chemical company asked for references on the reclamation of oil and oil products from waste materials; a Southern railroad engineer was supplied with a cross-section illustration of a "bridge-rail" used in 1835. One of the most delightful bits of assistance was that given to a con- scientious novelist with a hero whose escape depended upon the time of high tide during a speeded evening of 1776. The staff gave him the information.

THE LIBRARIAN

INFORMATION attendants of public libraries spend their days—and often their evenings—in a blizzard of interrogation points, and yet there is no group of workers who are more delighted, unwavering in their interest in life as a spectacle. It may be busy at the information desk, but it is never dull. Library work is supposed to be tranquil employment but not this phase of it. The unexpected and the incongruous add salt and flavor to existence when you are in a position to distribute aid, advice and comfort to a distraught world. And it gives you a grand feeling of superiority for often as much as three minutes at

a stretch, sometimes. Then comes a stalker and self-esteem collapses like a cigarette-punctured balloon.

Once, during the Librarian's career as an information attendant, a passably, who had been urged to "try the reference department upstairs for that," remarked, acidly: "These stairs must be worn out from the bucks you've passed over them."

Like Captain Flagg you have to think fast in the information game—as it is laughingly called by those who've never participated.

Many believe that information attendants never asked anything which has not to do with books. This is not so, though occasional men with heavy brows still lean on the desk and mutter hoarsely: "Say, lady, me and a friend been having an argument. Who was it said 'If you build a better mousetrap you can fool all the people some of the time'?" (There are really two distinct stock questions there, but I blended them to save space).

Nevertheless, to offset such debaters—so interested in their avocation that they never have time left to look for a steady job—there are an astonishing number of people who turn to the library for help in all sorts of crises. They have just arrived in town and desire to get an apartment, a job, or a little more formal education, so they come trustfully to the library information desk and invariably go away satisfied. "Information" has taken the place of the good neighbors who flourished in the days before apartment houses and standardized living.

Toledo, O., likewise has its information service and invites patrons to take advantage of it by means of a charming booklet, "The Library and You." The illustration in the annual report of the library, it reminds, "is at the end of your telephone." The library—and one of its prettiest attendants. According to the report, artist, business man, club woman, preacher, student and teacher, constantly depend upon the service of the information office and reference department. On one's time 17,000 questions were answered by telephone, mail and in person. This figure does not include the thousands of cases where readers served themselves or were referred to easily accessible reference facilities. Sixty-five hundred required special research, sometimes pursued intermittently for several days, often involving telephoning for information or correspondence with other libraries. A few questions out of the day's work will serve to illustrate:

When were Petroleum V. Nasby's articles on prohibition published in the Toledo Blade?

Have you an illustration of Toledo showing the waterfront fifty years ago?

Who is the Dutch consul at Detroit?

Where will one find pigeons registered?

What are the architectural styles of some of Toledo's public buildings and of what materials are they constructed?

A list of cities whose names have been changed since the World War?

Name the financial centers of the world for the last three centuries?

A list of lawyers who have left law to go into creative work?

What is the average length of a period of business depression?

Pictures of the insignia of craft guilds of England and Scotland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

What English porcelain manufacturer employed the "Georgian goose" design?

(A grasp of "I know! I know!" from the Transcript's antiquies editor coldly received by the Librarian.)

Many tools were required to find the answers to these. Indexes, encyclopedias, catalogues, anthologies and other helps are the keys to unlock Toledo's resources for accurate and quick replies. For years the library has bought such helps immediately upon publication. Books on every phase of applied art have been purchased, often imported from England, France and Germany. To furnish the library's share in making Toledo a more beautiful city and a pleasant place in which to live.

The public library of Columbia, S. C., will establish a branch for Negroes the latter part of this month at the Negro Y. W. C. A. in that city. One thousand books selected for Negro readers on the service and invites patrons to take advantage of it by means of a charming booklet, "The Library and You." The illustration in the annual report of the library, it reminds, "is at the end of your telephone." The library—and one of its prettiest attendants. According to the report, artist, business man, club woman, preacher, student and teacher, constantly depend upon the service of the information office and reference department. On one's time 17,000 questions were answered by telephone, mail and in person. This figure does not include the thousands of cases where readers served themselves or were referred to easily accessible reference facilities. Sixty-five hundred required special research, sometimes pursued intermittently for several days, often involving telephoning for information or correspondence with other libraries. A few questions out of the day's work will serve to illustrate:

In "Libraries" there is a fascinating article by Dorothy M. Black, reference assistant, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, on the influence of the Public Library on the lives of Men and Women. She tells how, through the kindness of a local clergyman, special permission to browse in the Bristol city library, in those days so jealously guarded from the general public. When pretty girls were not "in chace" the young poet browsed through Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Britons, Fuller's Church History, and Hollinshed's Chronicles, with the aid of which he gave the final touches to his ingenious pseudo-antique poems begun some years before.

Miss Black must have done an extraordinary amount of research to have compiled such a scholarly and delightful

array of facts about literary workers of yesterday and today. She recalls how George Gissing, just entering upon a literary career in the new world, found the Boston Public Library, "a glorious public library," which he was sure contained every book that could be desired. Some- thing of the inspiration which he gained from his youthful borrowings there was revealed years later, when he was back in England. In a letter in which he wrote of George Sand's "Consuelo": "Ah, I read it first and indeed George Sand at all first—in the free library of Boston (U. S. A.) There I read ten or a dozen of the novels straight away. What a joy to look back on that first reveling in pure artistic work!"

Inspiration of a more practical sort came to Thomas A. Watson, Miss Black tells us. He used the same library during the days when he was working with Alexander Graham Bell upon the development of the telephone, enabling him to make important improvements in the apparatus with which he was experimenting.

Whitman, least bookish of poets, wrote of his introduction as a boy of thirteen to "a big circulating library" of Brooklyn as "the signal event of my life up to that time, and he continued to make visits to libraries throughout his life. Among the hospitable open shelves of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library in which he browsed often during his police reporting days, Theodore Dreiser stumbled upon the gateway to a broader and richer view of the world he lived in.

"The public library played a role in my childhood and undergraduate days that made me forever its debtor," writes Fannie Hurst as she recalls days spent in St. Louis Public Library. "The one at Oakland supplied Jack London with the greater part of his education, as did the Indianapolis Public Library for Meredith Nicholson. Edison used the Detroit Public Library during his ambitious boyhood. Turning to the learned confessor by the British public libraries, Miss Black notes that it was in the Manchester Library that the young medical student, Francis Thompson, found the works of the poets so interesting that he soon abandoned his scientific studies. His reading in the Liverpool Library inspired the prospective architect Hall Caine to enter instead the field of literature.

Such examples as these—to list only a few of Miss Black's long-ago encounters with the public library—have been recognized, outside of library circles, as filling a definite place in the lives of individuals—both in the education of youth and the productivity of the adult worker.

Toward the middle of the eighteenth century with the work of William Caslon and John Baskerville, English typography achieved its perfection, and became for a time the model of continental printing. Many of the works printed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have, however, an unparalleled literary interest. The plays of the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists are among the most coveted objects of great libraries and wealthy book collectors. From these volumes there is a generous display in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library. Shakespeare's first Folio, the most famous and precious printed book in the world, has been placed on view. It is opened into the page, show Martin Droeshout's famous engraving of the poet, made from the descriptions of friend, seven years after his death. Looking at it, the Librarian is minded to mind that delightful story by Edmund Lester Pearson, "The Last First Folio," in the collection, "Books in Black or Red." The Droeshout engraving caused the death of poor Mr. Aspinwall, non-Jackson, whose Aunt Martha, in clearing out the garret, came on a First Folio. Before Mr. Jackson, who had the gripe, could get to her home in Taspatherry, Mr. Aspinwall had torn out and burned the Droeshout portrait and replaced it with "a real nice picture of Shakespeare from an old copy of Harper's Bazaar." According to Mr. Pearson, "the nurse who was attending Mr. Jackson tells me that he scarcely moaned after reading this letter. He had one quick convulsion, and then it was all over."

The chief pride of the Barton collection are the Shakespeare quartos. These little booklets sold for sixpence! Shakespeare's time, and now realize \$15,000 to \$20,000 at auctions. Several of these are shown in the exhibit. First editions of Milton's "Poems," and of plays by Marlowe, Massinger, Decker, Beaumont and Fletcher are also on view. The printing of the fine line which was begun in England in the nineties of the last century is represented by a number of volumes, from the Keshscott Press, the Doves and the Ashendene.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

NO longer need librarians of the State of New York feel inferior to teachers, doctors, lawyers or those of any other profession, for they too have received professional status. This has come about by the acceptance, by the Board of Regents, of the Standards of Service for Libraries and required educational and professional training for librarians, submitted by the New York Library Association.

These standards of service apply only to librarians of professional grade and do not include clerical and janitorial forces. Librarians and assistants in villages of less than 2000 population are also exempt from the requirements of the Standards, according to an explanatory article in the current number of Library Journal, by Carl Cannon, chief of the acquisition division, New York Public Library.

Library work has always been one of the most haphazard of occupations. The wise regulations of the State of New York will put it on a more business-like footing. Hereafter, every librarian of professional grade in public libraries of the State will be required to hold a certificate as a condition of legal employment and can qualify for such certificate on the basis of his present position, education, training and period of experience.

The Standards, as Mr. Cannon further explains, provide for advancement from a lower grade to a higher grade certificate by the securing of additional educational or professional credits outside of the library, as well for advancement within the library without further change in certificate, except added credit for each two years of experience. Likewise, a certificate valid in one library will be valid for a position of the same grade in any other library in the State. Records concerning the professional and educational status of every library worker will be on file, not only in his own library but also in the Library Extension Division at Albany. Hereafter, interchange of librarians or assistants between different libraries of the State will be possible.

In taking this step New York State, as Mr. Cannon points out, has become the first definitely to recognize library work as a profession. Praise for this belongs to the New York Library Association, whose members have worked for this recognition over a period of years and who helped formulate the present scheme of service.

The Standards are based on the Telford report, prepared several years ago under the auspices of the American Library Association. This report was, however, admittedly tentative in its findings, so effort was made to provide a scheme of classification of libraries and library positions for New York State which would more nearly fit actual library conditions. The certification plan finally agreed upon is as follows:

One-Year Certificate for Library Workers—Required training: 4 years high school and 6 weeks library course. Qualifies holder to serve as full-time paid librarian in small villages.

Three-Year Professional Certificate for Librarians—Required training: 2 years college and one-half year library school for training class, or 4 years college and 8 weeks library apprenticeship class. Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in places of 2000-4000 population and junior assistant in larger libraries.

Five-Year Professional Certificate for Librarians—Required training: 3 years college and 1 year library school. Alternative: 3-yr. professional certificate and in addition 2 years approved experience. Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in places of 4000-10,000 population and senior assistant in larger libraries. (For chief librarians serving communities of 10,000, in larger libraries, and heads of very small departments, required, 2 years approved experience in addition to above.)

Professional Life Certificate for Librarians—Required training: 4 years college and 1 year library school. Alternative: 3-yr. professional certificate and in addition 4 years approved experience, or 3 years professional certificate and in addition 6 years approved experience. Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in places of 2000-25,000 population, and heads of small departments in larger libraries.

Graduate Library School Life Certificate for Librarians—Required training: 4 years college and 2 years library school. Alternative: Professional life certificate and in addition 2 years approved experience, or 3-year professional certificate and in addition 8 years approved experience.

That the Standards are both fair and far-seeing is proved by the two most important provisions. One is that every librarian in the State is given a prior service certificate qualifying him for the position which he holds, regardless of his educational or professional training. The

other makes it possible for library assistants to advance from a lower grade position to the higher by reason of native ability and in spite of lack of extended educational or professional training acquired outside the library.

As every librarian in the State is assumed to be competent to hold the position he now occupies, declares Mr. Cannon, he is to be given a certificate to that effect. These certificates are clearly distinguished from the professional certificates that are earned by educational and professional training. Should this occupant resign, however, the candidate for the vacancy must profess the qualifications required by the Standards. For example, if the librarian in a town of 2000 to 4000 population should resign, his successor would be required to possess a three-year professional certificate.

Those living outside New York State are not debarred from library positions there. It is necessary, however, to apply to the Commissioner of Education in New York State who will examine the credentials and issue the certificate as soon as residence has been established. Nor will the Standards interfere with civil service requirements in cities where civil service is in effect or with the State pension scheme.

Equivalents of four years' study in a registered college or for definite terms of library school training will be ruled upon by the Professional Education Bureau at Albany.

As will be noticed, the lowest grade certificate—the One Year for Library Workers—which required only four years high school education and a six weeks' library course training must be renewed at the end of each year. This is done in order to call the attention of the candidate to his need for further education and also to avoid giving a professional certificate to those who expect to be engaged in library work only temporarily. It appears that after the candidate has given satisfactory indication of making library work his profession, the requirements of renewal are eliminated.

Librarians in New York State are registered, Mr. Cannon reminds us, if they conform to certain minimum requirements and submit annual reports to the Library Extension Division. To such registered librarians the State makes out a small grant. Hereafter, any public or free library receiving such grant or money from taxes which does not comply with the scheme of service, will be required to submit its own plan as an alternative. If approved by the commissioner of education as an equivalent of the requirements, the library will continue to operate as usual. Otherwise, the library could apply to the commissioner for exemption or failure to meet requirements, technically known as "excuse for default."

Should a library fail entirely to conform or ignore the certificate requirements, the education department could either revoke registration, deny the library State grants, or in extreme cases, notify the State comptroller that local taxes could not legally be paid to support the library.

Population was the first standard taken in classifying the libraries. Based on this, the libraries were graded on a basis of 10 per cent on circulation, book-stock, financial support and staff; with each of these four factors counting 25 per cent. A library was allowed to "pass" for its population group if it got a credit of 75 per cent. Deficient libraries, however, are allowed a limited amount of time to reach the required standard.

Some of the libraries, according to Mr. Cannon, ranked well over 100 per cent and, based on the factors mentioned above, many of the most efficient libraries in the State were those found in villages. If a library ranks so high in its own population group that it will qualify for the next highest class it will be placed in that group. Certificates will be issued as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1931, the date on which the regulations take effect.

It will be interesting to see what State follows New York's progressive plan which will place library work above the old familiar scheme of appointment through "pull" and promotion for no explicable reason, except possibly relationship or intimacy with a trustee. Under the new conditions, applicants on the other hand, are less likely to regard library positions as theirs by a divine right which precludes the possibility of study to fit themselves for further responsibility.

Education and entertainment of the Czechoslovakian public has been greatly assisted by a law which makes the establishment of public libraries in all municipalities of the republic compulsory, according to a Prague press report forwarded to the Department of Commerce by Assistant Trade Commissioner Sam E. Woods of Prague.

In 1927, in the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, there was a total of 12,840 municipalities. Of these 11,533 had public libraries. During the year these libraries had 712,252 readers, who borrowed nearly fourteen million books. Cost of maintaining these libraries for the year amounted to \$37,425.

In Slovakia the law providing for the establishment of public libraries did not become effective until 1924. Within a few years after the law became effective, 92 per cent of the 3452 municipalities of this province had public libraries. In Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, complete data covering the public libraries is lacking but it is known that there are 271 public libraries with more than forty-two thousand books.

Library attendants in Cleveland pursue their calling with an engaging zest which does not slacken even after hours. One, connected with the foreign literature division, gives a recent experience in the current "Library Log." Not long ago when he (or she)—or, as the "Log" puts it, "we"—were having supper in our favorite eating house we asked the waitress, who has been waiting on us for many years, whether the chef was a Frenchman.

We told us his name, but was curious to know what lay underneath our sudden interest in the food artist. We took her into our confidence and gave her a colorful and animated description of the "Gordon Bleu" magazine, the masterpiece of the culinary experts who live on the same exalted plane in their art as the courtiers of the Rue de la Paix in the world of feminine fashion. This magazine, said we, would be certain to interest a high-class chef and we were going to write a letter to him about it.

The waitress (the narrative continues) was horrified. Never had anyone dared to wait on her! The remotest whisper that there was anything which could be altered in his cuisine. "He earns four hundred dollars a month!" The awe in her voice silenced us. The dreadful thought suddenly burst upon us that this might reach Henri's highly sensitive ears. And then, too, we feared that we would find ourselves in the position of a friend who chanced to make an innocent remark about the food in a summer resort where he waited on table in his student days. The enraged chef seized a huge carving knife and pursued him through a crowded dining room.

We continue to eat in this restaurant, but never raise our eyes above soup plate level. And when we begin to do publicity work for our newly acquired Chinese books we shall be careful to avoid starting a Tong war.

What fun librarians and library patrons have in Cleveland! And how grand the former are. Supping at a restaurant which boasts a French chef, indeed! I remember in this part of the world are lucky if they can find a vacant chair in a one-arm lunch.

Evening Transcript
AUGUST 13, 1930
THE LIBRARIAN

EVER since the Kirstein Memorial Library opened there has been considerable wear and tear on the vocal cords of the attendants there. Attacks of laryngitis are frequent owing to the continual necessity of explaining to all comers that the place is not a private institution in which one pays money to "belong," but a branch of the Boston Public Library. It has gradually sunk into the minds of the majority that the general collection on the third floor circulates to P. T. L. cardholders, but there are still some people who cherish the idea that the business books on the second floor are for reference use only. To combat this false impression the librarian has arranged in the display window an inviting array of books and magazines, flanked by a tennis racket and a bag of golf sticks.

Litterers whose eye is caught by the sport paraphernalia discover the notice

that "Books May Be Borrowed" Month During the Vacation Period. They are also made aware of the fact that, with the exception of the summer issue, all magazines likewise circulate.

Among the books which have to do with marketing, used cars, fields of work, women, stocks and bonds, journals, retail buying associations, trade magazines and the Soviet Government, and others, of course all residents of Boston may have a library card, but it is possible for the luckless souls who live outside the city limits but who are in this city to take advantage of the splendid Kirstein collection. Ask of the attendants to explain the use of a "Firm" card.

Incorrigible "Joiners," the Bostonians. From the day the Kirstein Memorial Building opened, they have come and professed themselves willing to pay the fee and "belong." When the attendants explained—first slipping a threat—between her for his lips—that the library was without money and without price, the questioner accepted the penalty with delighted alacrity. Inevitably he returned the next day—and the next. That those in the business days needed a library and appreciate a Kirstein's magnificent gift of one, proved by the number of people who make use of Kirstein. The daily average of attendance has been considerably higher than last year at Newmarket place, Business Branch, which has been in existence twenty years. Kirstein's circulation—never a strong point in business branches, and not expected to be overwhelming—increased twenty-five per cent, during June and July.

When it was decided to locate the Business Branch on City Hall avenue, it was declared that the lords of leisure spent their days propping up the walls of City Hall or dozing through its corridors, would promptly move over to the new library. This cynical prophecy failed to come off. The clientele at Kirstein made up of people who really make use of the library. Kirstein's circulation—never a strong point in business branches, and not expected to be overwhelming—increased twenty-five per cent, during June and July.

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Interior of the Circulation Department of the Kirstein Business Branch, Boston Public Library

and uncertain, it will so kindly treat its imagination that library school will be flooded next session with eager recruits. Those who don't get around much insist in the stubborn belief that library work is a nice job but dull; that it places almost no strain on the brain cells and guarantees an eventual pension. For such as these, the A. L. A. reveals the work of the County librarian, "who on occasion may even drive a book truck over rough and lonely roads to bring good reading to those on isolated farms." Then there is the worker with the foreign born who "carries the library directly to people, to the worker in the factory; the children in the tenements; the tired and over-borne who need the solace of romance; the hungry who may yet walk with culture in the pages of a book." Mention is made, also, of the school librarian, "the ideal in need of every prospect in the field of knowledge, and a person indispensable in the newer schemes of public school education."

Of all the professions, that of library work is least crowded, since nearly one-half of the population of the United States is still without library facilities. The demand is daily becoming more urgent, the A. L. A. reminds, for more and better qualified workers to carry on this program of extension. The able librarian has no difficulty in securing positions. The number of desirable openings exceeds that of applicants and probably will continue to do so. There are many chances of promotion, depending on the ability, growth and initiative of the individual.

It is necessary, according to the pamphlet, that both the librarian and the department head have business sense and administrative skill if the public is to get everything possible from its books and expenditures. In addition, a library worker needs the qualifications required for success in any profession: health, a pleasing personality, a courteous and responsive manner, keen intelligence, quickness of perception, accuracy, resourcefulness, good judgment, common sense and neatness.

In order to provide the best foundation for library work four years of college are necessary and at least one year of professional education at an accredited library school. For a library school graduate, \$1000 is the most usual beginning salary, and after two or three years of successful experience, \$1800 to \$2000. Salaries of \$2500 to \$3000 are common in the higher executive and administrative positions. Librarians of large public and university libraries receive generally from \$4000 to \$10,000, and some are receiving more.

The librarian's schedule varies in different libraries from thirty-six to forty-four hours a week, we are told, the median being forty-two hours in public libraries. In some positions requiring evening and Sunday work the hours are irregular but this is often not considered an advantage as the time schedule is squandered by free mornings and afternoons. Vacations are usually one month

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BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

AUGUST 20, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

BOSTON'S immemorial culture and taste for scholarship remains secure, for according to the latest annual report of the Public Library, there were, on the last day of 1929, 5309 more cardholders than a year previously. Charles F. D. Belden, the director, declares that in every other phase of its life the Boston Public Library has shown health growth. There was a gain in circulation of over 30,000. It is not possible to keep a record of the innumerable patrons who have crowded into the various reading rooms throughout the year and who have consulted books there. With the increased interest in adult education the number of these continuously grows larger.

Pure scholarship was recognized last year by many acquisitions to the library's already splendid resources. The most noteworthy was the purchase of the library of Professor William F. Trent of the Columbia University. This contains the most valuable material in existence on the life and work of Daniel Defoe. There is no excuse for Bostonians neglecting the author of "Robinson Crusoe" now, "friend indeed in all the necessities of this mortal life," insisted the shrewd old writer in "The Moonstone." Several manuscripts and some rare seventeenth century books were also bought.

House-cleaning and alteration went on throughout the year on a large scale at the library. The supporting piles which were found to have rotted badly have been replaced with foundations of steel and concrete. The Librarian recalls this interesting and eerie work. It went on in a sub-basement world, where workmen in rubber hipboots worked with pumps and oxy "made land" on which the building stands has been vanquished at last. Mural decorations on the second floor were carefully cleaned and the marble vestibule repaired. New fire doors have been built at various locations and additional fire extinguishers provided. The fountain basin in the beautiful court has likewise been reconstructed.

What has improved and beautified the building more than anything else, however, are the numerous changes on the third floor. The reconstruction of the North Gallery, the shifting of the Music Division into the Barton-Teknor Room and the rich equipment of the new Treasury Room, formerly the Brown Music Room, add to the magnificence of the building and increase its usefulness.

Let us hope that the Fine Arts will be next in line for improvement. The quiet luxury of the North Gallery, with its fireproof shelves and cases, emphasizes the hazardous, cramped conditions in the neighboring department, where overcrowded wooden shelves are still in use. In spite of the difficulties under which the Fine Arts Department works, the attendants have made great progress in a comprehensive reorganization of the picture collection. The large assortment of mounted pictures for circulation, known as the School Collection, has also been reclassified. The lantern slide collection has been rearranged on a simpler and more effective system.

Owing to the confusion of reconstruction in the Barton-Teknor Division last year, there was a slight decrease in the use of books. To balance this, a great gain was observed in the use of the Prince collection, which contains the early Americana of the Library. This was due to the Tercentenary celebration. An excellent suggestion is that old copies be made of the rare imprints of which the only copies are in the special collections and which are in constant demand by readers.

The Music Division has its credit a continuation of its series of interpretative lectures on symphony concerts and opera, with which has been issued annotated programs and booklets. The collection has been enriched by generous gifts of publishers of recorded music, and it is hoped that eventually there will be a new music room with suitable provision for audition, so that students may be able to compare the recorded performances with the scores.

How many library patrons have ever heard of the Shelf Division of the Boston Public Library? Some probably have a vague idea that this department has charge of dusting shelves and arranging books there in an orderly manner. On the contrary, this division has charge of classifying books, deciding what the call-number of each shall be, noting them in the accessions book, as well as deciding where they shall go in the stacks.

Last year was an unusually busy one for this department. The Trent Collection, mentioned above, was sorted and shelved, the whole Statistical Department was rearranged and put in numerical order, and the various Special Collections on the third floor shifted about, while structural improvements were going on.

The Bates Hall Center Desk is now connected directly with the stacks, a great advantage to those who apply for books there. A substantial increase is reported in the use of the department by mail. In all, 872 requests for information were received and answered during the year. People all over the United States make use of the Division of Genealogy. As the annual report says, "The number of inquiries for the genealogy of families of other than English origin has increased, indicating a growing interest on the part of our more recent immigrants in their family history." Some, indeed, have become so excessively family-conscious that they apply for coats-of-arms. The department obligingly provides drawings of these, free of charge.

More Books, the bulletin of the Library, has completed its fourth year and has won increased appreciation among its many readers. Ten issues were published last year, as against nine in 1928. The success of More Books is partly due to the fact that it publishes the lists of new books in "classified" instead of the earlier dictionary form. Its lists of bibliographical and literary interest are widely cherished.

If you are inclined to think that the crowds in the periodicals department are simply dropped in to get a look at the humorous weeklies or follow a continued story, you are vastly mistaken. Many earnest seekers after knowledge are there, as well, including students from various schools and colleges. Innumerable have been the requests for material which has to do with books and authors. "Book reviews," the report states, "and criticisms of literary style, comparisons of authors of books are in constant demand. Biographies of authors and any bit of information, especially if it has a quality of human interest, are asked for by the reading public. The number of biographies of authors in the clipping file has increased one hundred per cent during the past year."

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Charles Sumner Bird Room Recently Opened in the Walpole Public Library

at the Kirslein Business Branch will be at 7:30.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 25, there will be a walk through the Middlesex Falls conducted by Miss Meriam and Mr. Lee. Members who wish to join will please get in touch with Miss Meriam.

The delightful Charles Sumner Bird Reading Room for Boys and Girls recently opened to its young public by the Walpole Public Library was described at length in last week's Librarian. The picture which is here reproduced was unfortunately received too late for publication then. The room has been very popular with the children of Walpole since the opening day. Miss Eleanor H. McLean, a graduate of Simmons College School of Library Science, is in charge of the reading room.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
OCTOBER 29, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

HOW many generations of young readers in proud possession of their first "library" cards have been impressed by its straight-forward and friendly simplicity caught at the childish imagination? The complete wording of the marker is as follows:

"Once upon a time a library book was overheard talking to a little boy who had just borrowed it. The words seemed worth recording and here they are:

"Please don't handle me with dirty hands. I should feel ashamed to be seen when the next little boy borrowed me.

"Or leave me out in the rain. Books can catch cold as well as children.

"Or lean on me with your elbows when you are reading me. It hurts.

"Or open me and lay me face down on the table. You wouldn't like to be treated so.

"Or put in between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a sheet of thin paper. It would strain my back."

"Whenever you are through reading me, if you are afraid of losing your place, don't turn down the corner of one of my leaves, but have a neat little book mark to put in where you stopped and then close me and lay me down on my side so that I may have a good comfortable rest."

"Remember that I want to visit a great many other little boys after you are through with me. Besides, I may meet you again some day and you would be sorry to see me looking old and torn and soiled. Help me keep fresh and clean and I will help you to be happy."

—Henry Doty Maxson.

It is forty years since Henry Doty Maxson, a Unitarian preacher of Wisconsin, set down these words for the Mabel Tainter Memorial Library of Menomonie, and the marker is still being used throughout the United States. A correspondent to the Milwaukee Journal gives a sympathetic account of how it came to be written. Youngsters of the Wisconsin plinery town back in 1890 were probably a little harder on library books, than youngsters of today. Then libraries in the north woods were comparatively new institutions and, with the distractions of the magazines on the market today, library books were much more in demand.

Preservation of those precious books on the shining new shelves of the library was a serious matter for Miss Cora Farnham, the young librarian, and she made her appeal to the library board, on which Mr. Maxson was serving. Would it be possible to have a bookmark of some kind which would carry the gospel of good book care to the patrons of the library, young and old?

"I'll write one," offered Mr. Maxson, and he left his fellow members of the board to their own devices for a few minutes while he went to his study in another part of the building. In a short time he returned with the copy, which won the instant approval of the board. As well it might! At once it was dispatched to the printer, and in a few days appeared on a heap of neatly printed slips which have retained their form and composition for forty years and which are now being passed over the counters of libraries in every State in the Union, it is believed.

Mr. Maxson's mark was never copy-

righted, and no restrictions were placed on its use or reproduction. Many libraries have the slips printed in their own towns, others buy them from library supply houses. Frank L. Tolman, director of the library extension division of the University of the State of New York, says that it is widely used in the libraries of his own State. One publishing company continues to keep it listed among the leading items of its catalogue.

Mr. Maxson died in 1891, a few months after he had written the bookmark, but the librarian who proposed it is still living in Menomonie, Wis., the wife of Judge P. B. Clark. Mrs. Essie Nickerson, librarian for the past twenty years, inserts between the pages of every book she hands to a patron a copy of the Maxson bookmark.

According to the report of the State Librarian of Virginia, the General Assembly passed at least one joint resolution of beneficial effect on the library. This requests persons possessing literary material of value to Virginia to give it to the Virginia State Library or to some other library in Virginia available for public use and equipped to preserve such material in safety. If the owners do not feel disposed to give such material, they are requested at least to call it to the attention of the institutions of the State before disposing of it elsewhere. Printed copies of the joint resolution have been widely distributed in the letters sent out from the Library and several gifts have resulted.

Consider the plight of the cataloguing department of the State Library at Richmond, Va. Last year, in addition to its own highly specialized work, the force had to assist in returning used books to the shelves. As the librarian remarks sadly: "In most libraries this kind of work is done by pages, but we have no page."

The harassed cataloguers likewise had to help with the reference work, as well as put labels on books and mark them preparatory to cataloguing, a labor hitherto in charge of one of the janitors, who has been sick for some time, and whose substitute is not able to do it.

Likewise, these hard-pressed Admirable Crichtons were constantly interrupted in their work to perform telephone service. The record of calls totals 3042 and

there were many not recorded. The librarian feels that they ought to have a "central" but one, he suggests, "of sufficient intelligence to clip newspapers and alphabetize cards when not answering calls."

In the Virginia State Library, it appears that the assistant librarian is the chief cataloguer, supervisory reference worker, and keeper of the map collection, beside being the chief worker on the Bulletin and on "Virginia Libraries." As his chief reasonably suggests, he ought to have more time to devote to bibliographical work, the results of which might be published in the Bulletin.

More Books, the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is at hand once more, the Librarian is pleased to report. The leading article for the September issue, by Miss Margaret Munsterberg, describes a collection of documents, ranging from 1750 through the revolutionary period, concerning an old New England town, which the Library recently acquired.

Included in the papers are four note books, from the contents of which Miss Munsterberg builds up a picture of pioneer days more fascinating than one can find in any formal history. The oldest of these notebooks is described by the writer as a rough little affair of rag paper, torn in parts, frayed at the edges, unbound, about 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches in size, and is inscribed: "Peter Emerson His Book Bought in Halifax 1750. Price one shilling." Peter appears to have been a carpenter and a cabinet maker, one who operated a sawmill. Some idea of a skillful workman's wages may be gathered from the following: "To six Days (work) at a half a crown a Day." A crown, it seems, was the equivalent of five shillings.

Another one of the notebooks, a diary of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1765, gives an account of that "celebrated Dark Day," when the people believed that the Day of Judgment was near.

"May ye 19th-1780," states the notebook, "was an uncommon Dark Day, it came on in the fore Noon about 10 or 11 o'clock and continued till some time in the afternoon and was followed by an uncommon dark night the fore Part of the night the day was so dark that we was obliged to Light a candle to see to eat dinner."

Mrs. Sarah Parker kept what was perhaps the most interesting notebook of all for in it she recorded many references to historic events, of "a hill called bunkers hill where a bloody battle ensued," and later: "General Burgoyne Surrendered his self Presoner with 7000 to mager genrel Gates on October the 17: 1777."

Library Notes of the Bulletin proudly mention that the large folio volume, "Masterpieces of Architecture," in the United States, which may be found on shelf-number "8094B.107," contains some remarkably beautiful views of the Boston Public Library. A small number of public buildings, etc., have been selected by a jury of eleven prominent architects.

From the splendid views and vistas of the library was chosen the front on Copley Square, shown in a full-page picture. There are also several unusually fine views of the courtyard, giving the effect of the colonnade; details of the main entrance showing the iron work on the gates; a beautiful view of the staircase with the lion (the other one very likely has been suiking ever since) and some of the mirakls; a wide perspective of Bates Hall, further, parts of the delivery room with the Abbey frieze, a view of the staircase from the vestibule and the main doorway to Bates Hall.

We are indebted to the Library Journal for information about the Pasteur Memorial Library to be established at the University of Strasbourg. Many well-known Americans, including some residing in France are taking an interest in the project, which is intended not only as a monument to the illustrious scientist, but also to strengthen bonds between France and the United States.

In choice bindings have already been contributed. The executive board is sending out an appeal for either books or money with which to buy more. This appears to be one of the most worthy of all library causes.

The May Memorial Library was "dedicated not long ago at East Woodstock, Conn. George H. May of Lancaster, the donor of the library, modestly stated in his brief address that, when asked why he gave a library to so small a community as East Woodstock, he replied that he was simply carrying out a suggestion of his aunt, Miss Julia May of Framingham, who wished it as a memorial to a family which had been so prominent for 300 years in Boston, Rox-

bury, Worcester County, in Massachusetts, and in Pomfret and Woodstock in Connecticut.

The speakers at the dedication were: Rev. Henry D. Baker, invocation; Clarence W. Bowen, historical address; George H. May; Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, member State Public Library Committee; Rev. Russell H. Linton, benediction.

Boston Transcript
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

OLD time music and musicians have almost as great a hold on the public imagination as the theater of the past. Even in midwinter, when exhibition rooms of public libraries are usually deserted, your correspondent had to wait patiently for a chance to see several of the show-cases containing the collection of photographs and manuscripts bequeathed to the New York Public Library by Alexander Lambert.

How it would warm the friendly heart of the concert pianist and teacher, whose sudden and tragic death occurred in December, 1929, could he see the interested faces bent over his musical memorabilia. Indeed, room 112 of the New York Public Library is like a panorama of musical history for the last fifty years.

The first case has been arranged as a memorial to the donor. Here one may see a portrait of Lambert, two amusing caricatures—one of them (signed by Caruso), several interesting group pictures, including a notable musical gathering at Belmont's in 1913. Here, too, is a photograph of Lambert's studio at 235 West 86th street, where he lived for many years, and an autograph letter from that playboy of the arts—James Gibbons Huneker.

In the next case are memorials to Liszt, under whom Lambert studied. The most interesting items are a faded photograph

Jean de Reszke, Paderewski, Busoni, Josef and Felix Weingartner. Photographs are shown with most of these letters.

Some of the photographs are not only signed, but have also a measure or two in the composer's handwriting. Hans von Bulow, Czerny, Camille Saint-Saëns, Mahler, Richard Strauss, Bruch, Gershwin and Jassassin are in this group. In addition there is a page of manuscript music in the hands of Karl Goldmark, and one by Jassassin, the latter dedicated to Lambert.

Photographs of the following singers, all of them with inscriptions to Lambert, are shown in another section: Geraldine Farrar, Margaret Matzenauer, Alma Gluck, Edouard and Jean de Reszke. Then, too, there are portraits of famous violinists, most of whom were personal friends of Lambert. This group includes Zimbalist, Kubelick, Ysaye, Sarasate, Joachim, Heifetz, Elman and Kreisler. With this is placed a photograph of the famous Kniesel Quartet, signed by its members, and affectionately inscribed to Lambert.

Planets are represented by Paderewski, Hoffmann, Busoni, Josef, Fannie, and Gershwin. Caruso, Go-Bloomfield-Zisler, Rachininoff and Dowdsky. The latter belongs also to the group of conductors in the final section of the exhibition with Rodzinski, Hertz, Stokowski, Mengelberg and Weingartner. Of especial interest are the photographs of Hoffmann and Lambert to the two of Hoffmann and Lambert together.

On the wall are hung an autographed portrait (etching) of Strauss, photographs of Walter Damrosch, Sembrich, a group, dated 1902, with Hoffmann, Kreisler and Jean Gerardi, and particularly noteworthy—one of Liszt in a portrait of Lambert friend, scribbled "Alexander Lambert friend, Liszt, F. Liszt, June 24—Weimar."

Bostonians who happen to be in New York between now and Nov. 16 should not fail to see this marvelous exhibit, which is open on week-days from nine to six, and from one to five on Sundays.

If one wishes to attend a library school in England it is necessary to live in London for the only course, other than correspondence, is given at the London



The St. Louis Public Library from the Air

taken in Weimar in 1884, of Liszt surrounded by a large group of friends and pupils, among whom is Lambert, and a fragment of the cadenza in one of Liszt's concertos, which the master wrote out and signed for his pupil. Near this are photographs of two other famous teachers under whom Lambert also studied, and Leopold Auer, a friend of many years standing.

Cases 3, 4 and 5 are devoted to composers from Beethoven to Gershwin. By far the most precious bit of manuscript in the collection is a leaf from one of Beethoven's Sketchbooks that one can form an adequate idea of the fertility of Beethoven's genius. Next in interest is an autograph letter from Wagner to R. Lindau, and also, in the composer's writing, a passage from the "Swan Song," from Liszt's later years, dated Paris, 25 July, 1861.

Here, and in other sections of the exhibit are shown autograph letters of the following musicians: Rossini, Verdi, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, Auber, Massenet, Gounod, Schwanenka, but it takes not less than two nor more than five years to complete the course.

Those taking the day course must, of course, devote the whole of their time to study and cannot therefore work in a library until they have passed all the examinations. They are granted the full diploma only after a certain amount of practical work has been done and a paid position held for a specific time.

As the provincial universities do not have courses in librarianship, those living and working outside of London are unable to obtain university training. Mr. Smith hopes that this may be remedied speedily.

It is a general rule at the present time for Town Councils to admit only matriculated students as junior assistants, for without this entrance certificate it is impossible to sit for the Library Association examinations. Matriculation in England, it is interesting to know, implies a fair knowledge of five subjects: English language and literature, French for some other modern languages, Latin, History and Elementary Mathematics. One who becomes a junior member of the staff of a library in England finds that there are two, and two only, examining bodies: the ordinary Association and the Senate of the London University. It is the opinion of many librarians, according to the writer, that the course of study undertaken by those sitting for the Library Association examinations provides a much more thorough training than the course at the University of London.

Curiously enough, it is rather more difficult to pass the Library Association examinations, but this is only to be expected, since most external courses are more difficult than internal courses. Furthermore, students usually hold paid posts in libraries while they are studying and therefore they possess practical experience of their work.

Recently the Library Association has been revised and from January 1932 and onward it provides for three examinations: elementary, intermediate and final. The last is in three sections. The elementary examination consists of one paper of one-and-one-half hours on elementary business organization and office routine; one paper of one-and-one-half hours on elementary classification, cataloging and accession methods; one paper of three hours on elementary library administration.

The intermediate examination is concerned with library classification and library cataloging. In classification there is one theoretical paper for three hours, and one practical paper for three hours. The final examination (in three parts) has to do with English library history: two papers of three hours each. One must also pass in bibliography and book selection. A three-hour paper must be written on elementary bibliography, advanced bibliography or paleography and archives. In addition to that, two papers of three hours each on advanced library administration are expected.

Students are awarded the diploma in librarianship after satisfying the examiners in all three sections and presenting certificates showing proficiency in two languages other than English. Those seeking further distinction may present a thesis on an approved subject. On the acceptance of the thesis the diploma with honors is awarded.

In addition to the two courses alluded to formerly, there are extramural courses in librarianship provided at Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. These though not official, are exceedingly valuable when preparing for the Library Association examinations.

Training of this sort, as Mr. Smith wisely concludes, is only theoretical. "The ability to manage a large staff," he says, "to organize successfully the various departments of a modern public library, to manage and obtain the best from his committee, to assess modern literature, and to bring the best of it and the literature of the past to the minds of his public, to see that what he cannot do well himself is done well by others, and finally to perceive with clarity and true vision what really can be done with his subtle and responsible task—all of these things depend primarily on his natural ability and power of self-education. In other words, on his personality. All his theoretical training can do for him is to indicate the field of activity and to show him what others have done and how they have done it. The rest depends on himself."

What a dying bibliophile would see of the splendid public library of St. Louis is shown in an illustration this week. Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian and one of the world's great authorities on the profession of librarianship, selected this striking photograph as the frontispiece of the most recent issue of the St. Louis Public Library Monthly Bulletin.

At 2 P.M. on Saturday, Nov. 15, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Li-

Boston Transcript
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

PERHAPS the most arresting way of making the casual reader aware of the growth of a library is through the before-and-now method. This the Librarian of the City Library at Springfield, Mass., does at the beginning of his annual report, by considering but one department: that of Fine Arts.

Just twenty-five years ago it appears that the art books were gathered in a room on the ground floor of the old library and organized as a separate department. They were in charge of a single assistant with part-time service from another. There were 325 volumes. Now the number in the main library, to say nothing of the branches, is about 15,000, requiring a staff of eleven assistants—five full time and six part time. The annual circulation of 5520 volumes at the beginning of this period has grown to more than twenty-six thousand from the main library alone.

In addition to the art book collection of a quarter of a century ago, there was a classified selection of inexpensive prints, a little over six thousand in number which has since expanded to approximately half a million. In 1905, the circulation was about 3000, whereas the past year about 200,000 were borrowed.

"Figures are precise but colorless," declares Hilker C. Wellman, the Springfield Librarian. "They fail to give any idea of the extended and varied use made of the books. Not only do teachers use them, to illustrate their lessons, but also the like, but commercial designers, printers, interior decorators, illustrators, advertisers, lecturers and many others draw on these cultural resources."

Once the music collection at Springfield comprised a few books on the subject and perhaps a sheet-tull of scores. In 1900 an endowment was received which yields only a small amount, however, no longer sufficient even to buy the books and music required.

One of the most interesting features of the music collection is the phonograph record section. There are over a thousand of these, recording the finest music of orchestras and individual performers. These may be taken from the library. A privilege granted and appreciated in Springfield for the records were borrowed over ten thousand times last year. Musicians, students of music and laymen who enjoy good music drew on the collection equally. The music is so popular that it has attracted generous gifts, the librarians disclose, with the result that Springfield has one of the ampiest collections for its size to be found in a public library.

Circulation in all other departments has been equally encouraging, for there was an increase of 55,351 volumes. Curiously enough, there was a slight falling off in the circulation of children's books. The Librarian attributes this to the new curriculum in the public schools which leaves less time for reading. More mental work and less play for young Springfield minds, as it were.

A marked increase of circulation through deposit stations is noted by the registration department. These are now supervised by trained library assistants. The deposits thus supervised were in 1929 1,722 volumes. These showed a jump in circulation from 1863 a year ago. The Librarian believes that the quality of the reading has also improved.

A most interesting branch of reference is the work with foreign-born attendants visit the Americanization classes in the evening schools and later the members of the classes come with their teachers to the library and are made to feel at home. There are fascinating personalities among these people. One Italian had been a circus man; another—courteous and surprisingly neat—collected ashes from the city; and a third had played in an orchestra in his homeland and was delighted to discover the music of his native land. Of German new Americans was a man from Germany delighted to find pictures

NOVEMBER 19, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

GROWN-UPS and their mates in reading are almost entirely disregarded just now, for it is Children's Book Week. Bookstores are brilliant with fiction, and libraries are brilliant with fiction, poetry, biography and travel, many written especially for young readers by great masters of English prose. Nearly all of these show illustrations which are artistically superior to the kind adults have to put up with.

Just now in a London bookstore there is a display of children's books which would astonish today's small readers. It harkens back to the childhood of printing when the beginning scholar learned his alphabet and numerals from black ink printed on a transparent sheet of horn.

Fifty of these ancient horn-books, as they were called, were discovered a short time ago in the Isle of Wight by a representative of Foyle's Book Store, Charing Cross Road.

Andrew W. Tuer, author of the standard work on the subject of horn-books, was able to trace only one hundred and fifty of them after years of research.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library
2.15-3.00—Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children, Boston Public Library, "The Children's Books of the Fall Season."
3.15-4.00—H. Addington Bruce, M.A., writer on psychological subjects, lecturer, and president of the Boston Authors Club, "The Great American Paradox."

4.00-4.30—Ralph Adams Cram, LL.D., LLt.D., author and architect, "Changing Ideals in Library Architecture."

Book week display, Venetian Alcove, near the doorway of the Children's Room. Trecentary exhibit of rare Americana. Treasure Room.

Princess Ballroom, Hotel Somerset
6.00 P.M.—Reception.

6.30 P.M.—Dinner.

Addresses on the early days of the club by Frederick W. Faxon and Alice G. Chandler. A short address by Adam Strohm, president of the American Library Association, and librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Five-minute addresses of reminiscences by several of the charter members and early members of the club. Tickets, at \$2.50 each, for the dinner must be reserved before noon of Nov. 12.

In the present issue of "Your Librarian," published by the Public Library of the District of Columbia, the scholarly and alert supervisor of the schools division, Miss Charlotte H. Clark, quotes from the will of Humphrey Chetham, who died in 1631:

"I do bequeath 200 to be bestowed in Godly English most proper to the edification of common people to be chained upon desks or fixed to pillars or other convenient places."

As late as 1700, she reminds us, too, sons (daughters as readers were not yet recognized) of a favored few, Oxford or Cambridge, perhaps, might lose the chain of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, a black letter De Gestis Romanorum and keep it for the term, provided it was returned with evidence of having been properly studied.

How different from conditions in the year 1930 and in Washington, D. C. Now, young people in public, parochial and private schools have sent to their classrooms from the public library, collections of books for home reading chosen to meet their special needs, reading abilities and interest.

Without the constructive interest of school officials and classroom teachers this work, the librarian notes, could not have reached its present scope and volume. At the request of 789 teachers, books were sent to 161 school buildings last year. For the born reader, for the poor reader whose interest needs stimulating, and for the teacher working to make an elementary education a deep and permanent thing, a collection of books in the classroom may be of incalculable value. Any teacher in Washington, second grade through junior high school, may have such a set, one book for each child enrolled, the books being delivered and called for by the library messenger.

Books sent to the schools are specially selected to include those which illumine and vivify the subject being studied; historical fiction, biography, descriptions of the United States and other countries. There is added to this course of study material of a rounded literature for the child's general development, special care being taken that classics are presented in attractive form.

The School Division invites teachers to call and see the scope of the work with elementary and junior high schools and discuss with members of the staff the sort of books which would be most helpful to their classes.

were often used for playing shuttlecock. There were little scholars even in medieval England. Battledores continued to be used after its original significance had been forgotten. The elementary primers or charts introduced in the eighteenth century shaped like a folded card, with the alphabet, numerals, pictures of animals and sometimes the Lord's Prayer, were actually called battledores by their printers.

In the Foyle collection of horn-books are many very early ones, of unconventional shape. One is in the form of a large doll with moving arms and legs worked by a string. The letters of the alphabet are carved on various parts of the body. The costume shows clearly that this is Elizabethan. Another miniature "book" is a square board with a shadow chip carving of a grotesque figure with a huge head. The letters of the alphabet and the numerals are carved on a revolving board and are seen through a caping mouth.

Dates are difficult when it comes to horn-books, authorities will tell you. This collection probably covers from 1550 to the end of the eighteenth century.

Unfortunately, in most cases, the paper is missing from under the horn, but in any case the lettering is an unreliable guide.



The Boston Public Library Honors Children's Book Week
A Display of New Editions and Old Favorites in the Venetian Alcove Adjoining the Children's Room

Those which Foyle acquired are valued at about \$3000. The paper on which was the alphabet or the prayer which the child learned was mounted on a curious mirror-shaped piece of wood. A writer in the Bazaar, describing the horn-books, describes this wood as being shaped like a butter-pat.

Even when real books began to supplant the horn-books the name continued to be used for children's primers. Another name commonly found is "shuttle-dore," because of the shape and probably due to the fact that horn-books

in contemporary writers to learning the "shuttle-dore row," or, as we should say, "the A-B-C."

There are many indications of the fact that all education was originally in the hands of the Church. One "book" is actually a shallow box containing carved angels adorning a cross, the horn being fixed on the bottom of the box. Other examples of the battledore type are given the shape of a friar in a cowl, an angel, a like specimen carries a carved crucifix and a woman, possibly Eve.

One of the most curious and unique of the horn-books is of carved leather. Wood books backed with leather, the backs imprinted with pictures of Charles I on horseback, St. George and the Dragon have been found in some numbers, but Tuer, in his monumental work, mentions none in carved leather. The design shows a gentleman in high fashion or "frock" wearing a hat and top boots with three savages; one with a head-dress. Those who have examined it think it may possibly have been intended to represent William Penn in America. In which case the horn-book would be of great value.

Another horn-book is in lead, and one or two are shaped like a mallet. It is believed the latter were often put to use for striking a refractory child.

There was a time when horn-books were as common as children, consequently the small number now in existence is extremely tantalizing. Early in the nineteenth century a wholesale stationer reported that his firm had handled millions in sixty years, the last order having been received in 1799. The firm's

fascinating in the world. This will be held Nov. 24 at 7.30 P. M.

Mrs. Lillian A. Hall, custodian of the Theater Collection, will be hostess for the evening. The speaker will be Mr. Frank Wilson Cheney Hovey, instructor in English at Harvard College and an enthusiastic lover of the theater, who is the personal friend of many of our greatest modern actors.

Supper will be served at the Cook House Inn, 55 Beale street, Cambridge, at 6 P. M., for one dollar a plate. Members are asked to notify Miss Merlam, at 20 Congress street, by Saturday noon, Nov. 22.

Another project of the Special Libraries Association is a course in library methods with the emphasis on cataloging and classification, offered by the education committee.

The course will be conducted by Miss Lorraine A. Sullivan, a graduate of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, and a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library. Through the courtesy of Mr. Weaver, the course will be given in the library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 79 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, from 7 to 8.30 P. M. on a night chosen by prospective members. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday are possible. The class will meet once a week beginning in January, 1931. The fee for the course is \$10. Ten members a necessary to form a class. Membership in the Boston Chapter, S. L. A. (\$1 a year) is required. Applications should be sent to Miss Merlam, to the chairman of the education committee, Miss Alice L. Hopkins, Simmons College Library, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Mass.

The Children's Book Week display at the Boston Public Library is unusually splendid this year. It is located in the Venetian Alcove just outside the door of the Children's Room.

The display is a beautiful painted panels of fruit on each side of the doorway enclose original drawings of Professor Kelly's "The Backsmith of Vilno."

In the foreground is a huge teakwood table on which are arranged recent publications of juvenile fiction and non-fiction, along with new editions of old favorites. All of these retain their vivid enticing jackets. Bookcases and shelves are likewise piled with volumes which small fingers itch to get hold of. On the walls of the alcove are pasted cover illustrations which catch the eye and make one rush out to the nearest bookstore and buy widely. The plump and smiling marble group of Child Poetess, Swan presides over the exhibition, which has won the whole-hearted favor of grown-ups as well as children.

Another business "first," which this collection recalls, is the first American piano made about 1790 in the shop of Benjamin Crochere. The Vose Company in whose booklet this historical incident occurs have carried on that tinny craft ever since. Then, too, the Forster Lithograph Company made the first theatrical posters shown in America, or elsewhere. These three sheet posters which wheeled peoples from stagestruck youth from the final quarters of last century, are in demand among collectors these days. Most noteworthy of all the achievements of the first start around Boston was the first reciprocal telephone conversation over held over a distance outside of a single building. This was between Alexander Graham Bell who spoke from the Cambridge plant of the Walworth Manufacturing Company with his assistant in Boston.

The collection is a vivid record of innovations and improvements, depressions—oh, yes, Boston has weathered them before. There was one in the late nineties, it appears—and triumphs at world fairs and to note, had an honored place in the display, for it has often added its spray of laurel to courageous enterprise. Illustrated articles cut from the paper appear, as well as others which were later repub-



This building, which housed the Boston Public Library, was part of the Tontine Crescent on Franklin Street, and was designed by Charles Bulfinch. The building was an admirable example of architecture, but a poor business proposition: a cooperative scheme which reduced Bulfinch to bankruptcy. From this particular building was adapted the facade of the Kirslein Business Branch of the Boston Public Library, which is now exhibiting a collection of books, pamphlets and pictures relating to Boston business.

lashed by the firms they concerned. Booklets, pamphlets and pictures record "stories," as Mrs. Fitz remarks, "which I feel sure, help the youth of New England to emulate the sturdy traits of their ancestors and make for a better citizenship."

Children's Book Week was celebrated with due ceremony by the young people of Brookline High School. The library staff, which consists of girls who come to the library for one or two periods a week to give service to the school in that way, united with other pupils and presented scenes from books in the school auditorium. The program was arranged by Mrs. Caroline Pulsifer Siebers, the librarian, with the co-operation of the English department. Portions of "David Copperfield" and "Pride and Prejudice" were given, and the affair was so successful that it was repeated in the hall of the Brookline Public Library. Afterwards Mr. John Cronan told several stories in his inimitable way.

The Librarian is indebted to a delegate to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, held in Washington last week, for the following concise and thorough report of the proceedings as they concern librarians, who, next to the press and the radio, are the most effectual distributors of the type of publications and information which the conference aims to present.

For fifteen months 1200 experts from every State in the Union have been doing intensive research work on four major subjects: Medical Service, Public Health Service and Administration, Education and Training, the handicapped—Prevention, Maintenance, Protection. As a result of their studies exhaustive reports on what has been accomplished, what is being done and what should be done have been prepared. These reports, which when published will form a library of twenty volumes, have been summarized in one 600-page volume entitled "Preliminary Committee Reports of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection."

Nearly 300 pages of the report deal with "Education and Training." This section is naturally the most interesting to librarians. Several pages under the heading "Youth Outside the Home and School" are devoted to "reading." The resulting recommendations will be read with interest by all children's librarians. The recommendations are:

1.—Public library service should be made available to the 40,000,000 people (about 15,000,000 of whom are children) now without it, through the establishment of municipal and especially of county (or other large unit) libraries.

2.—The establishment of such libraries and the improvement of libraries now in existence, and particularly the improvement of specialized service for children, should be made possible by generous local appropriations, by State aid, and by Federal aid, and should be encouraged by the strengthening of State library extension agencies.

3.—Every school should have a library and every school library should be in charge of or under the supervision of a person professionally qualified to select books and to direct reading as an important part of the work of the school and of the life of the child.

4.—The development in every child of a permanent and desirable habit of reading should be the prime objective of the teaching of reading and English literature in the schools.

5.—Parents should be made aware that theirs is the chief responsibility for stimulating an interest in good reading and for making books available in the home. Associations of parents should place increased emphasis on that part of their program which affects children's reading interests and should give their indorsement to all projects for the establishment and improvement of agencies which provide good reading matter for children.

6.—Publishers should continue the splendid publishing programs of the past ten years which have brought to children some of the best work of the finest present-day writers and artists; they should be encouraged to extend their publishing programs to include suitable books of various sorts needed, as indicated by scientific investigations and recommended by competent observers. It is also urged that further efforts be made to make available at low prices the best in children's literature.

7.—A spirited, well-written, purposeful, illustrated magazine for young children should be provided.

8.—Writers and artists should be encouraged to give their fullest creative ability to children's books and magazines.

9.—Book stores should be encouraged, and they should be urged to employ as salesmen, people trained in the selection and use of children's books, and to promote purchases by mail from rural areas.

10.—Institutions, organizations, churches and special-interest groups of all sorts are urged to develop a library service designed to meet the reading and study needs of their groups, especially in communities without public libraries.

11.—All methods of stimulating children's reading and creating appropriate habits of reading should be studied and used intelligently and persistently by libraries, teachers, parents, and all adults interested in child education and welfare.

12.—Scientific studies should be made by persons equipped by training and experience, of the reading preferences of children, of the influence of reading on character, of the place of books, reading, and libraries in the teaching process, and of the individual and social factors which affect the wise use of books by children.

with "Education and Training." This section is naturally the most interesting to librarians. Several pages under the heading "Youth Outside the Home and School" are devoted to "reading." The resulting recommendations will be read with interest by all children's librarians.

The recommendations are:

1.—Public library service should be made available to the 40,000,000 people (about 15,000,000 of whom are children) now without it, through the establishment of municipal and especially of county (or other large unit) libraries.

2.—The establishment of such libraries and the improvement of libraries now in existence, and particularly the improvement of specialized service for children, should be made possible by generous local appropriations, by State aid, and by Federal aid, and should be encouraged by the strengthening of State library extension agencies.

3.—Every school should have a library and every school library should be in charge of or under the supervision of a person professionally qualified to select books and to direct reading as an important part of the work of the school and of the life of the child.

4.—The development in every child of a permanent and desirable habit of reading should be the prime objective of the teaching of reading and English literature in the schools.

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Boston Transcript
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1930

THE LIBRARIAN

WHEATON and Mount Holyoke are among the colleges that have received gifts from the Carnegie Corporation for the purchase of books for general undergraduate reading. This is only one evidence of how the Carnegie program as regards libraries has shifted in a decade. Formerly grants were provided for the provision of library buildings, whereas today liberal arts colleges are in receipt of nearly half a million dollars for purchase of books, as well as \$300,000 to be spent in extended training for librarianship in the United States and Canada.

According to Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation, there is still great doubt as to whether the American undergraduate college justifies either the money it costs or more important, the years of youth which it consumes.



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We who know the nineties of the last century only by hearsay and through present-day cartoons of the time, visualize the people as unusually silly, bundled up in superfluous clothes and shying away from reality. They probably were very little different from the present lot. Catchwords and costumes changed, but human nature is basically the same.

To serve as a basis for the revision of old library laws or the formulation of new ones all existing statutes governing libraries in the English speaking Americas and Mexico are gathered together for the first time in "American Library

William T. Whedon, chairman of the Norwood Library trustees for about

NCE upon a time public library
and separate children's room

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

MIDWAY on the great staircase of the Boston Public Library the officials have set a laurel

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT
JANUARY 14, 1931

THE LIBRARIAN

What amounts to a good deed a for an indefinite period is the con- tion to the Boy Scouts of America William A. Walsh, librarian of the rence Public Library. Sometime a noticed that members of the Nort- sex Council were having difficul- locating material which would them to gain merit badges, and a- ingly set to work to help them out.

research—not to mention a long stay at the library. The Herald Tribune gives an example of two high school students who arrived at the New York Public Library recently. One was assigned to summarize the part which the Inn has played in English fiction from the beginning until now, and the other was taxed with the task of tracing the fortunes of the French peasant from the French Revolution until today.

adult education work in
under another name for many years
libraries.

THE LIBRARIAN

direct evidence of the serious to the reading habits of the magazine. Trades magazines were in great demand, as were all periodicals dealing with current events and literature.

an amused eye on
are some gleanings from a recent
Log:
A Library Rendezvous—
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Elimination of useless material reminds us, is a problem for the library. The Globe meets its need efficiently by employing a person

"Through the death of George Sargent the book world has lost

re Henry "Ahem," and then "Will you please
a distin- me whether you have here any

please tell | will be thankfully received,
very old | urday, March 16, 1811.

Chicago has found it more difficult to administer a large and expensive



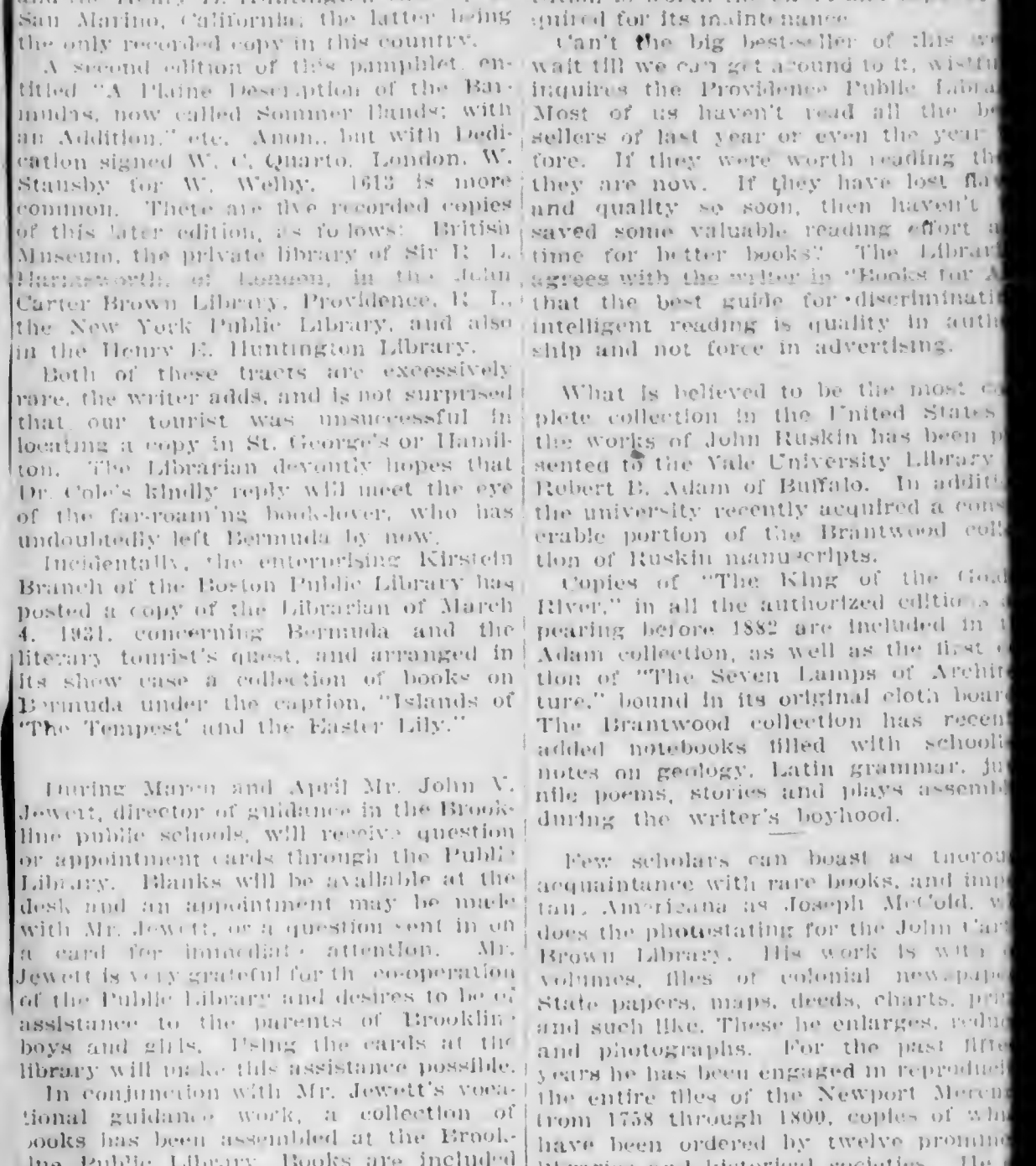
The Robbins Library and the New Artists 11

MARCH 22, 1964

Chicago has found it more difficult to administer a large and expensive

THE LIBRARIAN

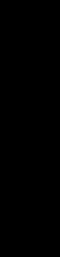
no alternative when the new book is wanted is not available when asked. Unless a reader can find pleasure in satisfaction in some of the books of education, he will not be able to buy any of the best-sellers of more recent date. I have gone to the scrapheap of forgotten books—a Public Library never can afford in satisfying. In such cases, a commercial circulating library or a second-hand book buying is the only alternative. However, it is noted in the old, in the light of economic and educational value if a Public Library has no greater reason in modern life than merely to act as a dispenser of the columns that are fresh from the press. It is just as much a part of the culture, such an institution is worth the effort and expense.



A short time ago, the John Carter Brown Library received from Paris a book printed by the Librairie Ardenne Honore Champion, entitled, "Librairie."

up". This was entirely printed from engraved plates made from Mr. McColl's photographic reproductions of the original volume. He also completed recently fifteen plated booklet, "The Case Major Andre", for the Clements Library at Yale.

Mr. McColl's photographic and photographic equipment are installed in a basement, where he does the various work for Lawrence S. Wright, a historian. Copies of rare books at the John Carter Brown and other Rhode Island libraries are made for institutions throughout the United States at a reasonable charge.



FEB 13 1928 TO
ARP 12 1931

Interprets American Life to Europeans

American Library in Paris by Its Distribution of Books to Students of France and Other Countries is Helping to Open the Door to an Understanding of Our Country

HERE IT stands, "bridge head of American culture," 10, Rue de l'Yvette. Nearby taxis charge up and down the Champs Elysee. Around the corner sentries guard the French president's home. This stately Renaissance facade once sheltered the papal nuncio. Today it is the home of the American library in Paris, and even its stable has been converted to the uses of books and bookmen.

It might not be recognized as a library in Paris, and even its stable Carnegie style. But a modest brass plate announces the fact. And so through the arched doorway, up dimly lit stairs, and into the main room. Stained glass windows cannot compensate for the crowded quarters; and one of the library's dearest ambitions is to have a new building where it can carry on the functions which have doubled and tripled in the 10 years of its existence.

Homesick Americans may be seen there, Americans not so homesick who make Paris their home but cannot quite forsake the language of their native country, and students of many nationalities. Different indeed from the days in 1918 when the American library association founded the library for the men of the A. E. F. Then it ministered to one need, the need of men far from home for a friendly and familiar contact with the life to which they might never return. Today, those perilous times over, the peacetime order restored, expeditionary forces safe at home, the library has set about to find new uses for itself.

Interprets American Life

Contemporary fiction, periodicals, current publications—yes, they are available. But that is not all. The library sees many ways in which it can help interpret American civilization to the older cultures of Europe. It realizes that the American mind, from way of life, is a closed book to the continental. And it sets about opening the book, teaching the new alphabet, and explaining the strange colloquialisms. One of the ways it uses is to lend books to teachers, students, and scholars in France through the loan service of the Bibliotheque Nationale. Another way is through its reference department, and still another is its distribution service.

So it seeks to realize that phrase, "bridge head of American culture," which M. Roland-Marc of the Bibliotheque Nationale coined to describe the American library in Paris. It is a far-reaching idea, and it has reached far since 1918, as far as Albania, Constantinople, Germany, Persia. It may reach farther ultimately and embrace the world. If it succeeds in giving other nations a clearer idea of the great and fecund chaos which is the United States, it will do more than protocols and peace conferences to avert war. But that is another issue.

During the war the A. L. A. collected about 2,000,000 books for the use of the A. E. F. These were sent to Paris after the signing of the armistice. About 1,000,000 were in good condition; and most of these were sent back to the United States and presented to libraries all over the country. Those in charge of the work in Paris then made a selection of 600 or 800 titles and sent a complete collection to each of 15 French universities

and other colleges such as Roberts college in Constantinople. The best were kept for the library in Paris. When the army of occupation left Coblenz in 1921, the library received about 8000 or 10,000 additional volumes. Five years later these were discovered, still boxed up, in the stable. Most of these were found to be duplicates; and a list of the titles was printed and distributed to schools, colleges and libraries all over Europe, where English was being studied. Librarians were requested to check the list, and an average of 200 books was sent to each of 75 places, especially in the Near East and Turkey.

10th Anniversary This Year

This year, the library's 10th anniversary, will see a campaign inaugurated to secure more books for distribution. Burton Stevenson, the director, had not entirely formulated his plans when interviewed last month in Paris, but he hoped to make a nationwide appeal for gifts of used books. At that time he planned to carry on the campaign in 12 large cities, a city for each month of this year. His tentative plan was to begin in Massachusetts with Boston as headquarters; but the appeal for books for Vermont libraries has naturally taken precedence in this state and the American library will now probably have to wait for some time. Books so collected are sent to the bureau of international exchange, Smithsonian Institution, and sent free to Paris, the government paying the cost of transportation. Mr. Stevenson hopes to get about 100,000 books a year in this way, and to continue the collecting for three or four years, in which time he will have covered all the 48 states.

The countries to which books have been sent to date, in the hopes of developing cordial relations and giving a true picture of American life, are Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Persia, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, and Rumania.

During the first half of 1927 about 6000 books were sent to these countries. Reading the letters received at the library, one gets an idea of how valuable these books, discarded and unused by their former possessors, are to their new owners. From the Kyrias Girls school at Tirana, Albania, comes an expression of gratitude:—

"The pen has no power to express the gratitude my heart feels for the books you so kindly are sending to our library. . . . What a treasure will our girls find when they come back next September. They mean a lot to a school especially ours, which is very poor in books."

The Y. W. C. A. in Constantinople which has two centers, one in Pera, the cosmopolitan section, and one in Stamboul, the heart of the Turkish section, received about 1500 books from the American library during the first six months of 1927. This Y. W. C. A. ministers to about 800 girls of all nationalities, and asked especially for novels, poetry, biography, travel books, and books for girls from 12 to 16, so that they might receive an "education in thinking along international lines."

Demand from Bucharest

From Bucharest comes another evidence of the demand for English

books: "Since the war especially great interest in American and English literature and science grew, but unfortunately the change in our money constitutes a real drawback to Madame Grovitch, wife of the Jugoslav minister to Washington, writes that Jugoslavia has a fine building and no books, while several years ago it was offered books but had no building."

Athens college, of high school and grammar grade rank, opened in October, 1925, to meet the demand for American school and supported by Greek money, needs books, for it has "no dictionary larger than the Collins Oxford and no encyclopedia save the Everyman and one for children." The American College of Toleration in Persia, which expects to have students, is another institution which can use English books. Sage colleges (for women) lost \$10,000 through depreciation of currency and has been handicapped in consequence. The English Speaking League of Sofia shows the extent to which English is spoken in Bulgaria. For 30 years it has been taught in the schools. The league now has 200 members and has received 1400 volumes from the American library.

The American School of Agriculture at Kavaja, Albania, suffered from an earthquake as a letter explains: "We have 100 people of our own and there have been in Albania were destroyed so that the schools work under great difficulties, for they have no textbooks, and lessons must be dictated or copied. Teachers have overcome this difficulty by using English text books."

This is only one phase of the American library's work, but a phase of

American Library in Paris



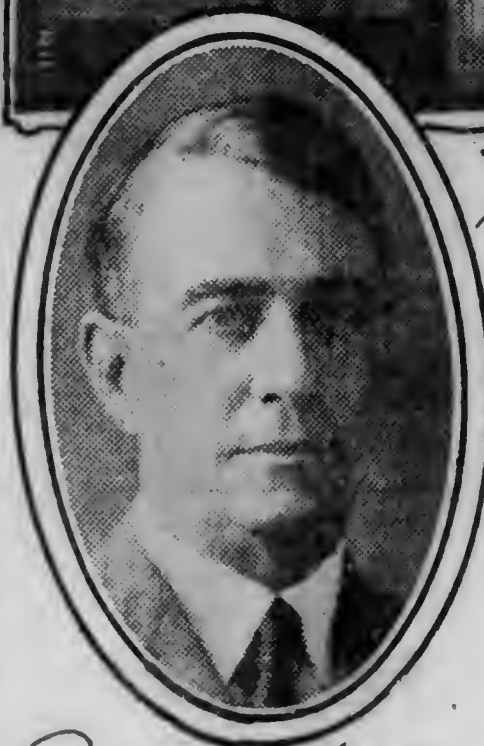
American Library in Paris



Reference Room



Exhibition Room



Burton Stevenson, Director American Library in Paris

This part of library was once a stable

great potentialities. The much dreaded "Americanization" of Europe proceeds along this front, as well as along others of a more conventional nature.

In addition to this missionary work the library carries on the usual reference work, with which American library patrons are so familiar, but which as a rule is comparatively unknown on the continent. French library catalog systems are quite different from the American, as any one who has tried to use the Bibliotheque Nationale learns to his sorrow. The American idea of lending books is quite foreign to the continental library, also. And it is only recently that the Bibliotheque Nationale put in artificial light. The continental concept of the library does not understand the "Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m." idea. And there is a sign on the Chartres library which says, "Ouvert que tant que possible." ("Open as much as possible.")

Sends Books to Students

So the American library is performing a new and needed function by sending out books to students in French universities and lycées. The ministry of public instruction has interested itself in this; and the franking privilege has been extended to the library for such purposes.

A student at Toulouse, for instance, wanted material on the "Political Relations of the United States and France." A series of lists on special subjects is now being developed, the first being prepared by the American Historical society, a bibliography of important books on American history. This list will be sent to teachers of history all over Europe, and the library offers to lend them the books so listed. The same thing is being done with American literature. And a good thing too, as the following anecdote shows.

The teacher of American literature in a prominent school called the li-

brary to ask assistance in carrying through a course which he had planned to cover two years and which was to be devoted exclusively to the works of Fenimore Cooper. The library is co-operating, but hopes to lead him on to Poe, Whitman, Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne, and perhaps even Anderson, Dreiser and Vachel Lindsay.

The converse of this idea is the selection every three months of a list of 20 outstanding French books, with short notices, for the A. L. A. book-list.

Reference Business

In addition the library does a large reference business in all kinds of requests. Recently a French firm wanted information about processes for preserving meat. Another firm planned to manufacture chewing gum, which the American army introduced to France; and it was given recipes. Other requests come in from journalists, French men of letters and of affairs, American organizations in

Paris, and so on, and range from biographical material on Galsworthy to modern American architecture, with hygiene and woman suffrage thrown in.

A great problem has been to finance this work. At present the library seems to have found a partial solution. It has a scale of memberships and fees, not at all prohibitive, and in addition permits a great many free cards to be issued. By an arrangement with American and English publishers it is getting free copies of many current publications, and so is able to devote its none too abundant funds to building up the reference and magazine files of the library. There are now 107 publishers who give the library books, probably averaging one a month through the year, though last November the library received 238 books in this way. These books are exhibited for a month after arrival in a small exhibition room; and thus current tendencies in American writing are made known in France, as they probably would not be otherwise, due to the rate of exchange.

The library also receives many books from individuals. Tourists leave 300 or 400 a month during the season. At present the library has about 40,000 volumes and is steadily building up its collections.

A dream which may be some day is that a branch may be opened in every capital of Europe, "not a large branch" as Mr. Stevenson explains, "but a sort of relay station, through which the needs of students and scholars in each country may be promptly met." After a new building and endowment have been secured the library will attempt to achieve this object.

Our Book Censorship—I

Special Correspondence of The Republican

Boston, Feb. 10.—Two new embattled points of view stand irreconcilably opposed on Beacon hill. For two years now Massachusetts has been reverberating to the war cries of book censorship. And still the issue remains as beclouded and as confused as in the remote days when Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" was branded as immoral and a Boston publisher refused to publish Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

If there must be a culprit, blame the present conflict on "Three Weeks." The decision handed down in 1909 by Judge Hammond in the case of Commonwealth vs. Buckley long since has become a precedent. The activities of the Watch and Ward society, which has played the role of unofficial censor in this state for the past 20 years, have all been conditioned by that now historic case.

But the real issue lies deeper. It lies in the hidden depths of men's minds, in those obscure and troubling mysteries of being which make one man a liberal and the next a conservative. It is a clash of ideas, of philosophies, of ways of life. Call those who would conserve the existing statute "modern Puritans," you have settled nothing. Invoke the factitious derogation of "radical" against those who believe that books are as much alive as human beings and should not therefore be trodden upon, you do not destroy their opinion. It is a conflict as old as time.

In English history you have illustrious debaters of the issue, none less than Milton's "Areopagitica" and J. S. Mill's "On Liberty." Yet these examples are equally powerless to resolve the present discord into harmony. Here are set two points of view, and what shall bring them together, each convinced, as it is, that it alone is right and true?

Hawthorne's Masterpiece

So Massachusetts, and Boston especially, enjoys contentment, not necessarily because it is any less enlightened than any other state in the United States, but simply because the underlying cleavage in men's minds chanced to come to light here. Equally it might have been ridiculed, disparaged, made light of in 1851 when a critic wrote of Hawthorne's masterpiece in these burning words:—

"We had supposed, with the Roman satirist, that purity might at least be credited to those primitive days, when a Saturnian simplicity was necessarily revived in primeval forests, by the New England colonists; but a Puritan doctor in divinity publishes the contrary, and a Salem novelist selects the intrigue of an adulterous minister, as the groundwork of his ideal of those times. We may acknowledge, with reluctance, the historical fidelity of the picture, which retailers of fact and fiction thus concur in framing, but we cannot but wonder that a novelist should select, of all features in the world, that which reflects most discredit upon the cradle of his country, and which is in itself so revolting, and so incapable of receiving decoration from narrative genius.

"And this brings inquiry to its point. Why has our author selected such a theme? Why, amid all the suggestive incidents of life in a wilderness, of a retreat from civilization to which, in every individual case, a thousand circumstances must have concurred to reconcile human nature with estrangement from home and family; or amid the historical connections of our history with Jesuit adventure, and French aggression, should the taste of Mr. Hawthorne have preferred as the proper material for romance, the virtuous amour of a Puritan pastor, with a frail creature of his charge, whose mind is represented as far more debauched than her body? Is it, in short, because as requisite to a romance as death is the fifth act of a tragedy? In the French era actually begun in our literature? And is the flesh, as well as the world and the devil, to be henceforth dished up in fashionable novels, and discussed at parties, by

spinsters and their beaux, with as unconcealed a relish as they give to the vanilla in their ice-cream?

"We would be slow to believe it, and we hope our author would not willingly have it so, yet we honestly believe that 'The Scarlet Letter' has already done not a little to degrade our literature, and to encourage social licentiousness: It has started other pens on like enterprises, and has loosed the restraint of many tongues, that have made it an apology for the evil communications which corrupt good manners." We are painfully tempted to believe that it is a book made for the market, and that the market has made it merchantable, as they do game, by letting everybody in this case that the commodity is in high condition, and smells strongly of incipient putrefaction."

From Hawthorne to Walt Whitman

So wrote A. C. Cox in the Church Review of January, 1851. The prevailing opinion of Hawthorne had probably changed by 1881. But standing on the ground of the previous liberal—or lax—to permit the publication of a definitive edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" in Boston in that year, Whitman was gratified when Osgood of Boston promised to bring out the new edition; for the previous six editions of the book had been brought out without a publisher's help and virtually under his own imprint. He was pleased, moreover, at last to get some recognition in the stronghold of New England puritanism, where Whitman had thrown his copy of the first edition into the fire and Wendell Phillips had said, "Here be all sorts of leaves except fig leaves." So he quickly came to terms with Osgood, with one proviso, however: "Fair warning on one point, the sexuality ode about which the original row was started and kept so long are all retained and must so in the same as ever." Osgood replied by sending several urgent requests for speedy copy.

The book appeared in November, went through three editions, about 2000 copies in all, and came up against the authorities in March, 1882, when the publisher received a letter from the Suffolk district attorney, Oliver Stevens, stating that "Leaves of Grass" had been officially classified by him as obscene literature. Osgood sent this letter to Whitman, suggesting the withdrawal of the edition and the issuance of a new one with certain changes. A rapid-fire correspondence then took place, the upshot of which was that Whitman refused to make any changes and Osgood refused to continue as publisher of the book. Whitman took the plates, 225 copies in sheets, and \$100 in cash. Rees, Welsh & Co. of Philadelphia brought out the book in September and sold out the edition in a single day. Welsh even tried to get the Philadelphia Vice society after the book, saying: "The Boston fools have already made me more than \$2000." Whitman was able to purchase his Camden house with his share of the profits.

This, by the way, reminds one of the remark which Upton Sinclair makes in his introduction to his latest book, "Boston," to the effect that he has nothing against the city, for the first time in 25 years he is out of debt, due to the publicity given his novel "Oil" when it was suppressed last spring.

At the time of the suppression of "Leaves of Grass" there was a great lullaboo. The Republican was one of the Massachusetts papers which printed editorials criticizing the suppression. Later it developed that the district attorney had not read the book, but only passages picked out by Rev. Frederick Baylies Allen, secretary of the Boston Vice society, who was at that time assistant pastor of Trinity church.

The New England Watch and Ward society had already been founded, but it appears not to have taken an active part in the Walt Whitman case. By 1890 it was pressing its cause, to the extent indeed of writing a new

chapter into the general laws, Chapter 272, dealing with "crimes against chastity, morality, decency, and good order." Section 28 of this law contains the passage under which the present suppression of books has taken place.

During the earlier years of the statute in its present form arrests, prosecutions and convictions occurred, but were not widely advertised. At one time the law was enforced against such classics as Rabelais and Boccaccio, but an agreement was reached between the society and the Boston booksellers to the effect that the booksellers would not be arrested if they did not sell cheap editions of the books. An added condition was that the chapter in the "Decameron" entitled "Putting the Devil in Hell" should be printed in French.

The "Three Weeks" Case

Then came 1909 and the novel "Three Weeks." The publisher carried the case up to the state supreme court. There the decision, following Chief Justice Cockburn's reasoning in the case of the queen against Hicklin, in 1868, was handed down to the effect that a book was obscene, indecent, and impure "if manifestly tending to incite the minds of those susceptible to such influences." Such is the precedent now in force.

The account of this episode contained in the 45th annual report of the Watch and Ward society is instructive:—

"In 1909 there appeared a piece of polite literature written by an English woman which was so flagrantly libidinous in its character that it would have been absurd to regard it other than as proper subject for prosecution under our law and court decisions. It marked the crest of a wave of obscenity which seemed to deluge the fiction of that year. Already the offending books have been forgotten. The authors have written no books since which have kept their names before the public. The author of the book came to America, and so conducted herself on her visit here as to confirm the impression her book created—that of low-mindedness. Her one best seller was her sole bid for fame, and it rested upon a genius not usually associated with permanent literature. The other authors have been long forgotten."

This report admits that "Three Weeks" was a failure in the market until it got unexpected free advertising. Questions of its literary or moral character aside, it has now become a milestone in the history of book censorship in Massachusetts.

[To be continued tomorrow.]

Our Book Censorship—II

Special Correspondence of The Republican

Boston, Feb. 10.—Thus from the "Three Weeks" decision in 1909 the present situation has developed, at first slowly and subterraneanly, at the last rapidly and pyrotechnically. H. L. Mencken provided the high lights of the drama, with his demand for freedom of the press, his strategy, and his legal victory which forced the Watch and Ward society to abandon its role of "unofficial censor."

But there is more involved than a personal feud, as Mencken himself is the first to say. There are two opposing ideas, that of the group that believe readers must be protected even against themselves and that of the group that believe no ultimate ethical good is achieved by suppression. And these two ideas, as always in the history of mankind, have been engaged in a ceaseless, if not public, contest for mastery. For 20 years the fight has gone on underground. Only two years ago did it burst into the open, a long lost river.

Enforcing the Law

Soon after the "Three Weeks" decision in 1909, Harry Gould, then the manager of the New England News company, was arrested for selling a book of poems, said to be erotic. He was fined \$100. At the beginning of the war a group of Boston booksellers went to the Legislature and tried to get the law changed. The Watch and Ward society fought any change in the substance of the law, then as now, and the booksellers lost.

Previously the booksellers as a unit had fought the Watch and Ward. Realizing that their economic survival was at stake and that they could not long withstand the pressure of such a powerful organization, they made the now famous "gentlemen's agreement." And, in 1922, the Boston booksellers' committee came into existence. The booksellers selected three members and the Watch and Ward society three. Any complaints that books were illegal were presented to this committee.

If the committee by majority vote decided that the book was illegal, the booksellers agreed to notify the trade. If the committee decided that the book was all right, "gentlemen's agreement" was a tacit understanding that the committee took the case to court to see if a warrant could be secured against the book. In that event the book was withdrawn from sale. This device worked well for several years, as the Watch and Ward society used fairly liberal standards in judging books.

Then the police arrested two women in the Bay View section for selling a book which this committee had decided was not actionable. This was the first time the police had come on the scene. The committee then defended the women, and the amusing situation, eventuated that the Watch and Ward society was actually defending them for selling an immoral book. The "gentlemen's agreement" received more support when the police agreed that they would not arrest booksellers without first warning the committee.

About three years ago Dist-Atty Thomas O'Brien met J. Frank Chase on the street and said, "Chase, I have a case you ought to have." "What's that?" "Tomorrow we're going to indict the Old Corner Book store for selling a book called 'Flaming Youth.'" "You can't do that," Chase replied. And when the district attorney was informed of the "gentlemen's agreement," he agreed to work through the committee.

Mencken Breaks Loose

Early in 1926 came the now historic "Hatrack" case and a serious reverse for the Watch and Ward. There are some who say that the Mencken victory in the federal court killed Chase. Be that as it may, the Judge Morton injunction effectively ended the "gentlemen's agreement." The episode, as every one knows, started when the Watch and Ward forced the American Mercury off the newstands because it contained the story, "Hatrack." The 45th annual report of the society contains its version of the affair:—

"In the April number of the Mercury there was printed material of such a nature that, had it appeared in one of the cheaper priced magazines, we should have informed the distributing agency, according to an agreement long in use, that in our

opinion it was unfit for distribution and sale. There seemed to be no just reason for not taking this action, because the article appeared in a brilliantly edited magazine like the Mercury.

"It must be understood that opinion is bound to differ as to whether a given article or story is indecent or obscene or not. The judgment of this society is vindicated, at least, by the United States postoffice department, which barred the April Mercury from the mails, and by Judge Stone of the district court in Cambridge, who fined a local dealer \$100 for having sold the magazine in Cambridge.

"This society seeks to avoid all publicity in these cases, realizing that publicity means advertisement for the very thing it is seeking to suppress. In this case, Mr. Mencken's dramatic course made publicity inevitable. He secured a favorable verdict from a judge in the Boston municipal court, and a temporary injunction from the federal court restraining our society from using 'organized threats' to prevent the sale of future copies of the Mercury."

Thus the Watch and Ward explains its course in the "Hatrack" case. As a matter of fact, it was one of the ironies of fate that for once a Boston judge should be more liberal than a Cambridge judge; for the absurdity of the present situation has been partly its extremely local character, so that a book "banned" in Boston might safely be bought just across the Charles river.

Judge Parmenter of Boston acquitted "Hatrack" and Judge Morton gave the coup de grace to the "gentlemen's agreement." At the time Mr. Mencken had some correspondence with the editor of The Republican, which he asked to be regarded as confidential since his case was still pending, but which he now permits The Republican to publish. His first letter, dated Baltimore, April 29, 1926, follows:—

Letters From Mencken

Dear Sir: I have just read your excellent editorial, "Censoring the Obscene," printed April 16. You raise an interesting point, and it deserves to be answered. Judge Morton's injunction undoubtedly destroys the Watch and Ward society's old system of warnings to newsdealers, and so responsibility. But they are still protected by this fact: that they will have prompt notice through the news companies whenever Chase (or anyone else) actually files a complaint against the publisher of a book or magazine. Chase is still free to make all the complaints he pleases, provided he does it openly, and takes full legal responsibility for them. The only thing that is forbidden to him is to act as a censor. Then sample books were sent to the district attorney's office; and an opinion obtained. Meanwhile, when the "Plastic Age" was suppressed, the publisher of the book had sent telegrams to all the Boston newspapers informing them of the suppression. The booksellers, learning of this fact, got in touch with the papers and asked them to hold out the news. For three weeks, (nearly a fateful import in Boston), the news was kept out of print. Then the New York press got wind of the big story breaking in Boston, and the Boston Herald printed it on March 12, 1927, telling of nine books which had been suppressed.

Then came the break with the district attorney, when he refused to have further dealings with the booksellers and declared that he would ask for jail sentences in the future. The incidents that led up to this denouement were as follows: For some time the booksellers had been dealing with Asst. Dist-Atty Sullivan. In their panic they shipped over a bundle of 75 books to the district attorney's office, asking for an opinion. Foley, thinking that he was being dictated to, sent the books back and broke off diplomatic relations.

Since that time about 60 or 70 books have been suppressed in Boston, mainly owing to any one in Boston will tell you to the independent activities of Rev. Paul Sterling of Melrose. Uncertainty now rules in the Boston book trade. And the booksellers have been endeavoring to remedy the situation. [To be continued tomorrow.]

knows, Chase missed the worst and most deliberate offenders. The alternative is to submit to a system that is unlawful and intolerable, and, as the case of the American Mercury showed, may be employed for purposes of private revenge. It offers the public very little real protection. When Chase sent out a letter, the news vendors simply moved the prohibited magazine under the counter. They did this when he attacked the April American Mercury. The number of copies actually turned in to the news companies was very small; the rest were bootlegged.

I suggest that a slight amendment to the present law might meet your objection. Let there be a provision that a complainant, before obtaining a warrant, must show that he has warned the accused bookseller, and that the bookseller has continued to sell the book or magazine complained of. This would give "im fair notice." Any system not having this safeguard is bound to be abused by professional purists, most of them unreasonable fanatics and many of them dishonest. I am unalterably opposed to any scheme which gives a private citizen the right to regulate the conduct of another citizen. If there must be a choice, I choose no regulation at all. The common liberties of men are worth far more than any known device for converting them into angels. I believe that the damage done by indecent literature is grossly exaggerated, and by interested persons. Despite all the Comstocks, it is readily obtainable in every American city. It passes through the mails daily. Yet the trade in it remains small, and every publisher knows that, in the long run, it doesn't pay.

The real difficulty is that the wags, having law at hand to suppress obscenity, use it habitually against books and magazines that no rational man believes to be obscene at all. In other words, the law slights becomes a weapon for harassing persons of different tastes. Sincerely yours, H. L. MENCKEN.

The American Mercury's publishers brought suit for damages against the Watch and Ward society and its secretary, Mr. Chase, and it is still pending in the federal court; although the lapse of time since the suit was filed might create the impression that it is not being pushed, Mr. Mencken's intentions are known only to himself.

Boston B. k Trade in a "Panic"

Six months after the Mencken episode, Secretary Chase died. For eight months the Watch and Ward society was without an executive secretary. Meanwhile, the bottom fell out of everything. And, as one Boston bookseller says, "the Boston book trade was in a panic." A new district attorney was elected. Then the news came to the booksellers' committee that the police had arrested two clerks in a Dorchester drug store for selling Percy Marks's "Plastic Age." The superintendent of police apparently had forgotten his promise of five years ago, not to arrest without warning.

Something like a reign of terror was on. The booksellers sent five books to the police to find out their attitude. The police returned them, and they acted as censors. Then sample books were sent to the district attorney's office; and an opinion obtained. Meanwhile, when the "Plastic Age" was suppressed, the publisher of the book had sent telegrams to all the Boston newspapers informing them of the suppression. The booksellers, learning of this fact, got in touch with the papers and asked them to hold out the news. For three weeks, (nearly a fateful import in Boston), the news was kept out of print. Then the New York press got wind of the big story breaking in Boston, and the Boston Herald printed it on March 12, 1927, telling of nine books which had been suppressed.

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Our Book Censorship—III

Special Correspondence of The Republican

Boston, Feb. 15.—The suppression of "Elmer Gantry," "An American Tragedy," "Oil" and other books brought a storm of criticism upon Boston, the latest fruit of which is Upton Sinclair's current magazine serial novel, "Boston." This state's natural reaction to this attack was to reveal into its shell. But last fall there were signs that Massachusetts was taking an inventory of the situation.

Before outlining proposed amendments to the present law it should be noted that the Massachusetts statute runs against a publication containing any obscene language. This phraseology is followed in the statutes of 13 other states in the Union. But the New York statute runs against an obscene publication. The New York form is followed by 43 other states, by the federal statutes and by Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia.

The difference between the Massachusetts statute and the New York statute is that under the New York statute a work must be considered as a whole in judging whether a certain part objected to makes it an obscene book or publication. Under the Massachusetts statute a whole book may be condemned because of one paragraph. In 1922 the New York court of appeals uncovered the importance of this distinction in a decision to the effect that a book alleged to contain obscene language "must be considered broadly as a whole." No Massachusetts court or grand jury or prosecuting official is bound by such a rule.

In the case of the United States against Harrison, decided a generation ago, the federal bench held that it was unreasonable to judge a book by one chapter, paragraph or sentence. The court said in its decision:—

"The counsel for defense insist that if an article in a paper or other publication comes within the meaning of the law, then by the same reasoning a chapter or sentence of a book which is obscene would bring under the law the whole book and would exclude it from the mails. As a result not only medical works but the writings of such authors as Swift, Pope, Fielding, Shakespeare and many others and even the Bible itself would be denied the privileges of the United States mails. Undoubtedly there are parts of the writings of such authors and many others equally noted which are open to the charge of obscenity and lewdness, but anyone objecting such works being carried through the mails would be laughed at for his prudery."

Proposed Revision of the Law

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware was the first to call for revision of the present statute. His bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission to investigate the regulation by law of publishing, printing, distributing, selling of certain books and pamphlets, and directing that the commission give special attention to the wording of section 28 of chapter 272 of the General Laws. That section as at present worded provides for imprisonment of not more than two years and a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1000 for any one who handles in Massachusetts a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth.

The second bill is sponsored by the Board of Trade of the Boston Book Merchants, and is now popularly known as the Boston booksellers' bill. It is House bill 577. This bill, which is of considerable length, has been supported by the group of booksellers represented by Richard E. Fuller of the Old Corner bookstore—a group which is said to include 90 per cent of the book trade in Boston and which comprises such bookstores as the Old Corner, the Archway, Lauriat's, Jordan, Marsh & Co., H. H. White, and so forth—by the Watch and Ward society, several of the Boston papers, and the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. The aim of this bill, as explained in the pamphlet issued by Ward Williams, Jr., counsel for the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants, is to change the wording of the law so

that the bookseller cannot be prosecuted unless he has knowledge of the objections to the book. This would in effect restate the essential feature of the old "gentlemen's agreement," by which the bookseller received advance notice that a book was considered indecent.

This bill, which affects books alone, has a new provision to the effect that the attorney-general, the district attorney, or any two adult citizens, if they have reason to believe that a book is obscene, may bring a petition in equity in the superior court, at the same time depositing a sum of money sufficient to meet the costs of the complaint, as in all equity cases. The judge of the superior court, if he has reason to believe that the book is obscene, may issue a temporary injunction against its sale and then order the publisher or owner of the copy-right to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. If the publisher or owner of the copy-right fails to file an answer within 60 days, the book may be permanently barred without further procedure. Any person violating the terms of the temporary or permanent injunction shall be subject to the same penalties as provided in section 28, chapter 272.

These provisions are designed to free from prosecution those who retail the books and take such cases out of the municipal courts, put the prosecution on a statewide basis, and bring the book itself, backed in person by its publisher or author, into court. In the recent prosecutions it was possible for a book to be banned in Suffolk county and yet be on sale in Cambridge, which is in Middlesex county. "An American Tragedy," it is reported, has been in free circulation at Harvard.

The Sedgwick Bill

The third bill, House No. 580, was introduced by Representative Henry L. Shattuck, and is sponsored by Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Hillier C. Wellman of Springfield, Clifton Johnson of Hadley and Springfield, officials of the Boston public library, Marion Dodd of the Hampshire book shop, and several Boston booksellers, who feel that if the law is to be changed it should be altered along lines of principle rather than along lines of expediency. The text follows:—

"Section 28 of chapter 272 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out said section and substituting the following:—

"Section 28. Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent or impure, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure or image, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, picture, figure or image or other thing, for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or by both such imprisonment and fine."

This bill proposes to change the existing procedure so as to provide that the entire context of a book, not one passage, shall be used in judging a volume, as is done under the New York law, which Justice John Ford of New York has tried so hard to change to conform to the Massachusetts law. It was when the New York legislature was considering this change in the New York statute that Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York city, then a state senator, immortalized himself by peering up the debate, asking: "Who ever heard of a girl being ruined by a book?"

Two hearings have now been held at the State House on these bills, with all elements represented. Indeed, an extraneous element was introduced at the February 7 hearing, when a

letter from Justice Ford of New York to the Watch and Ward society was presented to the committee on legal affairs. It read in part as follows:—

Objections to the Change

"There is no sense in requiring generally the whole of a publication to be considered. Would 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' printed on the first page or in the middle of a magazine excuse a vile poem on the last page? Must the advertisements too be considered by the jury? Must every column of a newspaper be read because it contains a half column of filth?"

John S. Sumner of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice also has supported the Watch and Ward society in its stand, which is "unfavorable" opposed to any change in the substance of the law. A statement of the Watch and Ward society's attitude was made in its last report:—

"It has not been our policy to express an opinion concerning the illegality of novels which may contain a few passages which could in a strict sense be called obscene or indecent—but only those the whole purport and tenor of which could reasonably be called subversive of those standards of morals upon which the common welfare of the community may be said to depend, and which embody the acquired wisdom of centuries of civilization."

"It is not our idea that the protection of adolescents should determine the reading of the general public. It is our idea that our youth should not be swamped by a deluge of 'garbage literature.'"

"That our policy in this delicate business has been a reasonable one is proved by the fact that we have the goodwill of the publishers in general, and that not a dollar of damages has been levied against us as the result of any action we have taken."

The fact remains that a suit for \$20,000 was instituted by Mencken against the society at the time of the American Mercury case and that this suit has not been withdrawn.

At present the situation on Beacon Hill is at an impasse. The group backing the booksellers' bill and the Sedgwick bill are deadlocked. The chairman of the committee on legal affairs has expressed himself to the effect that no action can be taken by the committee unless the opposed groups get together and frame some practicable bill. There you are.

Meanwhile, the following books are still under the "ban" in Boston, though sold freely elsewhere in the state and even are found on the shelves of some public libraries:—

"The Wayward Man," by John Erskine; "Dark Laughter," by Sherwood Anderson; "High Winds," by Arthur Train; "Blue Voyage," by Conrad Aiken; "The Irishman," by St. John Ervine; "What I Believe," by Bertrand Russell; "Circus Parade," by Jim Tully.

"The American Caravan"; "Move Over," by E. Pettit; "Oil," by Upton Sinclair; "From Man to Man," by Olive Schreiner; "Mosquitoes," by William Faulkner; "Fillingim," by Edith Mannin; "Horizon," by Robert Corse; "The Sorrows of Elsie," by Andre Savignon; "Nigger Heaven," by Carl Van Vechten; "Power," by Feuchtwanger; "Twilight," by Royce Seligman; "Black April," by Julia Peterkin; "The American Tragedy," by Theodore Dreiser; "The World of William Clissold," by H. G. Wells.

"Wine, Women and War"; "Mannhattan Transfer," by John Dos Passos; "The Fruit of Eden," Gerard; "Count Dracula," Ben Hecht; "The Klug," Brock; "Red Pavilion," Guther; "Ariadne," Anet; "The Captive," Bourdet; "Crazy Favourites," Nichols; "Young Men in Love," Michael Arlen; "In Such a Night," B. Deutsch; "The Starling," Doris Leslie; "Pretty Creatures," William Gerhardt; "The Madonna of the Sleeping Car," Dekobra; "Dream's End," Thorne Smith; "Tomok the Sculptor," Adelaide Eden Philpotts; "The Plastic Age," Percy Marks.

"The Hard Boiled Virgin," E. Newman; "The Rebel Bird," D. Patrick; "The Butcher Shop," J. Derending; "The Ancient Hunger," E. Greenberg; "Antennae," Herbert Postner; "The Marriage Bed," E. Roscoe; "The Beadle," P. Smith; "As It Was," H. T.; "Elmer Gantry," Sinclair Lewis; "Doomsday," Warwick Deeping; "The Blind King," Kessel and Jawolsky; "Spread Circles," Ward; "Little Pitchers," I. Glenn; "Master of the Microbe," Robert W. Service; "Evelyn Greninger," Hummell; "Cleopatra's Diary," Thompson, and "The Allingham," by May Sinclair.

"The Revolt of Modern Youth," by Judge Ben Lindsey, was at one time on the list, but has been removed.

[To Be Continued Friday.]

Our Book Censorship—IV

Special Correspondence of The Republican

Boston, Feb. 16.—While the book censorship situation remains deadlocked on Beacon hill, searching analysis of the Boston booksellers' bill is being pressed by Henry L. Burnham, a Boston lawyer. He points out what he conceives to be discrepancies and anomalies in the bill presented to the Legislature by the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants. The following summary is based upon an interview with Mr. Burnham.

In the first place House bill 577, introduced by Mr. Green of Cambridge, is entitled: "An act to prohibit the distribution and exhibition of books containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth." If passed, it would, as section 4 states, repeal "Section 28 of chapter 272 of the General Laws in so far as it is inconsistent with this act." Chapter 272 is the chapter dealing with "Crimes against chastity, morality, decency and good order." It has been suggested that the fourth section of the pending bill be altered to repeal the old statute only in so far as it affects books.

If bill 577 passes, its first section will then be in effect as regards books. This section differs from the existing statute by the substitution of the phrase: "Knowing it to contain," for the old, "which contains." This change has been strongly emphasized by the proponents of the bill, who declare that the knowledge here prescribed will serve to save booksellers from onerous and unjust prosecutions. One train of reasoning assumes that the fact of knowledge will not be established until the conditions described in section 2 of the bill, namely, the granting of the preliminary injunction by a superior court judge and legal notice of the same, have been fulfilled.

This is an assumption which Mr. Burnham believes to be too far fetched. If no one could be prosecuted under section 1 until the process described in section 2 had taken place, intentionally obscene books could be distributed in the interim before the temporary injunction could be secured. On ordinary legal principles Mr. Burnham thinks the words of the law would be satisfied if the bookseller had knowledge that the book contained such language, that is, if he continued to sell the book after he had been informed by any one that such and such a page contained such and such a passage.

Something New in Law

Section 2 of the bill is the section, however, which receives the most attention. It provides something new in law. For the crime defined in section 1 is to be dealt with by a civil action, that is, by an action in rem brought in a court of equity. An action in rem is not a usual legal process. It is a judgment or decree rendered against a thing instead of against a person or persons, and, unless overruled on appeal, it is good against all the world for all time.

To illustrate the operation of such a judgment Mr. Burnham declared that any one who happened to secure possession of an unexpurgated edition of Shakespeare could with one other person, under the terms of the proposed law, start an action in rem against the book. If he could persuade a superior court judge to condemn Shakespeare's plays as "containing" indecent language, he would receive a judgment or decree that would render it illegal for all time for any one to publish or sell an unexpurgated edition of Shakespeare in this commonwealth.

This opens up a new line of thought. Under such circumstances Chaucer, Dryden, Benvenuto Cellini, Montaigne, Lord Byron, "Don Quixote," "Gulliver's Travels," "Fanny Hill," "Tom Jones," and many another classic would be barred for eternity. Incidentally, one remembers that only last week Philip Hale, writ-

ing in the Boston Herald, called "Tom Jones" possibly the greatest novel in the world.

As a matter of fact, this curious possibility was considered by Representative Sawyer when he suggested that it might be possible to have one rule for literature before 1920 and another rule for books written after that time. This suggests a point, made every year in the Watch and Ward society's annual reports, that a flood of demoralizing literature was let loose on the United States after the war.

Under section 2 a temporary injunction against a book may be issued by a superior court judge after a "summary examination." This does not mean a reading. The judge only has to flip the leaves of the book and take a hasty look at it. He does not have to hear evidence or arguments. And he does not even have to find that the book in his opinion contains obscene language, only that there is "reasonable cause" to believe that it may so do. In most cases the preliminary injunction would probably be the end of the book. The injunction once in force, the defendant would have to wait till the suit in equity was settled. And the best opportunity for the sale of the book would be lost.

This postponement of sale, even if the book was acquitted, would probably last three months or more. For the procedure requires that notice of such a preliminary injunction must be published for two successive weeks. At some time after this publication the notice is returnable. Then the defendants are given 60 days or more to file an answer. Till this period has expired the case cannot be tried. Then the one knows how long the case will last. Suits in equity are usually expensive, as any one who remembers "Little Dorrit" will know; for the cost of chancery is the English equivalent of our courts of equity.

This procedure includes all rights of exception and appeal, and so such cases could be taken to the higher courts by either party.

If no appearance is made within the stated 60 days, an adjudication in rem may be made against the book, to the effect that it contains obscene language and must not be sold in Massachusetts. There is no indication in the present draft of the bill, however, that an adjudication can be made that the book is not illegal. Therefore, a book has one chance to live and dozens to be killed. For if a complainant failed to win his case the first time, he could take it to another judge of the Massachusetts superior court (there are 40 of them in the state) and try it again till he won the coveted decision, outlawing the book for all time.

Section 3 of the bill Mr. Burnham also regards as ambiguous. It tends, he thinks, to make people think they will not be liable under section 1 unless they do what is prohibited under section 2. However, he regards this section as merely cumulative and believes that a bookseller would still be subject to the law without this section.

Easier to Suppress Books

Summing up, Mr. Burnham believes that the effect of the Boston booksellers' bill, if passed, would be to make it easier to suppress books. In a civil proceeding evidence is made on the preponderance of evidence, not as in criminal cases beyond a reasonable doubt. Thus section 1 defines the crime; section 2 provides a civil action in equity against the criminal, the book; and section 3 reinforces penalties already prescribed in section 1. This divided jurisdiction is new to the laws of Massachusetts, Mr. Burnham explains, but not new to the English race. It was formerly exercised by the Star chamber, "which was abolished" as Mr. Burnham remarks, "with great enthusiasm in 1641."

[To Be Continued Tomorrow.]

Our Book Censorship—V

Western Massachusetts has followed the battle of the books in the eastern part of the state, but has not been drawn closely into the conflict. In the main, the activities of the self-constituted censors in Boston have not interfered with the booksellers of this section, though at the time of the "Hatrack" case the April issue of the American Mercury was withdrawn from general circulation at the City library, as was "Elmer Gantry" a year later. Local newsstands also concurred in the "ban" by putting the green-covered magazine safely out of sight under the counter.

But, on the whole, this part of the state has profited by the situation that makes prosecutions effective only in the county in which they are made. Let Suffolk county censor as it may, Springfield goes its gaily libertarian way.

There is, however, a real division between the two parts of the state, that is, as far as the book trade is concerned. Practically Western Massachusetts is cut off from Boston, as there is no important bookshop in Worcester. In this section there are Johnson's bookstore, the Friendly bookshop, the Hampshire bookshop in Northampton, and the Hadley bookshop at South Hadley. That even Western Massachusetts has felt the general depression that has embraced the book trade since the rise in publishers' production costs was pointedly illustrated in this city when the Court Square bookstore was forced to go out of business some years ago. There are those who say, in a very private fashion, that this was partly due to the late J. Frank Chase's activities.

A more real division has developed because, during the strenuous years of this censorship struggle, the ruling Boston booksellers have chosen to act without consulting their colleagues west of Back Bay station. Finally, last April, the Boston booksellers' committee sent out a circular letter, signed by Richard F. Fuller, its chairman, to booksellers all over the state, announcing that the "book trade is in a somewhat difficult and uncertain position at present" and asking that interested booksellers contribute funds to carry on the legal fight which then seemed to loom inevitably in the distance.

Miss Marlon Dodd's Attitude
Marlon Dodd of the Hampshire bookshop, one of the best known booksellers in the country, who has succeeded in the difficult task of making a high-brow bookshop pay, replied to Mr Fuller April 28, 1927, in a letter of which she sent copies to several Western Massachusetts booksellers. Her letter, which she has given The Republican permission to print, follows:—

"My dear Mr Fuller: I am much interested in your circular letter of April 27 and you can count on the co-operation, of course, of the Hampshire bookshop. I suggest, however, that as some of us in this part of the state have disapproved of the past policy of the Boston booksellers' committee from a constitutional dislike of laying down and accepting the absurdities of censorship as conducted by the Watch and Ward society, of the district-attorney and the police department of Boston, your committee consider seriously having at least two representatives from the book trade of Western Massachusetts as long as they are contributing tangible support to the solution of a difficult situation.

"From my point of view a principle is involved, the same that Milton wrote about in the 'Areopagitica,' of liberty and not license, and the only reason the Hampshire bookshop has made no move in the interest of a free press is the fact that we could not see ourselves going into court to uphold a principle with books which so far have been devoid of every literary quality, every spiritual quality of reality and of life. To defend the principle of liberty with certain banned books would be absurd. And yet we thoroughly believe that if the

public wish to read this stupid stuff, which of its very stupidity would die a natural death in the course of time, they should be allowed to do so in the commonwealth of Massachusetts and every state in the Union.

"I realize that we all have a great deal of capital involved in the book business of this state, that the majority of us do not want to sell rotten books, that we certainly do want to keep out of jail, and that no one of us can afford to lose any cash, but I certainly do believe that the policy of the past years has been wrong and that, if necessary, we should make tremendous efforts to get the statutes changed, so that we can preserve our own integrity and would not be at the mercy of people here and there who are not capable of exercising any judgment on any ethical or moral grounds where books are concerned."

Here Miss Dodd summed up the liberal position. Secrecy, unofficial censorship, indiscriminate restrictions on liberty, are all repugnant to her point of view. And she does not hesitate to say so. In this her attitude differs from the strictly opportunist policy of the Boston booksellers, some of whom, one regrets to admit, believe one thing in print and another in private. The present coalition between the Boston booksellers and the Watch and Ward society is so manifestly a forced one that it casts doubt on the integrity of their case.

With Miss Dodd's letter was included an invitation to attend a meeting at Northampton, at which Western Massachusetts booksellers might get together and form a tentative association. On Saturday, May 21, the meeting took place at the Hampshire bookshop. Present were Miss Ruth Smith of the Friendly bookshop and Roger Johnson of Johnson's of this city; two or three representatives of the Springfield News company and representatives from the Library bookhouse. Not much was accomplished, but later Miss Smith went to Boston to attend a meeting called by the Boston committee. Mr Fuller presided at that meeting and stated the now well known position of the board of trade of the Boston book merchants.

A Religious Slant to the Issue

At that time an ugly rumor cropped up. The religious issue was injected into the censorship question, as well as into the presidential campaign. There have been those who said quite openly that the Protestant censorship of the Watch and Ward society was simply exchanged for that of the Catholic hierarchy alleged to be dominant in the Suffolk district attorney's office and the Boston police headquarters. No one has ever been able to track this allegation down. But it remains unscathed, occasionally raising its head to enliven the scene with a little hissing.

No action was taken by Mr Fuller or the Boston Booksellers' committee on Miss Dodd's suggestion that Western Massachusetts be represented on the committee, and Miss Dodd subsequently withdrew her offer of co-operation and gave her support to a bill supported by another group of Boston booksellers, not so strong or well organized as the committee, but lately becoming more articulate.

Today Western Massachusetts is represented mainly in the struggle by Hillier C. Wellman of the city library, who is one of the signers of the Elery Sedgwick petition and who, as a member of the state library commission, has taken a lively interest in the question of liberalism or restriction. Mr Wellman believes that it is unfair to judge a book by one passage as is possible under the existing statute, and thinks the statute should be revised so that the whole book will have to be considered. Clifton Johnson, one of the founders of Johnson's bookstore, though no longer actively associated with it, who for years has carried on a very sincere and conscientious campaign to keep objectionable books out of the hands of the reading public, appeared at the first hearing at Boston in support of the Sedgwick bill.

HOUSE No. 577

By Mr. Green of Cambridge, petition of The Board of Trade

Book Censorship in Massachusetts

A Responsible Statement

THE book censorship now in force in Massachusetts has been the subject of so much loose and intemperate discussion that it seems profitable to state clearly the significance of the existing situation and to discuss the steps now proposed to end it. The undersigned citizens make no pretense of concealing the definiteness of the convictions which they have reached after long and serious consideration. They will endeavor, however, to be entirely fair and to avoid misinterpretation or overstatement.

Within the last two years the sale of some sixty books has been stopped in Massachusetts by prosecution or by threat. Two of these volumes may reasonably be regarded as noxious. Most of the rest have been judged harmless by large numbers of reputable citizens, while several volumes have been praised by critics and even by religious journals, not simply as desirable, but for their high artistic and moral value. The resulting situation has injured the business of booksellers, has prevented the local public from securing many books that are freely read elsewhere, and has provoked widespread ridicule throughout the country and abroad.

The great body of citizens agree that some control is necessary to safeguard the reading of boys and girls. They agree, too, that the community in general should be protected from thoroughly immoral books. A smaller group of well-intentioned persons desirous of preventing real abuses and of making the conviction of an offender easy and certain are ready to support a law like the existing statute or one of the proposed amendments, so loosely framed that it will include numerous cases which are not real offenses, and which there is no intention of prosecuting as such. Legislation of this kind is unsound and often dangerous.

The law under which these difficulties have arisen was originally intended to suppress vile pictures, pamphlets, and other publications commercializing vice and sold for the exploitation and debauching of youth. It is so drawn that any book, no matter how wholesome or how moral its general tenor and purport, is prohibited if a single passage contains language which, considered without regard to the context, may be deemed obscene, indecent, or impure, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth. As a result, apparently the sale of many books intended for adults, issued by reputable publishers, sold by reputable booksellers, and read everywhere by reputable citizens, is illegal in Massachusetts. This situation involves unwarranted and arbitrary control over citizens generally and introduces into the business of book-selling unjust and unintelligent hazard.

Our Book Censorship—V

Western Massachusetts has followed the battle of the books in the eastern part of the state, but has not been drawn closely into the conflict. In the main, the activities of the self-constituted censors in Boston have not interfered with the booksellers of this section, though at the time of the "Hatrack" case the April issue of the American Mercury was withdrawn from general circulation at the City library, as was "Elmer Gantry" a year later. Local newsstands also concurred in the "ban" by putting the green-covered magazine safely out of sight under the counter.

But, on the whole, this part of the state has profited by the situation that makes prosecutions effective only in the county in which they are made. Let Suffolk county censor as it may, Springfield goes its gaily libertarian way.

There is, however, a real division between the two parts of the state, that is, as far as the book trade is concerned. Practically Western Massachusetts is cut off from Boston, as there is no important bookshop in Worcester. In this section there are Johnson's bookstore, the Friendly bookshop, the Hampshire bookshop in Northampton, and the Hadley bookshop at South Hadley. That even Western Massachusetts has felt the general depression that has embraced the book trade since the rise in publishers' production costs was pointedly illustrated in this city when the Court Square bookstore was forced to go out of business some years ago. There are those who say, in a very private fashion, that this was partly due to the late J. Frank Chase's activities.

A more real division has developed because, during the strenuous years of this censorship struggle, the ruling Boston booksellers have chosen to act without consulting their colleagues west of Back Bay station. Finally, last April, the Boston booksellers' committee sent out a circular letter, signed by Richard F. Fuller, its chairman, to booksellers all over the state, announcing that the "book trade is in a somewhat difficult and uncertain position at present" and asking that interested booksellers contribute funds to carry on the legal fight which then seemed to loom inevitably in the distance.

Miss Marlon Dodd's Attitude
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"From my point of view a principle is involved, the same that Milton wrote about in the 'Areopagitica,' of liberty and not license, and the only reason the Hampshire bookshop has made no move in the interest of a free press is the fact that we could not see ourselves going into court to uphold a principle with books which so far have been devoid of every literary quality, every spiritual quality of reality, and of life. To defend the principle of liberty with certain banned books would be absurd. And yet we thoroughly believe that if the

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"I realize that we all have a great deal of capital involved in the book business of this state, that the majority of us do not want to sell rotten books, that we certainly do want to keep out of jail, and that no one of us can afford to lose any cash, but I certainly do believe that the policy of the past years has been wrong and that, if necessary, we should make tremendous efforts to get the statutes changed, so that we can preserve our own integrity and would not be at the mercy of people here and there who are not capable of exercising any judgment on grounds where

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"Indecency" then and now

The conception of indecency, it must be remembered, varies widely at different times and in different places. What one generation regards as wholesome frankness, another generation will hold to be utterly improper. Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, now a universal classic and considered suitable for school children, was at the time of its publication savagely attacked as "nauseous," "with a running undertide of filth," "calculated to encourage social licentiousness." The poet Whitman and many other writers now firmly established have been similarly attacked.

It has now come to pass in Massachusetts that not simply deliberate pornography but genuine literature is to be weighed by law, that the most conscientious bookseller is in danger of fine or imprisonment, that literature is shackled, that responsible adult citizens are no longer free to decide for themselves what they shall read and think.

It is generally agreed that the situation demands a remedy. The difficulty clearly lies in the existing statute. To correct it, two different bills have been introduced in the legislature.

The Sedgwick Bill

The first of these — the so-called Sedgwick Bill — goes directly to the root of the trouble. It will amend the existing statute so that it shall apply to a book only when it contains language "which when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent, or impure, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth."

This is the test of common sense. It is the test of Time, which has kept for us a hundred masterpieces, from Shakespeare to Thomas Hardy. By this bill our courts could and would prohibit books which ought to be suppressed. But it is obvious that they must be judged by their whole purpose and effect. It is childish, almost ridiculous, to attempt to judge a book by a passage or paragraph torn from the context. We may add that in its essential character the Sedgwick Bill is similar to the existing law in most states of the Union.

The other bill, the so-called Book Trade Bill, was drafted with the interests of the bookseller chiefly in mind, the interests of the large public virtually ignored. Its chief object is to secure warning for the bookseller before he can be prosecuted. This seems legitimate and desirable, but the interests of the reading public and the interests of literature are more important still.

HOUSE No. 577

By Mr. Green of Cambridge, petition of The Board of Trade

This bill does not change the unfortunate definition of the offense in the existing statute. The sale of a book is still prohibited if a single passage can be pointed out containing what, without reference to the context, is deemed indecent or obscene language. The bill provides, however, that the bookseller shall not be prosecuted unless he sells the book "knowing it to contain obscene, indecent, or impure language." The presumption is that the bookseller cannot be proved to possess this knowledge unless he has been formally warned. The bill further provides, therefore, that the Attorney-General or the District Attorney for any district, or any two or more adult citizens of the Commonwealth, may bring an information or petition in equity in the Superior Court. If the judge, simply upon a "summary examination," is of the opinion that there is reasonable cause to believe that it contains an objectionable passage, he may issue a temporary injunction against the selling of the book. Whoever thereafter sells it is subject to fine and imprisonment.

Damage done hard to undo

A further clause provides that the injunction shall not be made permanent until the publisher, the copyright holder, and other interested parties have been notified. But how little relief this provision ensures may be judged from the fact that when, in 1920, Mr. Sumner, of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, seized all the copies and plates of a volume of the novel *Jargon*, by James Branch Cabell, at the publisher's office, it required nearly three years to establish the book's innocence in the courts. All publishers know that a book commonly lives or dies by the result of its first three months of existence. To suppress it for even a brief period may well be fatal.

One great merit claimed for the Book Trade Bill is that under it, if a book is successfully attacked, the prohibition of its sale will immediately become effective throughout the whole state. On the face of it this claim looks decidedly meritorious. Let us examine it. There can be no difference of opinion regarding the intentionally obscene prints and pamphlets which the existing law was designed to suppress; their character is written all over them. In such cases the application of the existing law is state-wide now. Any bookseller prosecuted for selling them is sure of conviction. When it comes to the consideration of a work of literature, there is room for wide and honest divergence of opinion. Judges are just as prone to differ as laymen. When the Watch and Ward Society attacked the *American Mercury*, a judge in Boston rendered a verdict of acquittal, and a day or two subsequently a judge in Cambridge rendered a verdict of conviction. Should the decision of the Cambridge judge immediately have had state-wide application, and forever?

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The reading public the real sufferers

There are thirty-two judges of the Superior Court, differing in temperament, taste, training, and outlook. A society acting as censor would naturally select the individual judge by nature most likely to favor its contention and would bring its case in his court. (Indeed, failing of success in one court, it could bring another complaint before another judge.) Whenever a single judge was led by his "summary" examination to think "that there is reasonable cause to believe that such book contains obscene, indecent, or impure language," and to issue an injunction, from that moment the sale of the book would bring fine and imprisonment throughout the entire Commonwealth, though most or even all of the other thirty-one judges might be of a different opinion. It is true that appeal may then be taken to the Supreme Court, but, aside from the fact that this court is naturally reluctant to overrule a judge exercising his judicial discretion, even if reversal were granted, the expense and the long period of time required to obtain it would make it of little practical value. And who would go to the expense of thus vindicating a book? It would hardly pay the bookseller; and the publisher's sales elsewhere are only boomed by the prohibition in Massachusetts. In case of an unwise decision, the reading public in Massachusetts would be the real sufferers.

An actual case in Boston

Here is an actual illustration. Nearly a year ago a judge in Boston convicted a man for selling a book which literary journals praise and which a religious journal, the *Congregationalist*, declares should be read "especially by those dealing with young people, and by young people themselves." At present (as would likewise be the case under the Sedgwick Bill) conscientious booksellers who believe the decision wrong are continuing to sell the book in Massachusetts. If prosecuted they are entitled to a trial before a jury or before another judge, and can plead the innocent character of the book. This they could not do under the Book Trade Bill. Once a single judge had decided against a book, except for the remote possibility of a reversal by the Supreme Court, the book must stand prohibited throughout the state for all time. Never again could the bookseller plead the innocent character of the book. Under these circumstances, all that is necessary for fine and conviction is proof of the sale. Thus, in order to secure for the bookseller the desired warning before prosecution, the Book Trade Bill would sacrifice the interests of the public and fasten on the state a censorship far more stringent and arbitrary than that existing to-day in Massachusetts or in any other state of the Union.

HOUSE No. 577

By Mr. Green of Cambridge, petition of The Board of Trade

This method of administering a censorship law through equity jurisdiction, as required by the Book Trade Bill, is extraordinary, almost unprecedented. It is hardly an overstatement to call it a reversion to the former Star Chamber method of censorship — that historic injustice righted after generations of struggle. It is, we believe, without parallel in the existing legislation of any state in the Union or of any civilized country.

The Book Trade Bill does achieve the desired end of giving the bookseller warning before prosecution. On the other hand, it provides for the condemnation of a book without recourse to a jury, and for "adjudication in rem," which means a censorship more inexorable than this Commonwealth has yet known; and it resorts to the more than dubious expedient of placing the enforcement of criminal law in equity jurisdiction.

Unsound and dangerous procedure

It should not escape notice that all the books which it is unlawful to sell under the existing statute it would still be unlawful to sell under the so-called Book Trade Bill. But an elaborate process for administering the law is set up with the frank hope that many books which are illegal under the existing statute and would still be illegal under the Book Trade Bill would not be prosecuted. The confidence is placed, not in the definition of the offense, but in the discretion of those who might enforce the law. This procedure is unsound and dangerous.

By the proviso that two or more adult citizens are required in order to bring a petition in equity against the book, and by requiring in addition to the filing fee a sum of money sufficient to meet the cost of publication of the complaint, a situation is created which those who advocate this bill think will make it inconvenient for an individual citizen to take the case to the equity court. Only an organization can readily and regularly invoke this complicated procedure. The bill therefore seems to us virtually to legislate into the position of prosecutor a private organization willing to assume that position and admitting itself competent to pass upon literature for the adult citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is hoped that this organization will refrain from attacking many books the sale of which has been stopped under the existing law. But if the sale of these books is illegal now, the sale will still be illegal under the Book Trade Bill, though prosecutions and threats of prosecutions may be fewer.

Our Book Censorship—V

Western Massachusetts has followed the battle of the books in the eastern part of the state, but has not been drawn closely into the conflict. In the main, the activities of the self-constituted censors in Boston have not interfered with the bookshelves of this section, though at the time of the "Hatrack" case the April issue of the American Mercury was withdrawn from general circulation at the City library, as was "Elmer Gantry" a year later. Local newsstands also concurred in the "ban" by putting the green-covered magazine safely out of sight under the counter.

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What the Sedgwick Bill aims to accomplish

We submit that such legislation is wholly undesirable. To leave the definition of the offense unchanged, so that the sale of numerous books will be illegal which large numbers of adult citizens believe to be harmless and suitable reading, in the hope that many of these will escape attack and that thus it may be possible for a private organization to operate as censor by making its own selections, is unwise and undemocratic. The only reasonable, safe, and honest method is to make the law prohibit the sale of such books, and such books only, as it is desired and intended to suppress. This the Sedgwick Bill aims to accomplish.

PAYSON SMITH, Commissioner of Education

ELLERY SEDGWICK, Editor, The Atlantic Monthly

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Librarian, Boston Public Library

FRANK H. CHASE, Reference Librarian, Boston Public Library

EDWARD H. REDSTONE, State Librarian of Massachusetts

HILLER G. WELLMAN, Librarian, Springfield Public Library

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GEORGE H. TRIPP, Librarian, New Bedford Public Library

GARDINER JONES, Librarian, Salem Public Library

ANNA M. BANCROFT, Free Library Commissioner

A. LINCOLN FILENE, Merchant, of Boston

H. R. BURGESS, Bookseller, of Boston

BERTHA M. MAHONY, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston

MARION E. DODD, Bookseller of Northampton

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Professor of Economics, Harvard University

MRS. ROLAND G. HOPKINS, President Women's City Club 1920-1923, Chairman Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch

HOUSE No. 577

By Mr. Green of Cambridge, petition of The Board of Trade

The bill supported by the signers of this statement reads as follows:—

IN THE YEAR

ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED

AND TWENTY-EIGHT

AN ACT RELATIVE TO OBSCENE LITERATURE

Section twenty-eight of chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out said section and substituting the following:— *Section 28.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent or impure, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure or image, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

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Marlon Dodd of the Hampshire bookshop, one of the best known booksellers in the country, who has succeeded in the difficult task of making a high-brow bookshop pay, replied to Mr. Fuller April 28, 1927, in a letter of which she sent copies to several Western Massachusetts booksellers. Her letter, which she has given The Republican permission to print, follows:—

"My dear Mr. Fuller: I am much interested in your circular letter of April 27 and you can count on the co-operation, of course, of the Hampshire bookshop. I suggest, however, that as some of us in this part of the state have disapproved of the past policy of the Boston booksellers' committee from a constitutional dislike of laying down and accepting the absurdities of censorship as conducted by the Watch and Ward society, of the district-attorney and the police department of Boston, your committee consider seriously having at least two representatives from the book trade of Western Massachusetts as long as they are contributing tangible support to the solution of a difficult situation.

"From my point of view a principle is involved, the same that Milton wrote about in the 'Areopagitica,' of liberty and not license, and the only reason the Hampshire bookshop has made no move in the interest of a free press is the fact that we could not see ourselves going into court to uphold a principle with books which so far have been devoid of every literary quality, every spiritual quality of reality, and of life. To defend the principle of liberty with certain banned books would be absurd. And yet we thoroughly believe that if the

public wish to read this stupid stuff, which of its very stupidity would die a natural death in the course of time, they should be allowed to do so in the commonwealth of Massachusetts and every state in the Union.

"I realize that we all have a great deal of capital involved in the book business of this state, that the majority of us do not want to sell rotten books, that we certainly do want to keep out of jail, and that no one of us can afford to lose any cash, but I certainly do believe that the policy of the past years has been wrong and that, if necessary, we should make tremendous efforts to get the statutes changed, so that we can preserve our own integrity and would not be at the mercy of people here and there who are not capable of exercising any

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HOUSE No. 577

By Mr. Green of Cambridge, petition of The Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants relative to prohibiting the distribution and exhibition of books containing obscene, indecent or impure language or which manifestly tend to corrupt the morals of youth. Legal Affairs. Jan. 16.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Eight.

An Act to prohibit the Distribution and Exhibition of Books Containing Obscene, indecent or Impure language or Manifestly tending to Corrupt the Morals of Youth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Whoever imports, prints, publishes,
- 2 sells or distributes a book knowing it to contain
- 3 obscene, indecent or impure language, or mani-
- 4 festly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or in-
- 5 troduces into a family, school or place of educa-
- 6 tion, or buys, procures, receives or has in his posses-
- 7 sion any such book knowing it to contain obscene, in-
- 8 decent or impure language or manifestly tending to
- 9 corrupt the morals of youth, either for the pur-
- 10 pose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with
- 11 intent to introduce the same into a family, school or
- 12 place of education, shall be punished by imprison-
- 13 ment for not more than two years and by a fine of
- 14 not less than one hundred nor more than one thou-
- 15 sand dollars.

Our Book Censorship—V

Western Massachusetts has followed the battle of the books in the eastern part of the state, but has not been drawn closely into the conflict. In the main, the activities of the self-constituted censors in Boston have not interfered with the booksellers of this section, though at the time of the "Hatrack" case the April issue of the American Mercury was withdrawn from general circulation at the City library, as was "Elmer Gantry" a year later. Local newsstands also concurred in the "ban" by putting the green-covered magazine safely out of sight under the counter.

But, on the whole, this part of the state has profited by the situation that makes prosecutions effective only in the county in which they are made. Let Suffolk county censor as it may, Springfield goes its gaily libertarian way.

There is, however, a real division between the two parts of the state, that is, as far as the book trade is concerned. Practically Western Massachusetts is cut off from Boston, as there is no important bookshop in Worcester. In this section there are Johnson's bookstore, the Friendly bookshop, the Hampshire bookshop in Northampton, and the Hadley bookshop at South Hadley. That even Western Massachusetts has felt the general depression that has embraced the book trade since the rise in publishers' production costs was pointedly illustrated in this city when the Court Square bookstore was forced to go out of business some years ago. There are those who say, in a very private fashion, that this was partly due to the late J. Frank Chase's activities.

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Here Miss liberal posit censorship, in on liberty, a point of view hesitate to a title differs, a tunist policy, some of who believe one th in private, between the B. Watch and V festly a for doubt on the With Miss eluded an inv ing at North ern Massach get together, sociation. Or meeting took bookshop, I Smith of the Roger Johns city, two or the Springfield representative bookhouse, nished, but to Boston to by the Bosto presided at the now well board of tra merchants.

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At that time up. The rell into the cens as into the There have b openly that f of the Watch simply excha Catholic hern nant in the S office and th quarters. No to track this remains un raising its he with a little No action t or the Boston on Miss Dodd the committee quently with operation and bill supported Boston books well organized lately becomi

Today Wei represented in Hiller C. Well who is one of lery Sedgwick member of th sion, has take question of B Mr. Wellman I to judge a bo possible unde and thinks th vied so that have to be cō son, one of th bookstore, the associated wit carried on a

scionous campaign to keep objectionable books out of the hands of the reading public, appeared at the first hearing at Boston in support of the Sedgwick bill.

HOUSE — No. 577.

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SECTION 2. Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that a book is being imported, sold, distributed or exhibited or is in the possession of any person who intends to import, sell, distribute or exhibit the same in violation of the provisions of section one of this act, the attorney general or the district attorney for any district, or any two or more adult citizens of the commonwealth may bring an information or petition in equity in the superior court. At the time of filing such information or petition in equity there shall be deposited with the clerk of court in addition to the filing fee, a sum sufficient to meet the cost of publication as herein after provided. A judge of the superior court, if upon a summary examination of the book he is of the opinion that there is reasonable cause to believe that such book contains obscene, indecent or impure language or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, may issue forthwith an order of notice to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue and may temporarily restrain or enjoin the importation, sale, distribution, or exhibition of said book. The clerk of court shall give notice of such order to all whom it may concern by publication once each week for two successive weeks in a daily newspaper published in the city of Boston, and if such information or petition be filed in any county other than Suffolk county, then by publication also in a daily newspaper published in such other county. A copy of such order of notice shall be sent to the publisher and to the person holding the copyrights, in case the names of any such persons appear upon said book, fourteen days at least before the return day of such order of notice. Such order of notice

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HOUSE — No. 577.

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shall be returnable on a day named therein and any person interested therein or affected thereby may within sixty days, or thereafter by leave of court, appear and become party defendant to said information or petition in equity. Thereafter the proceeding shall be conducted according to the usual course of procedure in equity including all rights of exception and appeal, and the attorney general shall have the same right to notice and to the control of the proceeding as in informations in the nature of quo warranto. If no such appearance is filed, then after sixty days or such further time as the court may allow, a general default may be entered and an adjudication in rem may be made against said book that the same is in violation of the provisions of this act and its importation, sale, distribution, exhibition or possession with intent to import, sell, distribute or exhibit, may be permanently enjoined.

SECTION 3. Whoever after the first publication of notice provided in section two, violates the terms of any restraining order, injunction or adjudication issued under section two of this act shall be liable to the penalties of section one of this act.

SECTION 4. Section twenty-eight of chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws in so far as it is inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed.

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER

FOUNDED 1821

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1928

When Is a Book Pernicious?

EDWARD H. COTTON

BLISS PERRY of Harvard University, speaking of "Pernicious Books," has this to say: "Co-operation and construction! That is what we must aim for. Repressive measures, punitive measures, have their necessity, as long as lawlessness is rampant and moral laxness meets us at every turn. But what we all want is not merely a campaign against unclean books, but a campaign for clean books. The Boston booksellers, as high-minded a group of business men as any in the city, have shown their willingness to co-operate with any movement for decency. Their desire for better standards of public taste is in direct line with their business interests. Salacious books, though they now and then command some sale, are far less profitable than clean books."

The booksellers of Boston confront a threefold paradox. In their purchase of books from publishers, should they try to satisfy the police and the courts, or public opinion, or the reading public? If they satisfy the police and the courts, obviously they will escape a fine or jail sentence. If they satisfy public opinion, they may offend the courts. If they satisfy the reading public, they may offend the courts, or public opinion, or both. Put yourself in their place!

Application of the censorship law in Boston has set the whole country talking—and laughing. As a leading bookseller says, it would be the year's greatest joke if the results did not include really serious implications, directly for the trade and indirectly for the reading public. But more important, the question passes beyond one of legal or illegal selling of books, to ask: Are writers, publishers, and booksellers going to be free to express life as it is lived to-day? If one is sufficiently curious, he may detect in the situation an analogy to the days when upwards of one hundred witches were persecuted in Salem, Quakers were flogged out of Boston, and citizens punished for reading secular books on Sunday. We might dismiss the humorous aspect with an ironic gesture. We cannot so summarily dismiss the attack on free speech. Literature, which is nothing more nor less than an interpretation of life when that literature is made, in no decade is what it was in the decade preceding. It certainly is not to-day what it was a generation ago, when the law that has been enforced against books was framed. That law was enacted twenty-five years ago, through the influence of the Watch and Ward Society, and was intended to reach books definitely pornographic. What we know as modern literature did not exist. Under that law, about every bookseller in Boston was arrested, in most instances, for selling books usually graded as classics. Then a few really questionable books came along. Among them was "Three Weeks," by Elmer Glyn. The case of that book was carried through the supreme court, and a decision handed down that the book was indecent, and tended to incite in the mind impure think-

ing. This decision perplexed the book-trade. Who was going to tell whether a particular book answered to that description? No reputable bookseller, in Boston or anywhere else, cares to sell literature pronounced indecent by public opinion. Numbers of such books have been, and still are, published, though not by standard publishing houses. Neither will booksellers of standing handle them; on the contrary, they wish for nothing more than suppression. Ten thousand titles, including translations, come from the presses of the United States each year. Who is going to tell what book is, and what book is not, obscene, under the present law? A bookseller may place a book on his shelves confident that it meets the requirements, only to have it proscribed by police or court, who, it must be added, have no choice but to enforce the law.

The book-trade of Boston is in full accord with the Watch and Ward Society, one of whose duties is to keep bad books away from the public. This society had, in the person of J. Frank Chase, its president, one of the best friends literature has had in New England. On occasions when an informal committee of booksellers have decided against a book, Mr. Chase has said that it should not be disturbed, on the ground that it was literature, and properly appraised life. The trouble started after his death.

The Watch and Ward Society, and an informal committee of book-merchants, were able to meet the situation. In a dozen years less than a score of books had to be banned. The disturbance started about a year ago when the sale of "Elmer Gantry" was forbidden. Following this action, the booksellers, familiar with the existing law and knowing its power, looked through their shelves, collected something like fifty books, and sent them to the district attorney with the request that he pass on them. The books were returned without examination. Thus the book-trade was left with its right and left wings in the air, so to speak. Jail sentences and criminal records hung over them. In other words, they might guess themselves into a prison sentence. Booksellers got together, and as a measure of self-defense made up a list of sixty books about which question might have been raised, and removed them from their shelves. Among the removals were such well-known volumes as Dreiser's "American Tragedy," Wells's "The World of William Clissold," Conrad Aiken's "Blue Voyage," Sherwood Anderson's "Dark Laughter," Lewis's

"Elmer Gantry" and Julia Peterkin's "Black April."

Meanwhile, the case was fast getting intolerable. The book-trade was being seriously injured. Says Richard F. Fuller of the Old Corner Book Store, speaking of the reaction on business: "The censorship situation here in Boston has undoubtedly had some effect. The removal from sale of some sixty-five titles earlier in the year did cut into sales at that time. Very few of the titles removed, however, would have had any Christmas sale; but the fact remains that Boston is, and will be for years to come, known as the city of restricted sales. This has caused quite a number of book buyers to open accounts in New York and elsewhere, and they have undoubtedly purchased their Christmas books out of town."

The country was speaking of prudish Boston, with its tongue in its cheek. General business, and the prosperity of New England, had encountered an obstacle serious enough to engage the attention of leading business men, quite apart from the book-industry. The whole matter has culminated in the introduction into the State Legislature of three bills aiming at correction of the situation. We will not discuss them at length. We wish, however, to speak briefly of the bill presented by the book-merchants, which seems to us, after careful investigation, including a conference with Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, to promote the quickest and sanest relief. One reason for our conclusion is that this bill has behind it the long and practical experience of men who are in direct contact with the book-buying public—men, who, as Bliss Perry explains, are as high-minded a group as any business men in the city.

In brief, the booksellers' bill does not weaken the present law, but does away with private censorship, which is objected to by numbers of people. The booksellers' bill will decide whether a book is obscene or not without the necessity of a trial and possible jail sentence for some booksellers. The bill also makes suppression of a book State-wide instead of county-narrow. It will also restore Boston to the position of a serious city.

One fact presents itself with conspicuous clearness. The present law must be altered, because under it censorship of books defeats itself. For instance, a book with an edition of 2,000 copies had signally failed. The publishers had decided to sell it for junk paper at four cents a copy. When it was banned in Boston, at once all the copies sold at the retail price, and presently the publishers went to press with a second edition. "Oh," by Upton Sinclair, which, at most, would have sold but three or four thousand copies, as soon as it became a censored book, sold sixty thousand copies. "Elmer Gantry" led best-selling fiction for eight months, an unusual record. As soon as a volume was prohibited in Boston, newsboys on trains to and from New York advertised that

Continued

FEBRUARY 23 1928] (5)

The Christian Register

fact, and rapidly disposed of their copies. Bookstores in New York, in order to secure large sales, had merely to announce in their display windows that such and such a book had been banned in Boston.

And now the strangest part of the story remains to be told. This entire imbroglio was set going at the instigation of one individual. A retired professional man and self-constituted censor, conceiving his mission to be guardianship of public morals, consulted the ancient statute aforementioned, found it dealing drastically with certain popular books, and hastened to the district attorney. This act eventually resulted in the removal from sale of sixty-odd books. Probably this censor was sincere. No doubt, in his own mind he had well grounded reasons. However, the fact that one individual's opinion could start so much undesirable whirl and hum indicates the badness of censorship laws totally unadapted to meet changing situations. The question is more than one of the moral right of stipulated books to get into circulation. The fact remains that upwards of seventy volumes were removed from bookstores and libraries, and business dislocated; New England was set by the ears; the rest of the country was provided with what it conceived to be a huge jest; the voices of gifted, industrious, and conscientious authors were either silenced or restricted; publishers hesitated to accept manuscripts if they contained so much as a sentence which might be construed as an

encouragement to pernicious thinking. No one will know how many such manuscripts have been returned to authors the past year on this ground alone; but the number is not small.

Whichever way the Legislature acts, literature in New England, as an interpretation of life, has been set back a generation. Restoration of co-operation among authors, publishers, book-dealers, the police and the courts, and renewal of the confidence of the public, will be a long process. However liberally and intelligently framed an ultimate law may be, irreparable damage has been done, not only to business, but to New England's reputation for progress and breadth of view.

Let us by no means lose sight of the real issue, either. It is not one of book-censorship, but one of the right of every man to read what he wants to read, or to express himself in the public prints. This freedom is abused, we know as well as anyone; harm results, but less by far than would result from suspension of those privileges.

Some law is indispensable. But let us give those who make books, and those who sell them, a square deal. If we must have censorship laws, let us have those which really censor. Keep to the high opinion of censorship expressed by E. C. Steadman: "The poet, the artist, alike need the correction of a free censorship, and the tonic of that just appreciation which is the promise of genuine reputation."

Book Censorship Bills

Postponement of the proposed book censorship legislation would probably mean indefinite postponement, unless the banning of books in Boston should again assume the dimensions of an epidemic. There are those who desire delay and they feel that with the censorship more discreetly exercised there would be less reason for public agitation. With little public agitation of the subject, the demand for new legislation would decline. The Legislature is ordinarily disposed to keep its hands off statutes charged with a moral purpose, such as the safeguarding of public morals, and so it happens that unless action on the censorship bills can be secured at this session there may be no action whatever.

In order to facilitate the progress of desirable legislation the backers of the booksellers' bill and the Sedgwick bill should harmonize their differences and agree on some one measure embodying the changes in the present law deemed most essential to prevent in the future abuses of the censorship power.

The Sedgwick bill embodies the idea, implicit in the laws of the majority of states in the Union, that a publication should be judged not by a single passage but by the whole context or background of the passage objected to. This change alone would make more difficult the raids of fanatics on books, booksellers and publishers.

The Legislature may safely make this change, if no other, at the present session. If the Watch and Ward society oppose it, then it is to be said that the society should be ignored.

Springfield Republican
March 4 - 1928

The Pittsfield Eagle

Jan. 26 - 1928

NOT INTERESTED IN BAD BOOKS; WISHES HIS EYES NEVER HAD GREETED ONE!

H. H. Ballard, Librarian, in an Unusual Interview, Says That "Positive Choice Is Better Than Negative Criticism"—His Attitude Toward Censorship and Salacious Literature—Glad State Intends to Stand Behind the Better Things of Literary Life—Modernists Laugh, but People Still Read Pure Books

The librarian's business is to find excellence; the censor's to find fault. This is the opinion of Harland H. Ballard, curator of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, in commenting on the squabble now going on in the legislature over new laws to take care of bad books.

While he asserted that he was glad that the state is interested in clean books and that he already knew that the founders of the commonwealth had wisdom and foresight acceptable to the ideals of today, he feels that principles are better than laws. He finds clean books as much sought after today as ever.

"As a librarian," he said, "I have very little interest in such laws as are now being debated. I am always searching for good books to put in. I have no time to waste in ferreting for bad books to keep out."

"The choice of books for our library," he continued, "is based upon the principle that we ought to select such books as are best adapted to fulfill the purposes for which the library was established and for which it is maintained."

"Those purposes are clearly set forth in the constitution and statutes of the commonwealth. They are more briefly stated in the charter granted by the general court to our trustees, and accepted by them."

"This charter made of the trustees a body corporate to aid in promoting education, culture, and refinement by means of a library, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities set forth in all general laws. The purposes of the library are so clear, and the duty of choosing such books is so evident, that we formed the habit of following this principle long before we knew the laws."

"Our practice of selection was not adopted, therefore, through any fear of offending the law, but from our own desire, and from regard for the God of our Fathers."

Glad State Backs Position
"Nevertheless, we are glad to have the backing of the state, and are pleased to know that the founders of Massachusetts had the wisdom and foresight to formulate so acceptably the ideals of today."

"Principles are better than laws. Only unprincipled men need laws, or are troubled by them."

"As a librarian, I have very little interest in such laws as are now being debated."

"I am always searching for good books to put in. I have no time to waste in hunting for bad books to keep out."

"The librarian is not a censor of books."

"He is precisely the opposite. I wish that I had never seen a bad book. I hope that I need never see another."

"It is the librarian's business to find excellence. The censor makes it his business to find fault."

"Of course any sort of selection involves, as a by-product, something that may look like censorship. In that sense you may be accused of censoring a hotel menu, if you order roastbeef, and neglect to order tainted game."

"But your interest is not in leaving the game but in getting the beef. You are not a censor."

There are bad books and there are good books. The best way to avoid the bad is to choose the good.

Positive Choice Best

"Positive choice is better than negative criticism. And what a joy it is to light upon a good and noble book! What a delight it was to discover 'The Friendly Road' and to introduce dear 'David Grayson' to our Pittsfield friends! what a benediction to catch the first fragrance from the garden of 'King Rene's Daughter! What happiness to meet and greet 'A Daughter of the San-enra!'"

"Tristram Tupper has proved in his wonderful 'Junkman' that there is no need of dullness in a clean and simple story, and that distasteful problems can be raised to grandeur by the spirit of honor and self-sacrifice."

"Loma Doove is eagerly read today, which shows that purity is still valued even if laughed at by 'modernists' as Victorian."

"Every true and uplifting book that I am able to add to the Athenaeum makes me freshly grateful for the position that Providence has given me."

"I cannot sum up my convictions regarding the choice of books in any other way so well as by a simple paraphrase of the words of the Apostle Paul:—

A Noble Paraphrase
"Finally, Brethren, whatsoever books are true, whatsoever books are reverent, whatsoever books are just, whatsoever books are pure, whatsoever books are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, choose those books!"

The Springfield Union - Feb. 12 - 1928

Embattled Books Take Stand For Freedom on Beacon Hill

Clash of Two Points of View Seen at Hearing Last Week — "No Letting Down of the Bars" Reiterates Watch and Ward Society — "Unofficial Censorship" Intolerable, Declare Those Who Wish Present Statute Changed

WHAT IS your objection, Mr. Sterling?" the chairman of the committee on legal affairs leans forward to interrogate the Melrose clergyman. The objections cannot be heard for the crowd which fills his back on the crowded which fills the Gardner auditorium and whispers confidentially. After a half hour's discussion, the chairman raps with his gavel and opens the hearing on House bills 577 and 578, popularly known as the Boston Booksellers' bill and the Sedgwick bill.

There is a moral in this scene. Assembled at the State House last Tuesday were representatives of the important elements involved in the censorship struggle, booksellers, publishers, lawyers, librarians, the Watch and Ward society, disinterested and public-minded citizens, and—the Rev. Paul Sterling, retired Episcopalian minister, and trustee of the Melrose public library.

Over 40 years ago the Watch and Ward society wrote into the Massachusetts law the chapter on "Crimes against Chastity, Morality, Decency and Good Order." For 25 years the passage referring to books (in Section 28, Chapter 272) went practically unnoticed. In 1903 the historic "Three Weeks" case came up, with the result that a publisher's "flop" was turned into a "best seller" and a judge's decision became a precedent. But the real crusade against books did not begin till after the war. Only read the annual reports of the Watch and Ward society since 1920 and you will observe a rising tide of anxiety against the pernicious literature now being written and read, due of course to French literature and the demoralizing effect of travel on the A. E. F.

Temper Accelerated

It remained for the accelerating pace of events to produce the famous "hatrack" episode, which has been called the Watch and Ward's "only break" and which some say caused the late J. Frank Chase's death. Thereafter chaos reigned in the Boston book trade. "Elmer Gantry," "An American Tragedy," and "Old" were the high lights of a season of conspicuous disruption. And then after chief of police, district attorney, and all others concerned, had sighed with relief and gone tip-toeing about, lest sleeping dogs waken, comes this crusader from Melrose, this agitator for "purity," the Rev. Paul Sterling, retired minister, who is one of his opponents says "has a pension and nothing to do," and precipitates a crisis.

The main elements in the picture, booksellers, publishers, enlightened citizens, librarians, lawyers, et al., are willing to treat the situation pragmatically. They realize that in the diversity of minds and ideas any action must be accomplished slowly. But here one man stands out, "objection." He must have his say and he will have it. The opinions of others mean nothing to him. He will co-operate with the Watch and Ward society as long as their decisions please him. Thus of the nearly 70 books suppressed in Boston since last spring almost two-thirds have received the attention of Mr. Sterling. To such a pinnacle of fanaticism has the fanatic quest of Jason P. Chase come, that strenuous and saddened argument striving for an undefined golden fleece.

Focus of Picture

That is the focus of things today in Boston. Yet it is not a true perspective. Too many important vital forces are bound up with the issue. As every one knows, Boston—and Massachusetts—has been the subject of much pleasantry, ridicule and acute criticism because of its suppression of current novels. From the haunts of plety, the Congressionalist sent forth a diatribe that every American ought to read "An American Tragedy." Yet that very book was banned in Boston. Two things have happened. The Massachusetts mind has hardened against outside criticism—precisely as it did in the Sacco-Vanzetti case; and interested parties within the state have set about surveying the situation. There are many points of view to be remembered. First of all is that of those people who believe that the

existing statute is proper, desirable, and highly civilized, such people as Justice Ford of the supreme court of New York, who wants to alter the New York law to conform with the Massachusetts. There is the economic interest, that of the booksellers, who do not take a high moral line necessarily, but who do want to be protected in legitimate business. There is the stand for principle which Ellery Sedgwick and his group is making, a deep seated conviction that the law should be changed, not so as to protect any one group of the community, but so as to embody the judgment of enlightened thinking the world over. There are, of course, libertarians who do not believe in any control whatever; but they are scarcely in the picture, for this thing will be fought out on lines of expediency and strategy. And there is also the Rev. Paul Sterling, individualistic and self-appointed guardian of public morals.

On the Field of Battle
Even now all the indications of subterranean warfare may be observed. Telephone calls are exchanged between the office of one bookseller and a Boston newspaper which is supporting the Booksellers' bill. Rev. Paul Sterling calls up the Watch and Ward society and discusses the next day's hearing. At the hearing he turns to the Watch and Ward society's secretary, Charles F. Bodwell, and asks, "Is it all right for me to say this?" The Massachusetts Federation of Churches is being lined up to support the Booksellers' bill. On the other hand, informal meetings of booksellers, publishers, and the Sedgwick group are held in an effort to bookkeepers, realizing that nothing can be done as long as they are split, have asked the Sedgwick group to re-tire from the field. After a meeting of the signers of the petition for the Sedgwick bill, one is told that they will not retire.

An Exciting Drama
For the present the situation takes on the aspect of a stormy drama, yet without artificial thunderings and lightnings. The actors are plain men and women, who do not rant or rave or tear their hair, but carry out their parts unobtrusively. Though the rehearsal is done in private offices, behind closed doors, the play is acted out publicly at the State House. There the comedy, the farce, whatever you choose to call it, may be seen.

Look about the auditorium. One's neighbor on the right is Mr. Sterling. Next to him sits Mr. Bodwell, his eyes as fixed as when seen the day before at the Watch and Ward office. One feels that here is a man obviously well meaning, yet bewildered at a situation which is more explosive than he would like. Farther over sits Richard Fuller of the Old Corner Bookstore, long chairman of the booksellers' committee which in the old days of the "gentlemen's agreement" co-operated with the committee from the Watch and Ward. It is Mr. Fuller's energy and enthusiasm that has followed the theme of the play for 17 years, during many of which he personally employed a lawyer to safeguard the book trade's interests. "I could a tale unfold," is the legend of Mr. Fuller's countenance. And he himself admits it. "That's a story, which can only be told after my death," he explains.

Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, about whose name and personality the representatives of enlightened opinion have chosen to rally, is not present, having gone to Montana. But his bill and its defenders are there in force. The only applause heard during the hearing greets the closing peroration by one of them, Lawrence C. Todd, that he would rather "be guided by common sense than by the star chamber methods of a self-constituted group who make themselves the guardians of public morality." This is the first sign that the crowd, about equally composed of men and women, which sits through the two and one-half hour hearing, has taken sides.

A Show of Force

Mr. Burnham is there, saying little, but obviously the champion of the Sedgwick bill. Mr. Williams, counsel for the booksellers, who by the way was a college classmate of Mr. Burnham's, also says little, but greets his opponent cordially. Western Massachusetts is not as well represented as at the first hearing when Elmer C. Wellman and Clifton Johnson both spoke. Banked about the room the audience sits, listening intently. It is a show of force, a moral display.

Proponents are speaking for the Sedgwick bill, which would alter the existing statute by substituting for the phrase, "containing obscene, indecent or impure language or matter," the phrase, "containing language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent or impure."

Continued

H. R. Burgess says he is engaged in "the apparently hazardous business of selling books in Boston" and continues with a challenge. "I sell Mr. Fielding's books, Mr. Smollett's books, Mr. Sterne's books. And I think it would be a very brave man who had me arrested. I object to having the Watch and Ward—or anybody else—tell me what I can sell." O'Toole adds his plea. And Edward Weeks of the Atlantic Monthly makes another point, that publishers of books are not to lose orders and an onerous censorship is instituted in Massachusetts.

Opposed to this attitude, which surely its exemplifiers would describe as "reasonable," is the last ditch party, who say, "There must be no letting down of the bars." Led by Sterling, they charge for the attack. The Watch and Ward may be co-operating with the Boston booksellers, but the Melrose clergyman is not. "This bill (the booksellers' bill)," he declares, "is intended to get police out of the situation, to give the booksellers immunity." Then he makes a curious statement, "If a book is prohibited by the Watch and Ward here in Boston, anybody in the state who sells the book is subject to arrest." No one rises to ask under what statute the Watch and Ward society, a private organization, is authorized to "prohibit" books. When he closes his speech, one of the committee members inquires, "Can you read 30 books a day, Mr. Sterling?" "I can get through with 15 or 20 ordinarily," he modestly confesses.

"Inconsistently, Thy Name Is—"

One of the speakers, F. W. Campbell of Melrose, attacks the Boston booksellers' bill because it does not provide immunity. Mr. Sterling supplements his remarks by declaring that there is a common infection to which authors, publishers, and reviewers have fallen prey, and ends with the sentence, "Now I think we all want the same thing," a platitude not echoed by any one else. For surely that is the pitiable thing about the whole spectacle on Beacon hill and in this state, that there is no consensus of opinion among honest and well intentioned people, but this severing diversity of ideas and objectives, which means that nothing will be done at all, that chaos will continue to rule, that a few impassioned individuals will be permitted to enforce their standards on a whole community, regardless of the fundamental democratic principle of a majority rule.

This chaos is further shown when Samuel W. Mendum of Woburn speaks. He refers to the "Three Weeks" case and the opinion then handed down, saying, "It was a masterpiece." "What was?" interrupts one of the committee. "The book?" "No," replies the harassed speaker, "the opinion." Getting his wind again he says, "They used to attack the late Rev. J. Frank Chase when he lived. And now the very booksellers are lamenting his loss." He goes on to say the present law is "good enough and why, if the booksellers want advice, don't they hire eminent counsel? Or the Legislature might provide for some official previewer of books, such as the department of public safety. Why single out the booksellers for special notice? This is class legislation. It's not necessary to take your son and show him the sewer under the manhole. The children of Israel raised up the golden calf, but Moses straightened them out. We are protecting the school and the home. If you allow this tinkering, there's no knowing where it will end."

Here is a tragic cleavage. Two points of view that will never come together, both honest, both sincere. It is the fatal multiplicity of a world ruled by Berkeley's relativity and not St. Thomas Aquinas's absolute. No amount of sweetly reasonable conversation will bring these attitudes together. It will be "force majeure," aided and abetted by whatever strategy the fighters can muster.

Mr Sedgwick's Point of View

Yet there is always hope when a man believes enough in his own case. Ellery Sedgwick has not abandoned the struggle. He will state his point of view as many times as need be, in the hope that reason may ultimately conquer. This he did from a sick bed, where he lay, attempting to recover sufficiently from an attack of cover to undertake his Montana trip. Entering the field after the Boston booksellers had drafted their bill, Mr Sedgwick set himself to the task of securing an amendment to the existing statute which would be designed, it is primarily to protect the interests of one group, such as the booksellers, but to serve the community as a whole by establishing a sound basis for censorship.

His objection to the booksellers' bill is briefly that he conceives it to be "special" legislation. Obviously its enforcement will devolve chiefly upon the Watch and Ward society. Inasmuch as the Watch and Ward has gotten convictions under the present law, it will find abundant legal precedents when dealing with the old definition, even though it be differently administered. Under the booksellers' bill the proceedings against a book must take place in a court of equity. This is a formidable proceeding, requiring time, persistence and money. A sum of money must be deposited to cover the expenses of litigation; and there must be continuing and active interest on the part of the complainant. Under the terms of the proposed law the process takes under normal conditions about three months. It seems clear that only an organization, like the Watch and Ward society, will be sufficiently interested to carry on prosecutions under these conditions.

Usefulness Granted

Thus, in Mr Sedgwick's view of the situation, a private organization becomes for all practical purposes an instrument of government. And although no one denies the indubitable usefulness of such a society, yet the

propriety of its serving as a literary censor for adult readers may be questioned. Mr Sedgwick goes farther in defining his attitude toward the Watch and Ward. It is not wholly critical, he declares. For the organization is doing a disagreeable work of vital import to the community by suppressing the trade in vile pamphlets and prints among school children, aiding in the suppression of vice, and doing scavenger work generally such as good citizens are under no special eagerness to attempt. But unfortunately, in his opinion, in constituting themselves critics of adult literature, the society has incurred much natural prejudice and incurred a degree of odium altogether disproportionate to the value of the work it seeks to achieve.

Another objection to the bill in Mr Sedgwick's opinion is that it specifically directs the judge to make a

"summary examination" without permitting the defendant to present his case. "He can ruin a book forever," Mr Sedgwick declares. "What star chamber proceeding could be more autocratic than this? What happens to the ordinary book in three months?" he asks. Its sale has been destroyed in this time, even if it is ultimately pronounced innocent.

For these reasons Mr Sedgwick sponsored the bill introduced by Representative Shattuck. He believes that it substitutes a reasonable examination of the book for an unreasonable one by defining the law so that the whole book must be considered instead of separate passages. This wider definition, he thinks, follows the rule of common sense, of common law, and of the natural winnowing of literature, handed down by time. No change is made in the existing procedure.

MORNING MERCURY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1928.

The accelerating growth of the great libraries must be the despair of the librarians and those responsible for the maintenance. Few promoters have been far sighted enough to provide adequately for the future. Yale university is about the only great institution meeting what is ahead with a degree of adequacy. It has been given about \$8,000,000 for a new library building and is constructing it, after a careful study extending over several years. It is arranged to care for 10,000,000 volumes, with provision to accommodate ultimately 35,000,000 volumes. At the rate books are being printed and accumulated the provision is not absurd. Libraries now add to their collections at the rate of 40,000 to 100,000 volumes a year. The library of Congress now leads all on this continent and is one of the great libraries of the world. Thirty years ago, it moved into its present elaborate structure costing \$6,000,000, with only 1,000,000 volumes and pamphlets. Today this number has increased to 3,500,000 and the library is very much cramped for space and its voids are being filled in with additional stacks. Congress is being told that soon annexes must be provided apart from the present structure. Books are not alone what libraries hold. The Library of Congress moved into the present structure with 250,000 maps, and now has 1,000,000. The same figures are true of music. Of prints it has 500,000 pieces as against 200,000 in 1900.

Such libraries demand a large income. The sums spent by Congress in 128 years for the acquisition of materials, books and the like has been \$3,500,000, however. One man in this country, Henry Huntington spent in his lifetime \$20,000,000 in acquiring his collection of rare books and manuscripts. The Library of Congress, however, has been helped by being the administrator of the copyright law in consequence of which it receives two copies of every copyrighted publication. This is helpful but is not so grand as it looks. Very much of this material is inconsequential and

is not retained by the library. It costs about \$400,000 to run the Library of Congress which must be expended upon the care of the building and its employees, leaving about \$110,000 a year for the acquisition of books which cost on the average \$4 a volume leaving nothing for the acquisition of rarities.

This library of the nation as well as other great libraries are constantly seeking private endowments. The Library of Congress has received some but not enough. With a view to stimulating these a board of trustees, composed of official people, has been created to receive and administer the funds. The trust funds now in hand comprise \$1,000,000. Some of the positions are endowed so that the holder may be a highly competent person, which he would not be on the small salaries congress provides. Source material is expensive to obtain. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has provided \$700,000 for two projects along this line. Space must be provided for the research workers. There are large rooms for ordinary readers but the research workers need alcoves and large tables for their books which must remain at hand while wanted. One hundred research workers in a library can occupy a great deal of space.

Great libraries now are becoming more and more as one through co-operation. Nowadays if a student in California needs a book which can be had only on the Atlantic coast, say at Washington, he can have it transmitted to him through his connection with some responsible institution. Extraordinary valuable manuscripts are of course not thus entrusted. Something might easily happen to destroy them. But photostat copies can be made and it is through this process that much source material is being acquired from archives in our own country and abroad, always with kindly co-operation. But even so the scholars like to flit about in search of discoveries. Sources are not always revealed through catalogues, and so scholars will travel from one library to another. An eminent criminologist browsing among statistics recently appeared at the Library of Congress with six assistants and he stayed with them at the library for six weeks. Libraries have become so complex and essential as to constitute an industry, and there have been evolved lately libra-



Fifth Avenue Side of the New York Public Library Soon to Be Enlarged.
From an Etching by J. S. Vondraus.

THE SILENT ADVISER OF ALL NEW YORK

THE Public Library, Serving Every Tongue and Quest, Will Expand Its Outgrown Fifth Avenue Building

By EUNICE FULLER BARNARD

THE lions before the Public Library, pets of New York for almost a generation, are to be outflanked. Little longer can they lounge in majestic nonchalance, looking with vision unobstructed up and down the avenue. At either side of them, to the north and to the south, the library is to put out wings. Like a giant, and on Bryant Park, where once the waters of New York's reservoir sparkled, the library walls are to bulge.

Judged by library demands, New York is growing more highbrow year by year. Already the books it needs for casual reference use cannot be contained on the library's present seventy-five miles of shelves. Week after week in the Standing Room room last winter up, exactly as at Broadway success. Avid readers leaned against bookcases sat on the floor, or took notes against the wall. Where a decade ago 2,000,000 people yearly passed the library's marble thresholds, today there are 4,000,000. Eleven thousand a day tread its shining corridors, glance at its exhibits, and half of them pass through the guarded oaken gateway that leads to the ordered ranks of readers' tables under green-shaded lamps.

This Renaissance marble palace of ours at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street is the most used library in the world. Its millions of visitors include old and young, serious and frivolous, awed and businesslike. They come on almost every quest. The anxious, aging man in the threadbare suit, coming day after day to study the "Help Wanted" column in the news-papers, rubs elbows with the famous and prosperous biographer bound for the special room where he keeps his typewriter and reserved research books. The bride and bridegroom from the Middle West, constrained and conscious in their "going-away" clothes, dutifully make the rounds of picture gallery and catalogue room—a sightseeing venture apparently almost as essential to the New York visit as the trip to Niagara Falls.

Spaniard, Greek, Australian and Missourian—exiles from almost every State and country of the globe—through the newspaper room, united in their common quest of the home-town paper. Quotation verifiers storm the Information

Desk and shopgirls shyly inquire only glimpses of space and quietude for the book of etiquette and standard and peace. Set in the midst of the surging traffic of the heart, they wanted their children to know the busiest streets in the world, its the family record.

It is the spiritual inn of New York, has recently been estimated that today what its new thousands of more than half of its readers today



No Barrier of Red Tape Between Books and Reader; Delivery Desk, Main Reading Room.

searching family trees, and the guests come seeking is chiefly more rampant horde of high school and college students with no place to study at home are all to be found. And there is the perennial out-of-town who, with bulging suitcases in hand, leaps panting up the marble steps under the impression that he is entering the Grand Central Station.

The library is no mere storehouse of scholarly provender. More valuably than any other institution in the city, it is guide, philosopher and friend to all comers. To thousands whose lives are bounded by tenement, shop and subway it offers physically and mentally almost the

he is fast discovering, just what are the hazards of climate, ship-pling. Government regulation, foreign exchange and local labor conditions. It may even be able to find out for him the water power facilities of Seattle, Wash., or the status of the dry goods market in Louisville, Ky.

No trade subject is outside the library's scope. It is a veritable encyclopedia of knowledge, and it is constantly being added to.

the Library System and another on the chemistry of starches. As for the trade papers it takes, their number is in the hundreds, and they cover every field from poultry to the radio.

Even the Art Room today is no pure shrine of art for art's sake. It is visited by jewelry and textile designers, modistes getting ideas from Spanish costume plates, interior decorators studying modern French and German furniture, and "antique" manufacturers looking up period highboys.

LIKEWISE the modest Map Room, according to the library statement, fulfills "a purely bread-and-butter need for three-quarters of its visitors." Real estate dealers and navigators are perhaps its most constant students, but statisticians, homeseekers, engineers, salesmen, insurance adjusters, advertising agents and ocean fliers, too, pore frequently over its spreading volumes.

As for the Science and Technology Division, it is the haunt of the patent lawyer and the inventor. For here are files of patents from more than twenty countries during the war. It is said when the German patents were thrown open, the library acquired a book compiled for the use of the German dye trade. American dye manufacturers spent hundreds of dollars having it photostated and translated, and gained in consequence secrets doubtless worth millions.

Aeronautics is another subject constantly investigated by library readers, as are also petroleum and the making of synthetic gasoline from coal. Yet side by side with these students of the black gold of today sit one of two elderly men making notes on fifteenth century works on chemistry. Whether they still dream of manufacturing gold, or whether they hunt the recipe of the elixir of life the librarian does not know. They, too, doubtless, are business men after their fashion.

Last year, the Science Division found out for a subway contractor the geological structure of Barcelona, Spain, and for a mining en-

ginner the depth of iron ore veins around Furdy Station, Westchester County, N. Y. It answered inquiries on the new cellulose industry, and it put scientific facts at the disposal of a department store against which a customer had produced chemical had been used in the dyeing of a fur coat. These are a few of the thousands of practical inquiries.

Several of the largest manufacturers in the country maintain deposit accounts at the library to pay for the photostating of documents and drawings of business use to them. Textile interests, a big power concern and one of the foremost makers of photographic supplies, all of whom have plants outside New York City, are among those regularly using this service.

THE photostat today is the library's constantly used mechanical note taker, quicker and more accurate than other kinds of copying. Fifteen years ago, when the first camera was installed, the library filled but 500 orders yearly for prints of its material. Last year in its special camera and developing rooms in the subcellar, library machines turned out more than 99,000 prints of pictures and text for library patrons. Banks and social workers ordered reproductions of statistical tables and Government reports. Musicians, composers, even orchestra conductors, used photostat copies of music out of print or not easily obtainable outside the library collections. For music and statistics, especially, the photostat copy is important, for, as the director of the library service pointed out, a false note or a wrong figure may produce disastrous consequences.

More than half of all the photostat prints the library makes. It is estimated that of American and foreign patents, either for the use of the library or for the use of its patrons. Another large group of customers comprises those who want copies of illustrations—newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, moving-picture producers, stage managers, architects, advertising men and designers. Then there are the genealogists, professional and amateur, wanting copies of family trees and coats of arms, and scholars needing photographs of rare manuscripts.



The Main Reading Room of the New York Public Library, Visited by More Than 5,000 Readers a Day.

But if the thousand threads of the city's business activity all at some time pass through the marble halls of the library, so, too, sooner or later, they find their way to the

desk in the center of the catalogue room on the third floor and watch the pilgrims step up confidently as though to a confessor. Many of them, of course, want only to consult "Who's Who" or a travel directory; but amazing hundreds of others need help on their most intimate problems. Guides to successful love affairs, recipes for happy marriage, manuals on controlling the flapper-daughter—all these are

preach a better sermon, write a better book, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

What the psychological reason is for the hundreds of requests for this particular quotation, the librarians have not determined. There is, of course, the controversy as to its authorship and wording. But there is equal doubt about many another such epigram. Perhaps the affection for this one is an expression of the hope of ultimate recognition that springs eternal in every human breast.

These actual visitors are only a part of the pilgrims to the library oracle.

Waiting their turns on its trunk lines, day and evening, are the telephone inquirers—more researchers in motels, invalids asking for literature on cures for cancer or tuberculosis and tourists with a touching trust in the library's omniscience, wanting the best information on the coming week—ending weather. Meanwhile, each day's mail brings its hundreds of letters, postmarked from all over the world. From Paris and Hong Kong, Heidelberg and Cape Town, and Cape Town, roll in the questions—historical, literary, scientific, musical, economic or sentimental—some for every department in the library to answer.

In amount and flexibility of popular service the New York Public Library probably stands pre-eminent in the world. Between the reader and the books stands no barrier of red tape such as often exists in the great libraries of other countries. The Bibliothèque Nationale, for example, and other great foreign libraries, some of them larger than the New York Library. Here all corners of whatever race, age, sex or condition may consult the collections provided only they can solve the mysteries of card catalogs, call slips and the electrically lighted numbers that announce the arrival of the desired books. And on the open shelves of the main reading room are more than 22,000 books that the reader may take down as freely as from his home bookcase.

Every book copyrighted in America is not acquired by the library, as it is by the Library of Congress, but collections of books and periodicals are enlarged according to the needs of the greatest popular demand.

The library departments to some extent reflect in their growth that of the increasingly commercial cosmopolitan city to which they belong. It is for that reason that the library's racks hold newspapers of the chief cities of the world, from Oslo to Cape Town, from Tokio to Budapest. It is for that reason that to its shelves daily, weekly or monthly come copies of some 25,000 different periodicals, representing practically every inhabited country and every human interest.

THUS, too, the library has come increasingly to serve various groups of the foreign language readers who bulk so large in the city's life. Some of them are among the most serious students that frequent the library. To meet their needs in recent years the Slavonic and the Jewish Departments have been greatly strengthened. Indeed, the latter, according to Joshua Bloch, among the most important Jewish libraries in the world. All fields of Jewish learning and thought, ancient and modern, religious and secular, are covered. It has a noteworthy collection of Bibles and another of Yiddish-American fiction. And the growth of this division through the past thirty years has paralleled that of the development in New York of "the largest

(Continued on Page 19)



They Come on Every Quest to the Information Desk on the Third Floor. Photographs by Courtesy of the New York Public Library.

Continued from preceding page

ADVISER OF ALL NEW YORK

and most cosmopolitan Jewish community ever known in history."

All in all, the reference library at Forty-second Street today has in addition to its main reading room and general collection fifteen special divisions with rooms of their own. Besides the Art, Music, Economics, Science, Newspaper, Periodical, Map, Jewish, Slavonic and Genealogy Divisions already mentioned, there is an Oriental Division, a Prints Division, and one of Manuscripts, as well as the Stuart Collection of books and pictures and the library of American history, which is one of the best in existence.

Yet these special divisions by no means satisfy the avid hordes of New York readers interested in special subjects. Recently formal requests have come in, each one strongly urged, for no less than twenty-seven other separate reading rooms on subjects ranging from biography to shorthand. Divisions of the drama and Irish literature have had strong backing, the latter proposed partly because of the existence of a Jewish division. But the library explains that the main reason for having the separate Jewish, Slavonic and Oriental Divisions is that their books are chiefly printed in languages not using Roman letters, so that the cards on which they are catalogued cannot be easily inserted among those for the other books.

TO give every one who wants it a chance to express himself on changes that might benefit the library, every Tuesday morning in the library lecture room is now held a readers' conference. Members of the staff come to answer questions and to help build up a common understanding between those who use the library and those who operate it.

So much for the reference library, in which almost four million volumes were consulted last year and in whose main reading room one day last December 7,000 were passed out to readers in a single day—9 every minute for 13 hours. Under the same roof is one of the largest circulating libraries in the city, a famous children's room, a library in Braille, the raised letters for the blind, and an extension division that supplies traveling libraries to remote parts of the city, even sending out "book wagons"—automobile trucks with a librarian, a chauffeur and a carefully selected library aboard, both juvenile and adult, as

far as the Bronx and Staten Island. Here at Forty-second Street, too, is the loan picture collection—more than one hundred thousand mounted pictures on all subjects—that may be taken out on a library card.

Here, too, are headquarters for all forty-four branch libraries throughout Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, many of whose buildings were made possible by Andrew Carnegie. Here books for all are catalogued. More than a million books are in the branch buildings of the three boroughs for home circulation, with only a stamped date on a library card as security. And the branch collections are as various as the communities they serve. There are Chinese books at Chatham Square, for instance; Czechoslovak at the Webster Branch on Avenue A, and a notable collection of books by, about and for negroes, recently acquired by the Harlem Branch, covering every subject from negro minstrels to African slaves.

And of all this vast reservoir of books the Forty-second Street library is, so to speak, pumping station and guardian. Few people probably realize the extent of the classifying and actual manufacturing plant conducted under crowded conditions in this main building. Here is the bindery for all reference department books. Here is a composing room with five linotype machines, where catalogue cards and the library's own frequent bulletins—weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual—are printed. Here gift collections are classified and duplicate books sold.

In this one building, too, is practically all the machinery for its maintenance—power and light and heating plants, machine shops and carpentry shops with their staffs, and even cafeterias for the librarians and the uniformed force.

All this machinery for supplying reading matter to the voracious city is provided by the municipality in cooperation with the trustees of the private "New York Public Library Corporation, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations." The city maintains the staffs and buildings. The corporation provides the books and hires the librarians from the collections and funds given by John Jacob Astor, James Lenox, Samuel J. Tilden and other donors. The contemplated addition, which is to double the actual book space of the buildings, is to be built by the city.

(Copy)

VOTE PASSED AT THE MEETING
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB
HELD AT AMHERST, MASS.,
NOVEMBER 3, 1928

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts Library Club, while firmly opposed to the circulation of obscene books and pictures, believes that the emphasis should be laid on the spirit and purport, rather than the letter, of a book. Increasing freedom of speech has brought greater frankness into many good books. The Club recommends amendment of the existing Massachusetts law on the subject, so that, in passing judgment, not merely isolated passages but the entire contents and purport of a publication, or of any complete component part of a composite work, shall be considered.

DIRECTED READING

For years public libraries have made a special effort to direct the reading of young people. A few years ago, under the somewhat forbidding slogan of "Adult Education," the American Library Association, the national organization of librarians, started a determined effort to direct the reading of "grown-ups." It prepared "courses," so called, brief, readable compendiums written by experts, the idea being not so much to cover the ground in even the most cursory fashion as to suggest readable books in various fields and lure the reader on to their perusal.

Started in tentative fashion, the scheme is reported to be a success to the tune of some half million copies issued and some fifty titles and more coming. On the list are well-known New England authorities, like Irving Babbitt on French literature, and Walter Prichard Eaton on English drama on the stage. There are such subjects as the stars, geography, physical sciences, sculpture and sociology. Planned for individuals, these brief sketches have proved useful as outlines for industries and study clubs. Useful to trained minds who desire to brush up a subject, their hope is primarily to reach people of limited schooling who have an earnest desire for planned, systematic reading, and what used to be called "improving your mind."

In the old days it was thought that a library fulfilled its mission when it collected all the books that were written and gave assistance to those who made their wants known. Neither position is tenable today. Probably even Dr. Herbert Putnam would not insist that the congressional library contain everything that had been printed in the last ten years. As masses and masses of books have accumulated, the need of the library's letting the people know what it has on its shelves other than by the endless record of the card catalog has become more and more pressing.

"The library must go to the people," say the librarians at their conventions. One way is by carefully prepared reading lists. "Reading with a Purpose." Another scheme which some of the better financed city libraries have already started is by the appointment of a special adviser of reading, not a person primarily employed "to give out books," or to act as a walking encyclopedia for the curious, but to discuss reading lists, advise readers, give a personal touch and enthusiasm that the printed page cannot supply. These developments are interesting. Librarians are not the sleepy folk that many imagine.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, FEB 6, 1929

LIBRARY CLUB'S BILL HEARD TODAY

A large gathering of men and women, including book publishers, librarians and writers, appeared today at the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs on the so-called obscene literature bill sponsored by the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc.

The proposed legislation would eliminate from the present law on the subject the word "book" and would add to the law another section saying in part that "Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, is indecent or impure," shall be punished by imprisonment for two years or by a fine of not more than \$1000 or both. Galen W. Hill of Quincy, president of the Library Club, introduced attorney Henry L. Burnham of Boston, who handled the case for the proponents of the bill. Mr. Burnham characterized the present law as a legal curiosity in that it allowed a finding of guilty on the language used in any one part of a book without considering the complete text. He said the present act was "loaded" in favor of suppression.

Charles F. Weed of Brookline, vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, said that he was in favor of the principle of the bill. Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield librarian, termed the present law unsatisfactory and "foolish." "Massachusetts is the laughing stock of the English-speaking world," he said, "and it is certainly deserved under this law. The Massachusetts Library Club is as deeply interested in the reading of youth as anyone in the State. They would not think of letting down the bars that would allow the injection of really obscene books."

Should Be Judged By Context

Edward A. Weeks Jr. of the Atlantic Monthly declared that "respectable publishers do not go in for pornography."

Harold Williams of Brookline, representing the board of trade of the Boston bookellers, said that "we are not defending or trying to defend any obscene books. The language in a book, like the language in any other document, should be judged by its context. There are about 10,000 books published every year. Most of them are soon forgotten, perhaps one-half dozen will live. It would be impossible for every one through whose hands they pass to read each book. If a complaint is made, perhaps by a 'crank,' there is not enough profit in any one book to fight the case and the book is withdrawn."

It was brought out that 65 books were banned in Boston last year.

Rev. Raymond Calkins, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, who rose when the chairman asked for the opposition to the bill, explained that his organization "is in full intellectual sympathy" with the proponents of the legislation, but "felt that harm would follow if the law is changed."

"Everyone," he went on, "appeared to be satisfied with the statute which have been on the books for years until about two years ago when the police prescribed a number of books," he said. "Then everyone started to scrutinize the statutes with the result that legislation changing them was requested."

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, FEB 6, 1929

THE BOOK CENSORSHIP

TIME was when Massachusetts had standing in the world of letters. If that time still is, it is no thanks to a local censorship which has condemned 60 books—many of them being in the rank of first-rate literature—within the past two years. It has come to this, that "Banned in Boston" is now an advertising slogan commercially profitable to English and American publishers.

There is such a thing as family pride. This city, if any in America, should have it. The cultural soil here is three centuries deep. Is that soil getting a little "run out"? The way to renew its fertility is not by enacting laws against rain and sunshine.

This is the city of the Mathers, of the revolutionary orators Adams and Otis, of the abolitionists Garrison and Phillips, the city where Emerson preached and where he debated just such a question as this with Walt Whitman on a bench of the Common. This is the Commonwealth of Thoreau's "Essay on the Duty of Civil Disobedience," of Hawthorne's innovative and vilified "Scarlet Letter" (now a classic), of James Russell Lowell's white-hot "Present Crisis," of Julia Ward Howe's valiant fight for the emancipation of women. For three centuries it has been the scene of such struggles as this for the freedom of thought and expression. If any distinction clings to Boston and to Massachusetts, its proudest is this history of political and intellectual liberalism. Is it to be extinguished now?

At the State House this morning comes a hearing on the "Librarians' Bill" to amend the present book censorship. This judicious and admirable proposal would go far toward abating the humiliating position in which the intellectual life of our Commonwealth finds itself. The present censorship is totally unworthy of us. Let us end it. We owe this respect to our family tradition.

Boston Traveler

CENSORSHIP OF BOOK HEARING DRAWS CROWD

Chairman Has to Curb Enthusiasm of the Spectators

Leading book publishers, librarians and a well known Boston banker appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs at the State House today to urge the passage of the so-called book censorship bill sponsored by the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc.

BIG ATTENDANCE

The attendance at the hearing was so great that the largest committee room in the State House outside of the Gardner auditorium had to be called into play to accommodate the women and men. At times there were bursts of applause which were stopped by the chairman.

The proposed legislation would eliminate from the present law on the subject the word "book," and would add a new section which would read in part:

"Whoever imports, prints and publishes, sells or distributes a book knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with the entire context and theme, is indecent or impure," shall be punished by imprisonment for two years, or by a fine of not more than \$1000, or both.

Galen W. Hill of Quincy, president of the club, was the first speaker. He introduced Henry L. Burnham, a Boston attorney, who took charge of the case for the proponents.

Burnham characterized the present law as a legal curiosity in that it allowed a finding of guilty on the language used in one part of a book without consideration of the complete context. Also that the present law is loaded in favor of suppression. Burnham also held that the present law is discriminatory, that it is so broad that it prohibits a number of things which it was never intended to prohibit, and that it does not give a bookseller a reasonable chance of defence.

SUPPRESSION NO CURE

Questioned by Representative John S. Derham of Uxbridge, Burnham said he would suggest that the entire jury read the whole context of a questioned book if requested to do so by a prosecutor or counsel for the defence, and added, "the tone of literature is never cured by suppression."

Burnham further said that it was admitted last year that the present law prohibits the Bible, works of Shakespeare, Byron and a number of other famous writers, and characterized the present law as a drag-net statute.

BANKER FAVORS CHANGE

Charles F. Weed of Brookline, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, said he was in favor of the principle of the bill; that he had a son at Harvard majoring in English, and that in the list for reading in his son's course was a book that was banned in Boston.

"I looked at that book and read it myself," continued Weed, "and it was as fine and wholesome a book as I have ever read. I was proud that I had read a book banned in Boston—the American Tragedy."

Hiller C. Williams, Springfield librarian, termed the present law unsatisfactory and foolish. "Massachusetts is the laughing stock of the English speaking world," said he, "and it is certainly deserved under this law."

"The Massachusetts Library Club is as deeply interested in the reading of youth as any one in the state. They would not think of letting down the bars that would allow an injection of really obscene books. Is a particular passage in a book obscene? There has been no specific definition of the word 'obscene.' Can you imagine covering up all or a portion of a bit of statutory or a painting? It would be disgusting, whereas if the whole painting or statue were viewed without covering it would be fine and wholesome."

Just before the recess at 1 o'clock the opposition to the proposed bill was reached.

OPPOSED TO CHANGE

Edward A. Weeks, Jr. of the Atlantic Monthly and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T. also spoke in favor of the proposed bill.

The Rev. Raymond Calkins, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, said that his organization is in full intellectual sympathy with the proponents of the legislation, but it feels that harm would follow if the law were to be changed.

Further, that if the law should be amended it would be much more difficult than a present to secure convictions for real violations of the statutes. He criticized the wording of the proposed law as being ineffectual and said that the whole system of jurisprudence dealing with obscene literature would be overthrown if the bill should go through.

Continued

Librarians Ask Relief in Book Banning

Asks for Confidence

Henry C. Wellman, librarian of the Springfield Public Library and one of the three men appointed to draft the amended legislation, said that there was no question but the intent of the present law is good and also no question that as it is carried out it is foolish.

"I hope you can have some confidence in the librarians of Massachusetts," he said. "They are as deeply interested in the reading of young people as any other group and would not stand for letting down the bars. They have not acted hastily, but after a two years' discussion. The resolution for a change was approved without a dissenting voice."

Mr. Wellman told the committee that there never had been a legal definition of the word "obscene" that was satisfactory. What the librarians would emphasize is that in deciding what is doubtful for morals the entire content of the book be considered, and not the offending passages alone. The New York law says that a book must be obscene, and that is the rule in a great majority of the States. Our statute says a single passage. Moreover, it is of interest to know that Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" was bitterly assailed when published, but now it is considered proper for school children. In reply to a question he did not think the book under another name would be considered obscene now. The law, he said, ought not to be of such a nature that practically everybody violates it, and he was certain that the Watch and Ward Society reads an entire book before condemning it.

Edward A. Weeks, Jr., of the Atlantic Monthly, remarked that responsible publishers were not willing to be responsible for an indecent book. The good will of the house depends on their books, he said, and, moreover, objectionable books seldom pay.

"I am not saying that there were no objectionable books on the list banned, but will say that without the publicity attending them most of them would not have paid. Boston publishers resent the position in which they are placed by the present statute. In fact, this statute is like the antiquated policeman of 1890, who, if now turned loose would make wholesale arrests for indecent exposure."

Weed Glad to Read Book

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"I bootlegged that book and read it myself," said Mr. Weed, "and it was as fine and wholesome a book as I have ever read and I was proud that I had read a book banned in Boston—the American Tragedy."

Harold Williams of Brookline, representing the Board of Trade of the Boston Booksellers, said that "we are not defending or trying to defend any obscene books. The language in a book, like the language in any other document, should be judged by its context. There are about 10,000 books published every year. Most of them are soon forgotten, perhaps a half dozen will live. It would be impossible for everyone through whose hands they pass to read each book. If complaint is made, perhaps by a 'crank,' there is not enough profit in any one book to fight the case and the book is withdrawn."

"Boston has been at the head of the country in the book business," he remarked, "and her influence has extended all over the country. It would be a

shame to have that influence minimized."

Mr. Williams read a statement made a year ago by the Watch and Ward Society's president to the effect that it is not the policy of the society to ban books for single passages. The change suggested, he said, was an attempt to carry out more completely and sanely the spirit of the law.

Professor Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in favor of the bill, defined an immoral book as one which paints vice in such terms as to make it attractive to the reader. It would be foolish, he went on, to place in this category books which deal with important questions of living, questions which are being discussed by people of intelligence everywhere.

On the other hand, Professor Rogers went on, vulgar, sensational, glamorous books are being fed to the public from "corner" lending libraries which "continually harp upon crime and vice" and are a menace to the "young and somewhat weak intellects" which crave them. Such books, Professor Rogers said, are allowed on sale and yet attempts are made to ban books of real merit on the charge that they are salacious or obscene. These self-same volumes, he said, are ones which can be purchased only, so that they are not within the scope of young people generally.

Professor Rogers thought it a strange situation in which "smutty" musical comedies are allowed to go on in Boston while efforts are made to ban books which are not vicious in that they do not paint vice in alluring colors.

Felt Harm Would Come

Dr. Raymond Calkins, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, who rose when the chairman asked for the opposition to the bill, explained that his organization "is in full intellectual sympathy" with the proponents of the legislation, but it felt that harm would follow if the law is changed.

"Everyone," he went on, "appeared to be satisfied with the statutes which have been on the books for years until about two years ago, when the police proscribed a number of books," he said. "Then everyone started to scrutinize the statutes, with the result that legislation changing them was requested."

Dr. Calkins indicated that if the only persons to be affected by the proposed change in the law were those interested in the pending legislation, he would have no objection to it but, he went on, the people of the entire State will be affected and for that reason his organization opposed the change.

If the law is amended, the speaker explained, it will be much more difficult than at present to obtain convictions for real violations of the statutes. It would be quite possible, he said, for a publisher to insert in a novel a chapter or several chapters which, standing alone, would be characterized as obscene by anyone, and yet the publisher beginning and ending the book in a proper manner, would be in a position of placing the volume on sale and "getting away with it."

Also, Dr. Calkins remarked, it would be extremely difficult to successfully prosecute a vendor in event the law is changed so that he will be liable for "knowingly" distributing obscene literature. An astute lawyer, the speaker went on, could use the word "knowingly" most effectively in bringing about the quashing of a case.

The speaker further contended that the whole system of jurisprudence in so far as dealing with obscene literature is concerned would be overthrown if the statutes are amended, so that it would be necessary for the courts to start afresh in deciding as to what is right and wrong in the matter of literature being sold.

Representative John S. Derham of Uxbridge, a member of the committee, showed Dr. Calkins a copy of an editorial which Dr. Calkins had written on the subject of indecent books. Representative Derham maintained that in the editorial Dr. Calkins went farther than his remarks indicated before the committee but Dr. Calkins replied that he was ready to stand his ground upon the editorial itself.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929

A BAD DAY'S WORK

So the State Senate has killed the censorship bill. A sane and sound measure, advocated by persons whose integrity and intelligence cannot be denied for an instant and by such experts as librarians who are most intimately in touch with every aspect of the censorship problem, was beaten by a vote of 15 to 13 of the 40 members of the Chamber, and those members were so unwilling that their names should appear in a tabulation of the vote that they killed the demand for a roll call. The measure thus defeated is the "entire context" bill, requiring that a work shall be judged as a whole and not by any isolated passage. It had the support of such organizations as the Massachusetts Library Club. We regret exceedingly what has happened. It appears to us that this must be only a temporary setback. With a third of the Senate refusing to express their views at all, and a division that would have been tied by the change of one vote, the battle may not be permanently lost.

THE LIBRARIANS' BILL

AN ACT RELATIVE TO OBSCENE LITERATURE

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out in the second and seventh lines the word "book," so as to read as follows:— *Section 28.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family school or place of education, or

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THE LIBRARIANS' BILL

THE book censorship now in force in Massachusetts has been the subject of so much loose and intemperate discussion that to a number of citizens it seems imperative to state clearly the significance of the existing situation and to discuss the steps now proposed to end it. The undersigned citizens make no pretense of concealing the definiteness of the convictions which they have reached after long and serious consideration. They will endeavor, however, to be entirely fair and to avoid misinterpretation or overstatement.

Within the last two years, the sale of some sixty books has been stopped in Massachusetts by prosecution or by threat. A few of these volumes may reasonably be regarded as noxious. Most of the rest have been judged harmless by large numbers of reputable citizens, while several volumes have been praised by critics and even by religious journals, not simply as desirable, but for their high artistic and moral value. The resulting situation has injured the business of booksellers, has prevented the local public from securing many books that are freely read elsewhere, and has provoked widespread ridicule throughout the country and abroad. "Banned in Boston" is an advertising slogan which has been used with effect by English and American publishers. The implication is to be resented.

The great body of citizens agree that some control is necessary to safeguard the reading of boys and girls. They agree too that the community in general should be protected from thoroughly immoral books. The existing law, under which such difficulties have arisen, was originally intended to suppress vile pictures, pamphlets, and other publications commercializing vice and sold for the exploitation and debauching of youth. By its association it makes practically no distinction between

Librarians Ask Relief in Book Banning

Asks for Confidence

Henry C. Wellman, librarian of the Springfield Public Library and one of the three men appointed to draft the amended legislation, said that there was no question but the intent of the present law is good and also no question that as it is carried out it is foolish.

"I hope you can have some confidence in the librarians of Massachusetts, who favor the amended bill," he said. "They are as deeply interested in the reading of young people as any other group and would not stand for letting down the bars. They have not acted hastily, but after a two years' discussion. The resolution for a change was approved without a dissenting voice."

Mr. Wellman told the committee that there never had been a legal definition of the word "obscene" that was satisfactory. What the librarians would emphasize is that in deciding what is doubtful for morals, the entire context of the book be considered, and not the offending passages alone. The New York law says that a book must be obscene, and that is the rule in a great majority of the States. Our statute says a single passage. Moreover, it is of interest to know that Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" was bitterly assailed when published, but now it is considered proper for school children. In reply to a question he did not think the book under another name would be considered obscene now. The law, he said, ought not to be of such a nature that practically everybody violates it, and he was certain that the Watch and Ward Society reads an entire book before condemning it.

Edward A. Weeks, Jr., of the Atlantic Monthly, remarked that responsible publishers were not willing to be responsible for an indecent book. The good will of the house depends on their books, he said, and, moreover, objectionable books seldom pay.

"I am not saying that there were no objectionable books on the list banned, but will say that without the publicity attending them most of them would not have paid. Boston publishers resent the position in which they are placed by the present statute. In fact, this statute is like the antiquated policeman of 1890, who, if row turned loose would make wholesale arrests for indecent exposure."

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"I bootlegged that book and read it myself," said Mr. Weed, "and it was as fine and wholesome a book as I have ever read and I was proud that I had read a book banned in Boston—the American Tragedy."

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Professor Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in favor of the bill, defined an immoral book as one which paints vice in such terms as to make it attractive to the reader. It would be foolish, he went on, to place in this category books which deal with important questions of living, questions which are being discussed by people of intelligence everywhere.

On the other hand, Professor Rogers went on, vulgar, sensational, glamorous books are being fed to the public from "corner" lending libraries which "continually harp upon crime and vice" and are a menace to the "young and somewhat weak intellects" which crave them. Such books, Professor Rogers said, are allowed on sale and yet attempts are made to ban books of real scene. These self-same volumes are ones which can be put so that they are not within the reach of young people generally.

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"Everyone," he went on, "be satisfied with the state been on the books for years two years ago, when the number of books, if everyone started to scrutinize, with the result, changing them was required."

Dr. Calkins indicated persons to be affected by change in the law were in the pending legislation no objection to it but, people of the entire State and for that reason I opposed the change.

If the law is amended, he said, it will be more than at present to obtain real violations of the statute. He said it would be quite possible, he said, to insert in a novel a chapter which, standing characterized as obscene, yet the publisher begins the book in a proper position of placid sale and "getting away" Also, Dr. Calkins said, be extremely difficult to cut a vendor in event it so that he will be liable distributing obscene literature lawyer, the speaker use the word "knowingly" in bringing about a case.

The speaker further the whole system of so far as dealing with is concerned would be statutes are amended, be necessary for the afresh in deciding as and wrong in the market being sold.

Representative John Bridge, a member of the House, showed Dr. Calkins a list which Dr. Calkins himself subject of indecent behavior. Dr. Calkins was Derham maintained that Dr. Calkins was but Dr. Calkins replied to stand his ground himself.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929

A BAD DAY'S WORK

So the State Senate has killed the censorship bill. A sane and sound measure, advocated by persons whose integrity and intelligence cannot be denied for an instant and, by such experts as librarians who are most intimately in touch with every aspect of the censorship problem, was beaten by a vote of 15 to 13 of the 40 members of the Chamber, and those members were so unwilling that their names should be a tabulation of the vote that they

a book and an obscene postcard. It is so drawn that any book, no matter how wholesome or how moral its general tenor and purport, is prohibited if a single passage contains language which, considered without regard to the context, may be deemed obscene, indecent, or impure, or as manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth. As a result, the sale of many books intended for adults, issued by reputable publishers, circulated by conscientious librarians, sold by reputable booksellers, and read everywhere by reputable citizens, is apparently illegal in Massachusetts. This situation involves unwarranted arbitrary control over citizens generally, and introduces into the business of bookselling unjust and unintelligent hazard.

The conception of indecency, it must be remembered, varies widely at different times and in different places. What one generation regards as wholesome frankness, another generation will hold to be utterly improper. Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, now a universal classic and considered suitable for school children, was at the time of its publication savagely attacked as "nauseous," "with a running undertide of filth," "calculated to encourage a social licentiousness." The poet Whitman, Hardy the novelist, and many other writers now firmly established have been similarly attacked.

It has now come to pass in Massachusetts that not simply deliberate pornography but genuine literature is to be weighed by law, that the most conscientious librarian or the most conscientious bookseller is in danger of fine or imprisonment, that literature is shackled, that responsible adult citizens are no longer free to decide for themselves what they shall read and think.

The difficulty clearly lies in the existing statute. Last year two Bills were submitted to correct the situation: one backed by a group of librarians, publishers, and booksellers; the other by the Board of Trade of Boston

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Book Merchants. Both Bills were subject to a general discussion at the public hearing, but though a subcommittee was appointed for the purpose no steps were taken to reconcile the two positions. This year the two groups had several meetings and, after a thorough consideration of the facts, agreed upon a single course of action. A new Bill was drawn up by the Massachusetts Library Club, composed of the many libraries of the state, and was heartily approved by the publishers and the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants. To its support we invite all responsible citizens who have been discontented with the existing statute.

The Massachusetts Library Club Bill goes directly to the root of the trouble. The present law is left to apply with full force to all forms of publication other than a book — to "pamphlets, ballads, prints, pictures, photographs, images, and descriptions." After this section of the law, which is unchanged save for the deletion of the word "book" in the second and seventh lines, there is added a new section in which the problem of book censorship — and of book censorship alone! — is plainly defined. This new section changes the present law, first, so that it shall apply to a book only when it contains "language which when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent, or impure." Secondly, by rendering liable to fine or imprisonment anyone who "imports, prints, publishes, sells, or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language . . ." and so forth, as above. The word "knowing" is adopted from the Bill introduced last year by the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants and approved and supported by the Watch and Ward Society. Thirdly, the new Bill provides that in case of guilt the amount of the fine shall be left to the discretion of the court, with the provision as formerly that it shall not be more than one thousand dollars.

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Professor Rogers thought situation in which "arcomedies are allowed to while efforts are made which are not vicious not paint vice in alluring

Felt Harm Would Come

Dr. Raymond Calkins, New England Watch and Ward Society, who rose when the opposition to the bill his organization "is in sympathy" with the legislation, but it felt follow if the law is changed.

"Everyone," he went on, be satisfied with the state been on the books for two years ago, when the a number of books, everyone started to scold, with the result changing them was required.

Dr. Calkins indicated persons to be affected change in the law were in the pending legislation no objection to it but, people of the entire State and for that reason opposed the change.

If the law is amended, he said, it will be more than at present to obtain real violations of the law. It is quite possible, he said, to insert in a novel a chapter which, standing characterized as obscene, yet the publisher being the book in a proper position of place sale and "getting away." Also, Dr. Calkins said, be extremely difficult to cut a vendor in event so that he will be liable distributing obscene literature lawyer, the speaker use the word "knowingly" in bringing about a case.

The speaker further the whole system of so far as dealing with is concerned would be statutes are amended be necessary for the afresh in deciding and wrong in the being said.

Representative John bridge, a member showed Dr. Calkins a which Dr. Calkins subject of indecent tive Derham maintained that Dr. Calkins remarks indicated by but Dr. Calkins replied to stand his ground himself.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929

A BAD DAY'S WORK

So the State Senate has killed the censorship bill. A sane and sound measure, advocated by persons whose integrity and intelligence cannot be denied for an instant and, by such experts as librarians who are most intimately in touch with every aspect of the censorship problem, was beaten by a vote of 15 to 13 of the 40 members of the Chamber, and those members were so unwilling that their names should appear in a tabulation of the vote that they

The first amendment, which provides that a book shall be judged as a whole, is recommended by its common sense. It is the test of time which has kept for us a hundred masterpieces from Shakespeare to Thomas Hardy. By this law our courts could and would prohibit books that ought to be suppressed; books of immoral and destructive tendencies can still be prosecuted with efficiency and justice. It will not let down the bars for the black sheep, to say that books must be judged in their entirety. It is childish, almost ridiculous, to attempt to judge a book by a passage or paragraph drawn from the context. Nowhere else in the laws of Massachusetts is the language judged apart from the context. To do so, according to the strict letter of the present law, would mean that we must withdraw from our shelves classics of whose integrity there can be no doubt. Under the existing statute a librarian is guilty if he puts in circulation such a book, for instance, as *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Such a situation tends to create a disrespect for all laws, for everyone knows that every library and bookstore of any size must necessarily have in possession and circulation hundreds of books of the highest reputation which could be banned in Boston to-day under the present ruling. The hypocrisy of this is manifest. We conclude then that a book must be judged as an entity. We may add that, in its essential character, the Massachusetts Library Club Bill is similar to the existing law in most states of the Union.

GALEN W. HILL,
President, Massachusetts Library Club

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
Chairman, Mass. Board of Free Public Library Commissioners

EDWARD H. REDSTONE,
State Librarian of Massachusetts

LESLIE T. LITTLE,
Librarian, Waltham Public Library

FRANK H. CHASE,
Reference Librarian, Boston Public Library

THE LIBRARIANS' BILL

AN ACT RELATIVE TO OBSCENE LITERATURE

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out in the second and seventh lines the word "book," so as to read as follows:— *Section 28.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives, or has in his possession any such pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. Said chapter two hundred and seventy-two is hereby further amended by inserting after section twenty-eight thereof the following new section:—

Section 28A. Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent or impure, or with such knowledge introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Oxford Don Would Ring School Bell for Adults

By E. Bigelow Thompson



(Transcript Photo by Frank E. Colby)

Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy at Manchester College, Oxford, and Editor of the Hibbert Journal

At his ease, leaning back comfortably in one corner of an inviting chair between windows in the living room of Dean Willard L. Sperry's home on Kirkland street, Cambridge, Rev. Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., principal and professor of philosophy at Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the Hibbert Journal, academic guest of Harvard over the week end before his return to Boston March 31 as preacher and as guest of the American Association for Adult Education, talked of men's souls, men's minds and home-built houses.

At the beginning he talked as Dr. Jacks, Ph.D., with a reserve occasioned by a desire to explain accurately his present mission to the United States, and a reserve, also, from the singular point of view that he did not feel what he was to say later, publicly, should be blazoned in advance by way of the press. Then, into the fabric of the interview, the weighty topic of fashioning really educated men, came a strand of Jacks who made the bricks that built the house—that is thatched with straw that came off the land—if one may risk it—the House that Jacks built, at Great Stones, near Oxford.

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Dr. Jacks' name to educators here and abroad are synonymous with a thoughtful study of the shortcomings of education in general, and particularly as applied to life and the development of man. For years he has contributed a stream of provocative thought through the Hibbert Journal, of which he has been editor since its foundation in 1902. Through his tilting against sham and platitudes in religious thought, through his philosophical lectures and also by the avenue of his long list of books whose field is indicated in two: "Constructive Citizenship" and "Religious Perplexities." One does not place Dr. Jacks at Cambridge, at Harvard, where he was at one time a student in the theological school.

He is English, in accent, in his high color cheeks, in his shoes. He is a Briton, too, in the way in which he jams his hands into trouser pockets, wrinking out of all shape his buttoned double-breasted coat. White hair accentuates the vitality of the outdoors glow on the face and the conditioned body under the carelessly worn clothes.

As preface, Dr. Jacks remarked that he was in America on invitation of the Carnegie Foundation and the American Association for Adult Education to promote the cause of adult education. In England, he pointed out, this has become an important and a promising movement. Those interested in the work are anxious to co-operate with educators in America on the same lines for the impetus which would be given British and American interests working together so far as their ideals are similar. While here primarily in the interest of adult education, Dr. Jacks will lecture on religious subjects in the intervals of his engagements which carry him as far West as Dallas before he sails for home April 27.

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What is adult education?

This country does not stand alone in placing the dollar mark as the end of all education, nor in turning out college graduates who are "educated" when they receive a scholastic degree. England is facing the same economic situation, Dr. Jacks said, and other countries engaged in the rush for financial goals. Adult education, by his definition, is education as a lifelong process, as distinct from a process broken off short in early life. The object of adult education is to continue a form of education which can be continued and developed in a man's lifetime.

"But it is not limited to books, or book study," qualified Dr. Jacks, answering a doubt over such confidence in human nature or adults again "going to school." "It includes extensive training in handicrafts, physical culture, as well as training in economics and social science. It is characteristic of adult education that it finds expression in a variety of forms, and presents diverse aspects, being largely dependent upon the actual needs of a community arising at the same time out of environment and history. It is held sometimes to serve political, social or economic ends, but it always derives its dynamic force from the desire of men and women to equip and develop themselves for the better understanding of human life and for the fulfillment of their own personalities.

To the objection that in addition to the very human and normal characteristic of avoiding unnecessary mental effort, one frequently finds at the close of formal education that he faces a complicated economic life ahead, earning a livelihood and supporting a family, and similar homely chores which probably will continue for years, Dr. Jacks had his answer:

"The big question is how to contrive a form of education so that the subsequent work in life will continue and support what has been learned, not cause one to forget, or unlearn and sometimes despise it. To solve this question experiments of many kinds will have to be made. The question has been in men's minds for the past 100 years, but only in the past twenty-five years has it acquired public importance and brought about an effort to organize the various forms of adult education in existence and bring the principle to work in some unitary plan."

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The late Lord Haldane was the chief leader of the movement in England, according to Dr. Jacks, and the addresses and lectures in this country will present mainly the ideas thought out by Lord Haldane, Dr. Jacks and others. In England all the universities are taking an active part in adult education by extending their activities to industrial towns and setting up courses similar to the university extension lectures in this country. The movement has the support of trade unions, co-operative movements, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and all the great religious bodies.

"The need is to train up a more efficient, enlightened, more responsible citizenship," continued Dr. Jacks, "to train citizenship for the fulfillment of its responsibilities in citizenship." (It was Dr. Jacks who during the war, in 1915, in his characteristic way, suggested that "men who know" start a press bureau of their own for telling the world what they know. Principals and professors and heads of colleges and the masters of learning in all directions, by this plan,

were to be compelled to become journalists and to tell others that which their special brains were given them to acquire. Too many men who know, Dr. Jacks held, belong to the Secret Service of Knowledge when they should be publicists on the highways and byways of the world.)

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"It is an attempt to raise the level of the human material as a part of the community, as distinct from political and economic reform which aims at the improvement of machinery.

"I am in accord with Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike's statement that between eighteen and forty-five are the most favorable years in a person's life for learning, for learning more effectively. The idea that one must learn before eighteen is an exploded delusion. The powers of absorption grow after eighteen."

The question of happiness was brought up. Wherein lay man's pleasure in a student's schedule through the years ahead? Promptly, with conviction, the preacher-philosopher answered that the two qualities on which happiness in life depend are skill and valor, in combination.

"That is the secret of a well-balanced life. The development of skill is one of the tests of adult education—skill developed in the whole personality, in the mind, in the body, in the conscience. Valor is vitality, courage, the dynamic force without which theoretical instruction is no good at all. Valor carries the ideals through.

"The value of life depends not on what you get for doing your work but the way in which the work is done. And the reaction of that in education is this: to aim not so much to make education vocational as to make vocations educational. Education to yield dollars is poor education.

"Destinies are determined, not chosen, by a multitude of forces over which we have no control. Civilizations have been no man's making. Now the time has come when we must learn to control the forces around us or end in the bottomless pit."

Here Dr. Jacks invited comparison with his article "Breadwinning and Soul-saving," the leader in the February Journal of Adult Education. "A society which plays the man in labor does not play the fool in leisure, nor vice versa," he says. Again, "the real value to a man of the 'living' that he earns reflects the real value of the work or vocation by which he earns it. A civilization saves its soul by the way it wins its daily bread. The quality of spiritual food that mankind gets for its soul is strictly dependent on the way it goes about the business of earning the daily bread that feeds its body."

Further, Dr. Jacks believes that "if civilization plays the fool or the knave at the leisure end of its life, it will inevitably play the fool or the knave to a corresponding extent at the labor end, the 'business' end. If the road that it travels on week days leads to the bottomless pit the road that it travels on Sundays will not take it very far in the opposite direction and may even turn out to be the week-day road differently named."

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His conclusion is that "the final objective of the new education is the gradual transformation of the industry of the world into the university of the world. In other words, the gradual bringing about of a state of things in which 'breadwinning' and 'soul-saving' instead of being, as now, disconnected and often opposed operations, shall become a single and continuous operation."

"Adult education, with the great nations co-operating on educational lines, means a common interest in things of the spirit. This is the best safeguard we have against international changes, future wars, which arise from political sources."

As Dr. Jacks' visit to Harvard was to give the Dowse lectures on "Religious Difficulties in Early Life" and "Sight-seeing, Time-Thinking and Religion," so his next visit, March 31, Easter, will be to preach at King's Chapel. For the welcome of the distinguished thinker, and to arrange his engagements for the two days following, in the interest of the American Association for Adult Education, plans are now being made for a luncheon at the Union Club, April 1, for fifteen or twenty persons, members of the Boston committee and a selected list of guests; dinner at the club for half a hundred educators and others interested in public affairs; a luncheon Tues-

day, April 2, to meet actual workers here in the field of adult education; and for Tuesday night, when Dr. Jacks will give the Duddelian lecture in the new lecture hall at Harvard, speaking on "Natural Religion." The Boston committee consists of Ferris Greenslet, head of the editorial department of Houghton Mifflin Company; Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education; James Moyer, State director of University Extension Work, and Miss Frances G. Curtis.

Dr. Jacks will include New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Dallas, Tex., Washington and Philadelphia on his tour. He will conclude his lectures and visits with a public lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of April 25.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1929

Dr. L. P. Jacks Guest of Boston Educators

Rev. Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., principal and professor of philosophy at Manchester College, Oxford, who is on a tour of this country under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education and of the Carnegie Corporation, New York, was the guest of a group of Boston educators today at luncheon at the Union Club.

Dr. Jacks addressed the gathering on "Education for Leisure," which was followed by discussion. Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard Theological School, presided at the luncheon.

The address opens Dr. Jacks' two-day visit to Boston in the interests of adult education.

Guests at the luncheon included Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard, Professor Rogers of Technology, and J. H. Ropes, Roger Scoble, Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, H. W. L. Dana, Charles S. Gates, Frank H. Chase, and Walter Benjamin Briggs, as assistant librarians at Harvard.

President William Allen Neilson of Smith College will preside at dinner at which Dr. Jacks will speak on "The Anti-mating Idea of Adult Education." Guests will include the Boston committee and Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Frank W. Buxton, Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Dr. Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe, Dr. John A. Cousens of Tufts College, Henry Denison, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., Nathaniel Emerson, A. Lincoln Ellene, Louis F. Kirstein, James Ernest King, Ralph Levi, James A. Moyer, director of the State Division of University Extension; Bishop Charles Lewis Slatery, Frank P. Speare, Dr. John M. Brewer of Harvard and Professor T. N. Carver, Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, Oscar C. Gallagher, Mrs. William Z. Ripley and Mrs. Eva Whiting White.

SENATE REFUSES TO MODIFY BOOK CENSORSHIP LAW

By Vote of 15 to 13 Defeats
Bill Backed by Library
Associations

DECLINES TO HAVE ROLLCALL RECORDED

Measure for Increased
Workmen's Compensation
Also Fails

By WENDELL D. HOWIE

Despite all the agitation of the past two years for a change in the book censorship law of Massachusetts, the state Senate, by rising vote of 13 to 15, and refusing to be recorded on rollcall, late yesterday rejected the bill reported unanimously by the legislative committee on legal affairs, under which a book would have been judged by its content rather than a sentence or phrase as at present.

The bill, which was a redraft of the measure filed early in the year on petition of the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., differed from the original in that it included not only books but pamphlets, magazines and other periodicals, which might be judged by any component part.

The fight against the measure was led by Senator J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill, who asked that an explanation of the measure be given.

Senator Joseph E. Cotton of Lexington, in charge of the bill for the committee on legal affairs, said that it is not possible to give obscenity a real definition by statute, which must be left to the courts to a large extent. This means that there is bound to be a difference of opinion. The proposed measure, he continued, puts up to the courts

the question of whether a book or paper is obscene when judged by its context or any component part thereof.

The petitioners for this legislation, he said, believed that an amendment to the law such as proposed would do away with many of the complaints against books now being made.

READS EDITORIAL

Senator Robert E. Bigney of Boston asked if it would be necessary, under the bill, to prove "intent of the author." He quoted from an editorial in a Boston newspaper, not The Herald, to this effect. Senator Cotton replied that the editorial was in error and had probably been written before a redraft of the bill had been prepared. "I do not see how the word 'intent' could be read into it," he added.

In reply to further questions Senator Cotton said he could not understand objections of the Waich and Ward Society to the bill in the form in which it was reported by his committee.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham questioned whether the bill accomplished the purpose sought. He was of the opinion that the present law goes as far as is necessary in defining obscenity and that the new bill would permit the works of Shakespeare to be taken off the market in Massachusetts if objection were raised.

Returning to the debate, Senator Davis said he believed the bill to be a step backward. He said he could not see that there is ambiguity in the present law nor that the bill would accomplish anything in clarifying the situation.

"I hope we are not going to be fooled into believing that this bill is sponsored by all the iniquitous interests," said Senator Charles W. Johnson of Worcester, chairman of the committee on legal affairs, replying to some of the criticisms. He then read a list of names of prominent persons who had supported the measure at the hearing before the committee, and showed that only three persons had registered opposition.

Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield said he feared the measure might break down the censorship of books in this state.

"We do not know how these prominent persons feel on the decrease in morality," he added.

REFUSE ROLLCALL

The bill was refused engrossment by a rising vote of 13 to 15. When a request was made for a rollcall an insufficient number of senators joined in the call.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929

JACKS ADVOCATES ADULT EDUCATION

Oxford University Official
Speaks at Union Club

Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College of Oxford University, England, was speaker yesterday afternoon at a meeting sponsored by the Boston committee of the American Association of Adult Education and attended by a prominent group of Massachusetts educators. The meeting was held at the Union Club.

Last night men and women from the business world heard Dr. Jacks speak on education and the profitable use of leisure.

Following the principal speech, Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the

Boston Public Library and chairman of the afternoon meeting, called for brief remarks from persons in the audience.

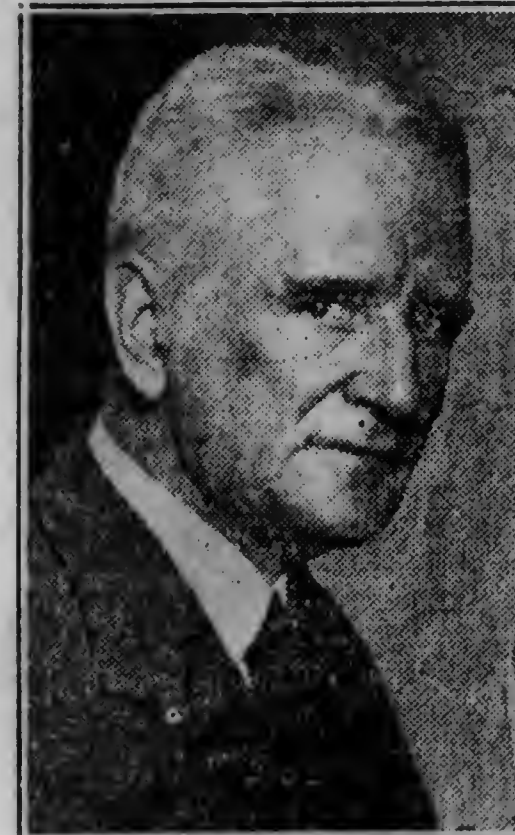
Among these speakers were James A. Moyer, director of the university extension courses of Massachusetts, Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard graduate school of education, H. A. Russell of the Workers' Education Bureau, Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, and Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, who presided at the evening meeting.

"Our great faith in the adult education movement lies in the fact that every human being is endowed with some faculty, which if developed, would be a source of great joy to its possessor and to his fellowmen," said Dr. Jacks.

"It is part of the mission of your pioneer country to be the leaders in education," he continued. "There are 80 per cent. of the people who cannot get their education from books, and the adult educational movement concerns itself with these as much as with the other 20 per cent. It aims to find out what a human being can do and to help him to do it to the best of his ability, even though it be but an ability to whistle well."

The Boston Post TALK ADULT EDUCATION

Noted English Authority
Addresses Educators



DR. LAWRENCE P. JACKS
Noted English educator.

Prominent educators of Boston and New England listened to Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, LL.D., of Oxford University, speak of the necessity of adult education at the Union Club yesterday afternoon and again in the evening. Dr. Jacks is regarded the greatest authority on this subject in England.

The meetings were held under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education, with Director Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library presiding.

Speakers at the afternoon meeting, which followed a luncheon, included besides Dr. Jacks, Mr. Belden, Dean W. L. Sperry of Harvard and of the Theological School, James A. Moyer, State director of university extension courses; Dean H. W. Holmes, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education; H. A. Russell, New England representative of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, connected with A. F. of L.; Dr. Frank A. Chase of the Boston Public Library; and President W. A. Neilson of Smith College.

A Threatened Gap in the World's History

Sixty Years of the Printed Records of Man's Progress Turning
to Dust—Priceless Treasures in Many Great Libraries Crumbling
Away—Volumes Printed on Wood Pulp Paper Are Found
to be Slowly Burning

Written for the Transcript by John Earle Surrick

A SIXTY-YEAR gap in the world's printed history looms as the Twentieth Century's gift to posterity. Records of the rise and fall of empires, the day by day story of the World War and other great events of the past few decades will, 100 years from now, appear as a great powdery smudge.

For according to scientists, historians and others interested in the preservation of historical documents, America and other nations have fallen into a trap of their own making. In the dusty files of the War Department at Washington where military papers are preserved in original form—in the Congressional Library where the country's literature is card-indexed for public use and in the great New York Public Library, priceless printed treasures have been found to be slowly crumbling to dust.

Perishable Pulp

The threatened blank page, science believes, will start about 1867 when highly perishable wood pulp paper first came into use. At that time there was no way of gauging the permanence of the new product and, being cheaper than rag papers which were then in universal use, it was immediately seized upon and used for everything from treaties between nations to ordinary correspondence.

No civilization since the invention of writing has entrusted its records to so fragile a medium. The sacred books of Babylon, written on bamboo strips, the papyrus of the old Mediterranean world and even the clay tablets of Mesopotamia exist today as a tribute to the "horse sense" used by bibliographers of those ages. Specimens of Egyptian papyrus, more than 2000 years old and now preserved in museums, are in better condition today than some of the material that went through the printing presses during the World War. And what is more they probably will be in existence several hundred years from now, while librarians foresee only twenty-five to fifty years more of life for writings of the early part of the Twentieth Century.

The discovery of paper made from linen and other fibers dates back about 2000 years to the Chinese. Later it was picked up by the Arabs and introduced into western Europe, where it was given a dubious reception.

In fact, so skeptical were the authorities of the new discovery that Emperor Frederick Barbarossa issued an edict forbidding its use in deeds, charters and other State documents, because he feared it would perish in a short space of time. But despite his orders paper grew in popularity and we now have the spectacle of fifteenth century books still in existence, with the decrees which they violated long forgotten.

It wasn't easy for the composers of our most treasured national documents, like the Declaration of Independence, to go wrong on paper, or for Lincoln to write an epitaph that would crumble in a brief space of time, for all paper in those days was made of rag fiber.

But with the discovery of wood pulp paper the manufacturers began to work it into bond and writing papers, and while it is indispensable in our present scheme of living, with the demand for more and more reading material, and while it has made possible the billion-dollar publishing industry—one of the biggest industries of the nation—wood pulp lacks the elements of permanency. Decomposition sets in after a relatively short space of time and progresses rapidly after a few years.

Disintegrating Scrap Books

Anyone who owns an old scrap book, the kind of a scrap book that was customary one or two generations ago, may have noticed that newspaper clippings of the Civil War period are in a better state of preservation than clippings they

may have cut from newspapers dating only a few years back. Stories of the Civil War are still as legible as they appeared in the newspapers of that day, but try, if you can, to read through a Spanish-American war story, printed only a few years ago.

The Civil War paper, although slightly discolored, will probably be unbroken, while every page of the paper printed during the period between 1898 and 1900 will crackle and break into small bits when turned, although you might touch it ever so lightly.

The danger of printing valuable records on wood pulp paper was first noted about 1890, and for about ten years after that date a controversy raged. Rositter Johnson in the New York Library Journal of that year commented that "centuries hence some bibliographer will construct an ingenious theory to explain why no books were printed between 1870 and the date we accomplish the destruction of the forests and begin again on cotton." He roundly condemned the practice of printing a majority of books on the perishable paper and bitterly arraigned publishers for "burning" literature that should be preserved for posterity.

About the same time, at a session of Italian librarians held in New York, a resolution was drafted and sent to the Italian Government asking for governmental control of papers used in official publications.

The startling phase of the question is that behind the deterioration of paper is a chemical explanation, that would be comprehensible to a twelve-year-old grade school pupil. Yet it seems to have baffled science not as far back as fifty years ago.

All paper is made of fibers which are subject to decay with age, but some succumb more rapidly than others. Chemically speaking, they are more active, with the life of the paper based on the rapidity of this activity.

Pages That Are Slowly Burning

The fibers, including those from cotton, linen, wood, straw, grass and other sources consist of a substance known as cellulose. In the wood pulp, papers the unpurified cellulose is unusually active and reacts chemically when it comes into contact with oxygen. The "burning" of wood pulp paper when exposed to air is not far removed from the process of burning a log in the fireplace, although the oxidation of paper covers a greater period of time.

The present agitation against decaying records was begun in England by the director of his majesty's stationery office. According to cable dispatches, important governmental documents bearing on the history of England which were written between 1870 and 1890, were found upon examination to have become so discolored and brittle it was almost impossible to rebind them. Heuristic measures were immediately undertaken to save what remained by pasting thin sheets of tissue over the pages of the volumes, and laboratory tests were made to preserve, if possible, other valuable records.

The British Museum at the same time announced that it was also encountering great difficulty in preserving newspaper files and books printed in the 80s, while on the other hand fifteenth century paper books and documents were found in an excellent state of preservation.

So alarming has the situation become, according to dispatches from Europe, that a committee of the League of Nations is now considering the preservation of its records and a report urging the use of rag paper will be submitted to the Council of the League.

The question also was debated at the fifth annual conference at Oxford of the Special Libraries and Information Bureau and every book and paper printed since 1870 was put under suspicion.

Photostats to the Rescue

In Washington the record preservation problem is causing deep wrinkles to appear in official foreheads. Already the Army has taken steps to check the threatened "burning" by photostating all important correspondence. The task of saving the records now being piled up day by day was inaugurated by the Signal Corps several years ago and has since grown to gigantic proportions.

When an important letter is received it is placed under the photostatic camera and a photographic record made. This record and the original are then tucked away in the files and whenever it is necessary to refer to the document, the copy is removed. In this way the actual handling of the original paper is reduced to a minimum, insuring a much longer life.

From the Signal Corps, the process spread rapidly. Batteries of cameras are now being installed in the quartermaster's department and in all other branches of the military service.

But despite this precaution there is still the danger of a sixty-year blank page in the country's military history, although the old files stored in the State, War and Navy Building, which tell the military history of the country, are still in a fair state of preservation.

Under the watchful eye of Adjutant General Charles H. Bridges, these records are kept year by year and are withdrawn only when needed to satisfy claims or aid genealogists and historians. Here also are the complete records of the 18,000,000 men whose names were placed on the country's eligibility lists for military service during the World War.

But the danger to these records is even now becoming alarmingly apparent. In striking contrast to the reports telling the story of massacre of General Custer's band at Little Big Horn in 1876, which have begun to crumble to dust, are the original copies of treaties made with the Indian tribes northwest of Ohio. These treaties, made at St. Louis, Louisiana Territory, on Oct. 14, 1805, are still in an excellent state of preservation.

Steps are now being taken to save what remains of the Custer records by photostating, and in the future, historians will have to content themselves with a study of copies of the documents instead of being permitted to handle the originals.

Long-Lived Paper for Currency

Research into the life of paper is also being made by the Bureau of Engraving and the Bureau of Standards to increase the life of the flood of currency that passes daily from official coffers into circulation. Only the finest quality linen and cotton fibre papers are used to turn out the ones, tens, fives and fifties which pass into the hands of Americans.

One set of records that is certain to be preserved to posterity is now being written down in the frozen wastes of Antarctica, where commander Bird and his valiant band are undertaking a conquest of the last uncharted portion of the globe.

Before setting out from New York, the intrepid flying explorer sought expert counsel, and on the advice of one of the country's foremost authorities on paper, 50,000 sheets of permanent rag paper were loaded on the supply ship. Upon these sheets of paper which will endure for centuries, the wastes of the Antarctic are being mapped and the history of the expedition is recorded.

If posterity is to be permitted to gaze upon twentieth century's priceless historical treasures, a "stop" sign must be turned against the practice of writing them on perishable paper. If this is not done, the sixty-year gap in history may be widened even further than is threatened today.

Late Notice



EUGENE O'NEILL

MAYOR NICHOLS

Our Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols seems no timid soul. He forbids the presentation in Boston of Eugene O'Neill's celebrated play, "Strange Interlude," whose opening here, scheduled for Sept. 30, has been awaited with the interest naturally pertaining to a drama of such intellectual renown.

This play, given under direction of the Theater Guild of New York, was awarded the \$1000 Pulitzer Prize of 1928. It was selected "as the American play performed in New York as best representing the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners."

It ran 18 months in New York city and Boston was to be favored with a limited engagement.

It has been presented in the State Theater of Sweden at Stockholm, in Vienna, and in Budapest. According to the Theater Guild managers it was passed by the Lord Chamberlain of England, a strict censor. The Guild plans to put it on in London next season.

In book form the play is purchasable at leading Boston book stores. The city's library department has 21 copies. Three of these are on the circulation shelves of the central library in Copley sq. The other 18 are in branch public libraries of the city. These copies of the play are in open circulation.

Incidentally, it would seem as though the public library authorities would, by the very nature of their positions, be as competent judges of the public worth of a play, in book form, as Mayor Nichols is of the same play on the stage.

City Censor John M. Casey, who issued the ban order, was instructed to by Mayor Nichols. We understand that the mayor made his adverse decision after reading the play.

Attention might be called to Judge Joseph H. Parmenter's decision in the Mencken-American Mercury-"Hatrack" case. Referring to the Mercury Judge Parmenter said:

"It sells at a fairly high price and I can see no reason why a young person would be likely to purchase it. The article in question ('Hatrack') is only one of many features, none of which would appeal to the immature mind. On looking over the table of contents I find there is nothing which would attract the attention of young people or would indicate that the magazine is anything but a serious literary product."

And so, for this and other reasons, Judge Parmenter dismissed the Watch and Ward Society's complaint against Mencken and the Mercury.

Does Mayor Nichols seriously believe that the adult and intellectual element, which would mainly be drawn to "Strange Interlude," would be harmed by its lines and action?

Another point—there have been advance announcements for months that "Strange Interlude" was to be put on in Boston. The advance sale is estimated at \$40,000. Why did Dame Boston, as represented by her mayor, delay so long the ban?



John M. Casey

THE BOSTON HERALD.

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

FOREVER AND FOREVER

(The Boston Globe)
Stage censorship as operated in Boston from City Hall is really becoming too haphazard. Opportunities are let slip in most careless fashion. Only the other day a "talkie" was approved in which it was admitted that cats have kittens! Or consider the music show and the light comedy; every season several of these, which skirt the fringes of suggestiveness, are passed. Each represents a failure on the part of City Hall that must bow with grief every one who cherishes Boston's position. Only when some drama that has been enacted the world over, some play such as "Strange Interlude," which has been witnessed by 1,500,000 persons during the past two years—only when such a play proposes to open do our local Catos affirm the power and the glory of their office.

It isn't playing the game. It isn't lending proper support to the cause. This city, which basks in the pale glory emanating from the most famous urban advertising slogan known in modern times, "Banned in Boston," had better hopes of its censor. For years we have been strengthening that slogan and increasing its circulation till almost all mankind, from China to Peru, could delight in it. And here in the very cradle of its birth, at the very sanctum of its authority, it is permitted to suffer from lapses of mind!

Possibly some suburban city could help Boston make amends for these lost opportunities. In the matter of books "Banned in Boston," things go better. One can send a money order to the publisher, or drop in at a suburban book store and get a copy of the volume, whose circulation is splendidly aided by our city's slogan campaign. The slogan does not suffer. Neither does the reader.

But it is too expensive for playgoers to adopt this expedient with "Strange Interlude." Fares to Detroit, to Kansas City, to New York, to London, or any of the other cities where the play has been staged run too high. Couldn't some neighboring city make available a theatre in which plays "banned in Boston" might be given? Everybody would then be happy—City Hall, because advertising such plays as "banned in Boston" would lend wings to the international currency of our advertisement; playgoers, because, at small expense, they would feel that they in their little way were aiding the cause. When the permitted diet of music shows and comedy palled, they would not feel like deserters whenever they crossed the river to enjoy plays considered important. These suggestions are offered with full appreciation of the heavy responsibility borne by City Hall in this matter. The great objective, of course, is to enhance our city's fame as the world's champion censor. We must not slumber at the switch. Till the last Hottentot and the ultimate Eskimo has heard, till the denizens of farthest Siberia and Terra Del Fuego, are familiar with the stimulating slogan, we must not rest. We must, like Columbus, go on, and on, and on.

"A STRANGE INTERLUDE"

(The Boston Evening Transcript)

Boston will not rise any in the estimation of the world at large by the interdiction of Eugene O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude." This play is not "nasty." Its revelations of human motive are psychological, not unclean. Written by the greatest of American dramatists, it has passed muster in New York, London, and other cities of Europe and America, where its character as a study of life and thought is recognized as serious. There is no sign of any competent consideration of the merits of the play on the part of the

authorities here who assume the duty of censorship.

Nor is there any sign in this action of Mayor Nichols and Censor Casey of a growth in discrimination on the part of these authorities. Quite the contrary. Suggestive shows—really suggestive shows—are permitted right along, while serious literature that belongs to the intellectual movement of the time is put under the ban. And thus the censors keep on making Boston ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Our city is a lasting loser in honor and general standing by the continuance of this nonsense.

LATE NOTICE

(The Boston Daily Record)

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THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1929

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

On one side is Mayor Nichols. On the other are the foremost critics of the nation; President Butler of Columbia University, and the Pulitzer Award Committee; and A. E. Thomas, Walter Prichard Eaton and Clayton Hamilton, who selected "Strange Interlude" as the play which best represented in 1927 "the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners."

On one side is Mayor Nichols who seldom goes to the theatre and presumably knows little about it. On the other are men and women who have made the theatre their life work, and presumably know much about it.

On one side is Mayor Nichols. On the other is an American public which has bought eight large editions of the play at \$2.50 a volume.

One one side is Mayor Nichols. On the other side are Bostonians who have already subscribed \$20,000 to see the play.

One one side is Mayor Nichols. On the other is the Vincent Club, which planned to attend the play in a body and give the proceeds to charity.

On one side is Mayor Nichols. On the other is the Theatre Guild, which has 7000 followers in Boston and 50,000 in the United States, and for 10 years has been lifting the American stage to constantly higher levels.

On one side is Mayor Nichols. On the other side are the book dealers of Boston, who have been selling the volume for a year or two.

On one side is Boston. On the other side are Cincinnati, Detroit, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, St. Louis, Tacoma, Columbus and Washington, D. C. The Lord Chamberlain of England, the most exacting of all critics, has passed it for London. The State Theatres of Stockholm, Vienna and Budapest have seen it. Berlin is to see it soon. In fact, this is the first time in the Theatre Guild's history that one of its plays have been censored.

In short, Mayor Nichols has put himself and

Boston on one side. On the other is all the rest of the world. And, so far as we are able to understand the situation in Boston, he is all but alone here.

"Strange Interlude" is one of the most significant dramas of the age. It is the greatest play yet written by that American whom the people like to consider the greatest playwright who has yet appeared among them. With all his errancies, Eugene O'Neill comes pretty close to being a genius. There is no question of the respect and admiration for him, at home and abroad. Just now he seems to be at the very peak of his powers. The spectacle of one uninformed man passing peremptory judgment on O'Neill, on "Strange Interlude," on the critics, on the committee which selected the work, on the Theatre Guild, and on its great public following, will make the city a subject of national and international contempt and ridicule.

It is the city which will suffer by this unfortunate decision, not the Mayor. He will be forgotten outside of Massachusetts before the end of the week. And we doubt that, following the recent incidents in connection with censorship, the people of the city are inclined to remain passive any longer. They are paying the penalty, industrially, educationally and otherwise for censorship regulations harsher than those in any other city hereabout and immeasurably more severe than those effective in any other state.

We trust that Mayor Nichols will listen to his best advisers. We trust that he will reverse or, at least, modify his decision. We doubt that he would have come to it if he had a full realization of the consequences. If he should choose to stick to his decision, we earnestly hope that the Theatre Guild and the public will do everything possible to contest the issue with him. It is greatly to be wished, however, that in his more mature judgment of today, he will discover that he has erred in judgment and will undo the damage.

September 19, 1929

Boston Transcript

Mayor of Boston, or Dayton?

Mayor Nichols of Boston, Massachusetts, has now proved himself fully qualified to be mayor of Dayton, Tennessee. He has shown the same perfection of sincerity in narrow-mindedness which obsessed the promoters of the Scopes trial, the same obtuse disregard of high judgment arrayed against him in many competent quarters. The similarity runs deep. It cuts far deeper, unfortunately, than the mere question whether "Strange Interlude" be a bad play as the mayor says it is, or a good play as many able judges declare it. The likeness between the Daytonian view that the teaching of evolution must at all costs be stifled, and the mayor's view that the acting of this play must be prevented, goes clear down to the bedrock of a common social philosophy upon which both of these views come to rest. The prime basis of that philosophy is a positive conviction that the mind of man can be kept sound only if his eyes be kept blindfolded a great part of the time, and that thought can be controlled by choking the throat.

That this view runs counter to the type of strong-mindedness and to the spirit of true moral courage in which this nation was founded, and in which the United States of America has long been nurtured, requires no argument. The American conviction, taught in our schools and for more than a century

practiced in municipal, State and national office, has been a confident conviction that adult men and women can be trusted to pass judgment upon almost any new development of thought, if only they are given time and proper occasion for the forming of judgement. The American conviction has been that if the root of any new thing be evil, the tree would soon fall of its own rottenness, and by the same token our people have held the conviction that if a thing be of good essence, it will in time flourish, and that no process of suppression can long avail against it.

In the current dispute, it has become evident that many Bostonians still hold these convictions, and that it is not Boston which now rules that "Strange Interlude" must be suppressed as a play of mortal danger to the morals of man, but rather the mayor of Boston who in his personal and official capacity takes this position. Just what the interested supporters of the play can or should do about this situation does not very clearly appear. If the Theatre Guild now decides to follow the avenue of legal appeal which is open to them, they will, of course, be well within their rights. But at the same time they have no definite or inevitable duty to try to set Boston's municipal house in order by securing, if possible, an overturn of the mayor's decision. A great part of the public opinion of the city itself has shown that

it does not share the mayor's judgment, and therefore no offense would be given if the Theatre Guild should now decide to take the shortest and simplest course, avoid legal battle, and make definite arrangements to present "Strange Interlude" in some theater or hall in the suburbs of Boston.

Even if a decision favorable to the play should be given on appeal, it is evident that the delays, risks and costs incident to the affair might well prove an extreme handicap, as a practical matter, upon the seasonal arrangements to be made by any Boston theater which should offer itself for the play when, as and if approved. On the other hand, the arrangements for presentation of the play outside of this municipality could no doubt be concluded with definiteness. And if it be true that the Theatre Guild is primarily actuated by a desire to permit Bostonians to see a play which the Guild regards as one of the best plays of modern times, the Guild's purpose would be well satisfied by presentation in one of the suburbs. Under the present circumstances, there can be no doubt that large audiences will attend the performance wherever given.

In this way is one proof the more offered in support of the words inscribed on the statue of Wendell Phillips in the Public Garden: "Whether in chains or in laurels, Liberty knows nothing but victories."

Sept. 18, 1929

THE BOSTON HERALD.

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

(The Boston Traveler)

Every decent citizen strives toward the upholding of a high degree of wholesome conduct of the affairs of mankind.

Here in Boston there is a constant effort to purge the city of other than lily-white, sometimes saccharine, books and plays. The aim of the persons striving to sterilize the community is a high one. Their methods, however, sometimes savor of stupidity. The net result of their efforts is to aggravate the very evil they set about to hide.

Now and then these folks make themselves and their city appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world. They ban the sale of books. So the buyer goes to Cambridge and buys the book, or buys it by mail. There are many publishers that chuckle with glee when their books are banned in Boston. In fact, newspapers as far away as London carry advertisements of books as "Banned in Boston."

Were we right, such antics would not bother us. But are we right? Instead of raising the moral tone of the community, are we lowering it? And are we giving Boston a reputation among the peoples of the world of being a city of nuts?

Mayor Nichols has banned Eugene O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude." He says "it is not a fit spectacle for the public to witness."

"Strange Interlude" has nine acts. It starts at 5:30 and continues until about 7:45 without a break. Then there is intermission for supper. The audience returns and sits through more show until about 11 o'clock.

The essence of the play is a psychological portrayal of a woman and three men, all of whom are in love with her. There are certain lines which the mayor believes are not fit for the public.

Well, the play won the Pulitzer prize of \$1000 given "for the original American play which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners."

The Lord Chamberlain, official censor of the English stage, authorized the presentation of "Strange Interlude" without deletion. It has been produced in the State Theatre of Sweden, in Stockholm, in Vienna and Budapest. It ran 18 months in New York and at least 800,000 persons saw it.

Yet Nichols bans it. Boston is rapidly becoming a city where it is criminal to deny that there is a Santa Claus or that storks bring babies.

Guild May Seek Federal Injunction

Counsel Conferring Today on
Next Step in "Strange
Interlude" Fight

Meeting in New York

Theater Guild Also May Re-
quest Performance for
Its Members Only

Stamping as slanderous Mayor Nichols's condemnation of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" as "a disgusting spectacle of immorality and an advocacy of atheism, of domestic infidelity and the destruction of unborn human life." Theater Guild officials who are fighting the Mayor's ban on the performance scheduled for Sept. 30 in the Hollis Street Theater, today announced that a Federal injunction restraining the Mayor from forbidding the performance is the next step in the fight to bring the ninth Pulitzer prize play to Boston. This legal move is being considered in New York today at a conference of Robert F. Dodge, Boston attorney who has been retained by the Guild, and Charles Rieglman, counsel for the Guild in New York City. Mr. Dodge will return to Boston tonight.

While Miss Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Guild, and member of the board of managers, and Lawrence Langner, another member of the board, announced this was the logical procedure, they suggested a line of subsequent action.

- 1.—That the mayor go over the acting version of the play and see the changes which have been made as compared with the book copy and then pass on the play on that basis.
- 2.—That the mayor arrange with the censorship board for a private showing of the play under guarantee to the theater owners that the theater license will not be revoked.
- 3.—That Guild members petition the mayor asking permission to see the play privately and with no public sale of tickets.
- 4.—That the Guild will consider the possibility of performance at the University Theater, Cambridge, or in Lynn, Salem, Concord, Revere, Quincy, Wollaston or Malden.

With the wave of protest rolling up in Boston against the mayor's decision to forbid performance of the play, further ramifications, outside the city, are indicated in the establishment of a press headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in order to accommodate newspapermen who are coming from Baltimore and elsewhere, and word, according to the New York Morning Telegraph, that the Civil Liberties Union considers the fight against the "Strange Interlude" edict the first phase of a campaign the organization would wage against Boston censorship. On Sept. 26, it was said, members of all liberal organizations would be invited to a convention in Boston to "discuss the entire problem of censorship."

"This conference," the Union's announcement said, "will determine the most practicable method of ridding Boston of a censorship which has become increasingly active and which has extended from the suppression of free speech to the prohibition of books and plays."

The Union tendered its legal staff and other resources to the Guild and deplored "the uncivilized action of Boston authorities."

Both Miss Helburn and Mr. Langner took exception to the statement which the mayor issued following the conference yesterday afternoon. They pointed out that the mayor refused to look at the acting version despite the fact that they said the excerpts to which he objected were not in the Guild version of the play. They further pointed out that the mayor suggested no time or made no guarantee on a proposed performance by the board of censors.

In the possibilities suggested following Federal action the first reopens the question that the mayor go over the acting version and pass on the play on that basis rather than the book version. The purpose of the second possibility is that the censorship board see the play exactly as it is proposed to present it to a Boston audience, and incidentally guarantee that the three men on the board will be present at this performance. The third possibility would include inviting the board of censorship to the Guild membership performance and if the censors then approve the play subsequent performances can be thrown open to the public. This has been done in London where the London Stage Society frequently presents plays to its membership which have been forbidden public performance by the censor.

Mayor Nichols' statement was as follows:

I have been in conference this afternoon with officials of the Theater Guild and their counsel and in response to their query I informed them that I had seen a performance of "Strange Interlude." I further told them that in my opinion it presented a disgusting spectacle of immorality and an advocacy of atheism, of domestic infidelity and the destruction of unborn human life. They presented nothing that caused me to change my opinion and I further said that I could not defend such a play and that I believed it has no place on a Boston stage.

They suggested that it might be possible to eliminate certain objectionable passages in the play and proposed a conference between them and the mayor or his representative with a view to making changes. I replied that I objected to both text and theme and that collaboration therefore seemed of doubtful value.

They also suggested that which they have under the law a right to do, namely, present the play before the statutory board of officials, consisting of the mayor, police commissioner and chief justice of the Municipal Court, authorized by law to revoke or suspend licenses issued by the mayor for theatrical exhibitions. I said that if they desired this procedure I would call the board together to witness a performance of the play.

They suggested a further conference, to which I assented.

Lawrence Langner and Miss Theresa Helburn of the Theater Guild made the following reply to the mayor:

We have read the mayor's statement and we intend to continue our fight for the play to a finish. Our legal counsel is considering the matter and will advise us as to our next step. We feel that the mayor has entirely misinterpreted the play. "Strange Interlude" does not advocate any of the things he mentions. If the mayor is right, then Macbeth advocates murder and "The School for Scandal" advocates adultery. The mayor says he could not defend such a play. We do not ask him to. We can do it ourselves. All that we ask is that he allow the adult citizens of Boston to see and judge it for themselves. Boston seems to agree with us.

The mayor has given his opinion. We do not presume to argue with him. We merely point out that he is violating the sentiments of one man while the newspapers and magazines of all liberal organizations would be invited to a convention in Boston to "discuss the entire problem of censorship."

"This conference," the Union's announcement said, "will determine the most practicable method of ridding Boston of a censorship which has become increasingly active and which has extended from the suppression of free speech to the prohibition of books and plays."

The Guild has presented over seventy plays and played in over one hundred American cities. Mayor Nichols is the first man to ban a Theater Guild production. We hope that the mayor, on further consideration, will realize that experience has shown that the play can be produced without interfering in any way with the standards maintained by this city.

Letters of Protest

Among the letters of protest which have been sent to the mayor are the following:

If Boston is to be made more ridiculous, isn't there some happier method than by telling people that they can't go to see a tedious play?

HUGH BANCROFT

Dear Malcolm—As I have never seen or read "Strange Interlude," I have no first-hand opinion on the merits of the ban on this particular play. I have, however, been deeply interested in the book censorship in Boston and I do not hesitate to characterize that as unintelligent.

It has been a stupid as properly to put Boston in a most ridiculous light before the country. It is clear from the press reaction that the banning of O'Neill's play is considered comparable with the absurd book censorship.

I do hope that you, as chief magistrate, will find some way to get Boston back into the sane, dignified position of intelligent cultural leadership which it deserves to occupy.

C. F. WEEB

May I add my protest against your censorship of "Strange Interlude." I am not expressing my opinion regarding the play, but I regard the suppression of its proposed performance in Boston as unfair in method and unwise in fact. I do not believe that the cause of morality is served by such suppression.

REV. WILLIAM E. GILROY, D. D.,
Editor-in-Chief, Congregationalist

Hope you will find it possible to reconsider your decision on "Strange Interlude." Think it would be highly unfortunate to insist on such stern application of the power of censorship.

REV. L. O. HARTMAN, D. D.,
Editor, Zion's Herald

Guild to Use Radio

Between 6 and 6.30 tonight Miss Helburn, Mr. Langner and Mr. Eaton will present the Guild's case over the Houghton and Dutton studio of WEEL. Newspapermen who telephoned the mayor's office to see whether he would make a tour were informed that he was confined to his home with a cold.

It is understood that another forcible protest will be made to the mayor by restaurateurs in the vicinity of the Hollis Theater who have figured that when the audiences leave at 7.45 o'clock for the supper intermission there will be approximately 1500 persons to be served, which would approximate \$9000 a week at least to the restaurateurs or in the neighborhood of \$100,000 in the ten-week run the play was expected to have here.

Objectionable Lines Out

Both Miss Helburn and Mr. Langner, discussing the conference with the mayor, denied that they had made overtures to eliminate certain objectionable lines or the stage version of the play already as these lines deleted. They declared they had no authorization to suggest collaboration on the play manuscript and while they were voicing their side, the suggestion was made by a visitor that possibly O'Neill would not look with favor upon collaboration with the mayor of Boston. All that they asked at the conference, Miss Helburn said, was that he mayor consider the acting version of the play. He refused.

Up to this afternoon Miss Helburn and Mr. Langner, and Walter Pritchard Eaton, who has come to Boston to lend assistance in the fight, were so occupied with telephone calls with New York and with outlining possible steps to the press that no report was available on the return of postcards from persons desiring to join the Citizens' Committee of Protest, which is to be headed by Mr. Eaton. The return cards were addressed to the Guild at the Hollis Street Theater.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

OUR MAIL BAG

A NEW POLITICAL SLOGAN

To the Editor of The Herald:
It is becoming a grave question whether congenial policy is not a greater menace to civil government than, for example, acquired venality. Some time ago a popular political slogan was: "Turn the Rascals Out." I suggest that a modification that might prove useful in the future should be: "Turn the Dumb-bells Out."
Boston, Sept. 17. R. A. CRAM.

"THE MOST DEPLORABLE ASPECT"

To the Editor of The Herald:
So far as I have been able to discern, all editorial comments on "Strange Interlude" have ignored the most deplorable aspect of the affair, namely: that in a world made safe for democracy, one or two men can impose their high moral will on 800,000 seemingly helpless fellow citizens.
Boston, Sept. 18. H. FRANK SPURR.

"LAUGHING STOCK OF COUNTRY"

To the Editor of The Herald:
I trust that your good paper will take a strong stand against the recent ruling of the mayor of Boston and the city censor, John N. Casey, on the public performance of "Strange Interlude," by Eugene O'Neill. It seems to me that by Eugene O'Neill, it seems to me that he would be well to let the rest of the country know that the vast majority of the people, and I hope also the newspapers, are not in accord with Mr. Casey's judgments as to our moral welfare, which is making Boston the laughing stock of the country. This refers not only to the banning of plays such as "Strange Interlude," but also to the guidance of our morals in the reading of books.
S. C. WOODWARD.
Boston, Sept. 17.

A BOSTONIAN ABROAD

To the Editor of The Herald:
The reported action of the city censor in forbidding the production of "Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer prize play at the Hollis Street Theater, after allowing it to be advertised for months and the patrons, management and acting company of the Theater Guild to complete all arrangements recalls to us again the embarrassments of censorship in Boston.

This embarrassment, apparently is not to be escaped even by travel in distant parts. While in the western United States and Europe during the past year, the admission that I was from Boston was the immediate occasion for smiles and amused questions from the most divergent types of persons. As a resident of greater Boston for 30 years, having strong traditional association with the city for more than a century, my responsibility in the matter was obvious and the awkwardness of my position excited general sympathy. Everyone will agree that censorship is tolerable only when exercised with restraint in the broadest and most liberal spirit. In this case it is directed against a play which has received the support and commendation of large bodies of intelligent and honorable people everywhere. It is played by one of our finest acting companies, who contribute greatly to seriousness and good taste to the interpretation of this play. I believe that the time has come for us to recognize the fact that a frank straightforward scientific presentation of sex psychology is infinitely to be preferred from the point of view of public morals to the suggestions and innuendoes which are often to be found, for example, in our musical shows.

MARGARET G. PHOUTRIDES,
Cambridge, Sept. 17.

FOR A MASS MEETING

To the Editor of The Herald:
In view of the prospective banning of Eugene O'Neill's masterpiece, is it not about time the self-respecting citizens of Boston held a mass meeting in Symphony hall to inquire whether in the minds of Dictator Casey and our worthy mayor, "we the people" are to be regarded as so much better, or so much worse than the generality of mankind, that we cannot witness plays or read books which pass muster in every other part of the civilized world? Since the domination of the moving picture house, it has been hard enough to get really good plays in Boston, and people of taste and culture have welcomed the splendid efforts of the Theater Guild to produce outstanding plays in an outstanding way. Great will be the disappointment and chagrin of many of these people, who have put off seeing "Strange Interlude" during its long run in New York, on the promise that it would later be played in Boston. Would it not be strange indeed if this splendid organization, of international fame, which has done so much to raise and maintain highest standards of art on the stage, should in the future see fit to cross us off entirely from their list and write Boston without the Big B?
W. W. HARVEY, M. D.
Boston, Sept. 17.

"DRY ROT AND HYPERCRITICISM"

To the Editor of The Herald:
By forbidding the stage presentation of "Strange Interlude" Mayor Nichols has added a large and capping stone to that wall which zealots and others have been building about the city of Boston in recent years. We are all familiar with its construction: how the ground work has been laid by the Watch and Ward Society, our unofficial censors, who have been the silent means of suppressing books supposed to be obscene; and how their work has been voluntarily assisted by citizens, responsible and irresponsible, thanks to whose efforts the list of books banned in Boston is now increased to 66. Sixty-six books make quite a wall, and the building goes on. The example of Judge Parmenter in crying out against this practice, in giving the American Mercury a clean bill of health, was soon forgotten, as witness the suppression of the summer numbers of Scribner's because of an alleged obscene contribution.

The building goes on and soon the wall will be high enough to shut out not only those second-rate books, which profit regrettably from the boost we give them—but as has already happened, and as seems likely to happen with Mr. O'Neill's play, will shut out writings of vigor, artistry and importance. Let us dwell within our walls content to play charades, to listen to the Symphony (thank God, so far uncensored by responsible or irresponsible citizens!) and to read the works of those writers who a century ago made Boston a famous not an infamous centre. Let us forget the criticism which during their lifetime was hurled against Hawthorne, Thoreau, and against Whitman when he came here, but despite which the works of these authors were allowed to circulate in Boston. Let us forget what a spectacle we now afford to more enlightened communities the world over; let us forget the hypocrisy which makes it possible for us to buy in Cambridge what we ban in Boston, the hypocrisy which officially sanctions low burlesque but suppresses legitimate drama.

But do not let us forget that as our walls close in around us our "sweetness and light" will diminish and that self-expression which Boston once cultivated will give way, as it is clearly giving way, to dry-rot and hypercriticism.

EDWARD WEEKS.
Boston, Sept. 18.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, SEPT 20, 1929

GIVE OPPOSING VIEWS OF "INTERLUDE" BAN

Freeman Tilden, Novelist,
Approves Censorship

Oliver Jenkins, Poet, Raps Nichols
at N. H. Librarians' Meeting

Special Dispatch to the Globe
CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19.—Two opinions of the Boston ban upon the performance of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" were offered during the annual dinner of the convention of the New Hampshire Library Association here tonight.

Freeman Tilden, novelist, approved of Mayor Nichols' ban, saying that while the question of morality "can pretty well take care of itself," as a matter of good taste "Strange Interlude" should be censored, as should many other plays on their stage today, which are "so vulgar, offensive, crude and dirty" that actors and actresses often refuse to accept parts in them.

Oliver Jenkins, poet and author, today sent a letter to the association asking its members to protest the ban. He pointed out that while the play is in New England libraries and available to readers, its only stage performance in this part of the country would be in Boston.

"Must we let the weird opinion of one man, the Mayor of Boston, prevent this?" Mr. Jenkins asked in his letter. "I do not believe that the librarians of New Hampshire want Boston to be ridiculed as 'the city of the dark stages.'"

The dinner, which marks the 40th anniversary of the association, was presided over by Miss Grace Blanchard. Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School, and Miss F. Mabel Winchell, librarian of Manchester and member of the State Public Library Board, were the principal speakers.

Mary Saxon of Keene presented a report of the annual convention of the American Library Association. Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Department of Education spoke on library work for the foreign-born and Nancy Byrd Turner gave "Some Experiences of a Verse Writer."

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, told of his work and John Clair Minot of Boston answered the question, "What Will America Read This Winter?"

Between the afternoon session and the annual dinner, the delegates to the convention were taken on a tour of the city and suburbs by the local Chamber of Commerce.

COURT INJUNCTION MAY BE ASKED IN PLAY ROW

MANY CITIZENS URGE NICHOLS TO SHIFT STAND

**Bankers, Book Dealers and Religious Leaders
Protest Action of Mayor and Urge That He
Reverse Position—Deadlock Still Holds—
Private Showing Suggested—May Produce
Play Outside City.**

A federal court injunction may be sought by the Theatre Guild in its fight against the banning by Mayor Nichols of the production in this city of Eugene O'Neill's prize-winning play, "Strange Interlude."

While that phase of the situation was under consideration guild officials were considering other moves in the now deadlocked battle.

CONSIDER PRIVATE SHOWING

These were: sending to the mayor a stage version of the production with the understanding that he and the other members of the city censorship board would read it; the other was consideration of private showing of the drama here.

The private showing would be open only to members of the guild and to the city censors. There would be no public sale of tickets. This plan would not jeopardize the license of the theatre in which the production was shown.

Meantime telegrams began pouring in on the mayor from religious leaders, bankers and other citizens of prominence all protesting his stand and beseeching him not to hold Boston up to further ridicule.

BANCROFT RAPS POLICY

Hugh Bancroft, of the Boston News Bureau sent the following telegram:

"If Boston is to be made more ridiculous, isn't there some happier method than by telling people that they can't go to see a tedious play?"

C. F. Weed, of the First National Bank, and former president of the chamber of commerce wrote as follows:

"As I have never seen or read 'Strange Interlude,' I have no first-hand opinion on the merits of the ban on this particular play.

"I have, however, been deeply interested in the book censorship in Boston and I do not hesitate to characterize that as unintelligent.

"It is so stupid as properly to put

Boston in a most ridiculous light before the country.

"It is clear from the press reaction that the banning of O'Neill's play is considered comparable with the absurd book censorship.

"I do hope that you as chief magistrate will find some way to get Boston back into the sane, dignified position of intelligent cultural leadership which it deserves to occupy."

L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, Methodist organ for New England, telegraphed to Mayor Nichols as follows:

"Hope you will find it possible to reconsider your decision on 'Strange Interlude.' Think it would be highly unfortunate to insist on such stern application of the principles of censorship."

The Rev. William E. Chittoy, D. D., editor-in-chief of the Congregationalist, wrote as follows to the mayor:

"May I add my protest against your censorship of the 'Strange Interlude.'"

"I am not expressing my opinion regarding the play, but I regard the suppression of its proposed performance in Boston as unfair in method and unwise in fact.

"I do not believe the cause of morality is served by such suppression."

H. R. Burgess of 151 Newbury street telegraphed:

"Not to carry censorship of art to further ridiculous ends would seem imperative at this time, unless your idea is to make Boston the 'Hub of Ridicule.'"

J. K. Burgess of 30 Alston street, telegraphed as follows:

"Are you sure that your views of censorship are to be preferred to those of critics of established reputation throughout the country?"

BOOK DEALERS ANGRY

The book merchants were also indignant. Their telegram was signed by the Old Corner Book Store, Lauriat's, Jordan Marsh Book Department, R. H. White Book Department, De Wolfe Fiske, Butterfield, Hall, Smith and McCance and Goodspeed. It strongly condemned the mayor's action.

Their telegram read: "We urge reconsideration of action on 'Strange Interlude.' Your present stand is a great blow to art and literature. You have jeopardized the standing of Boston and Massachusetts in the eyes of the world and affronted the intelligence of its citizens."

The question of deciding on whether to seek a federal injunction will be made late today. The matter was under consideration by Atty. Robert G. Dodge, counsel for the guild, and his associates.

The question of a private showing of the play was also being considered. The guild has no assurance that if the play were privately shown that the board of censors would attend. The board consists of Police Commissioner Wilson, Wilfrid Bolster, chief justice of the municipal court, and Mayor Nichols. The mayor furthermore has said that he would vote against the production of the play even if a private showing was held.

That would put the mayor in the

strange position of being a judge of something he had already condemned. The attitude of the other two members has not been ascertained.

The mayor has given no assurance that he would read the acting version of the book, even if the script was presented to him. He did tell guild officials yesterday that neither he nor the other two members of the censorship board cared to read manuscript.

SAW PLAY MONTHS AGO

A compromise method is being looked into. The censorship board has no control over private plays. Such is the unofficial opinion of several lawyers. Guild members could therefore attend the play, if there was no public sale of tickets. The censorship board could then be invited to attend one of the performances and then decide whether the general public could attend the play or not.

The mayor's statement that he saw the play six months ago was held up by some as creating a strange situation. If he saw the play, one person asked over the telephone, why did he not at once ban the book which is admittedly much stronger than the play?

The guild has established headquarters in the Ritz-Carlton and Walter Pritchard Eaton, critic and playwright, and former Boston newspaper man, has been appointed to act as press representative.

The wide interest in the matter is shown by the hourly arrival of newspaper men from other cities. Baltimore, from which city Mencken came to fight the ban on the edition of the American Mercury, which contained the story "Hatrack," is already well represented by newspaper men. New York's interest is just as great.

ASK DRESS REHEARSAL

The out-of-town newspaper men suggested that a dress rehearsal of the play be held in the Hollis Theatre, where the play was scheduled to open. This rehearsal would be private. Invitations to the city censors would be extended and to such others as the guild might want to invite.

The play could then be presented just as it would be given regularly. There would then be no danger of the censors closing the theatres, even if the play itself were banned.

The question of taking the production to Cambridge, Quincy or Revere is also under consideration. One theatre in Cambridge is being examined today to see if the stage facilities are adequate, and also if the city would allow the play to be shown there.

Theatre managers from other cities have offered their houses and have guaranteed that the production would not be disturbed.

A copy of the book, "Strange Interlude," is being re-read by the book committee of the Watch and Ward Society. The book was read by this committee some time ago, but no action was taken on it, and it is now being re-read in connection with the present controversy over the banning of the play.

To Give Play Despite Ban

Guild Snaps Fingers at Mayor

"Despite hell, high water" and Mayor Nichols, the Theatre Guild is going to give "Strange Interlude" in Boston!

If a home for the O'Neill play can't be found in the nearby suburbs and if a federal injunction won't stultify the mayor, the guild will hire the "Show Boat" and give the famous play in Boston harbor.

And if too many legal complications surround that, they'll go the other way and hire an ocean liner, taking cast and audience out to sea while the play runs its four-hour course.

This decision was arrived at during a conference at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday between Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner of the Theatre Guild and Walter Pritchard Eaton, dramatic critic and indignant citizen.

SEEKS INJUNCTION

The Guild now has four strategic moves that it can make on the embattled Boston front.

1.—To hold "Strange Interlude" in another city or town near Boston.

2.—To give a private performance for the mayor and his "board of censorship."

3.—To hold private performances for subscribers only.

4.—To get a federal injunction.

Before taking the fight to the federal courts, the Theatre Guild will try to have the mayor reconsider his decision.

Mayor Nichols will be asked to read a copy of the acting version, which differs from the book. It is thought by members of the Theatre Guild that when he reads this he may reverse his decision.

If all these courses are impracticable, there still remains "Show Boat" and the sea-going version of the O'Neill play.

TO DEFY MAYOR

At any rate, mayor or no mayor, says the Theatre Guild, "Strange Interlude" is going to be given in Boston.

If it goes out of town, it will play in either Cambridge or Concord. Cambridge has an available theater with a seating capacity of 1500. Concord has a playhouse that will hold 500.

And the Theatre Guild suggests that as Concord was the "Cradle of Liberty," it would be a very good

place in which to stage "Strange Interlude" in defiance of Nichols.

Incidentally, the Theatre Guild will go on the air tonight and present its side of the case via radio. They invited Mayor Nichols to tell his side of the story, but the Mayor has been ordered to bed with a cold.

Meanwhile, his desk was piling up with indignant and scathing communications from all over the country, condemning his censorship of the play that won the Pulitzer prize.

Hugh Bancroft wired: "If Boston is to be made more ridiculous, isn't there some happier method than to tell people they can't go to see this tedious play?"

And from that staid Boston institution, the Atlantic Monthly, the editor, Ellery Sedgwick, wrote that the Mayor's confusing high and serious art with pornography "destroys standards of morality and prevents the upholders of decency from presenting a united front."

Editors of religious publications also added their protests and universally condemned the Mayor's action. While C. F. Wood, of the First National Bank, declared that "Book censorship here is so unintelligent and so stupid as to make Boston ridiculous throughout the country, and the banning of this play is just as bad."

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929

OUR MAIL BAG

"HITS THE POCKETBOOK NERVE"

To the Editor of The Herald:

The latest act of buffoonery on the part of Boston's officialdom in banning "Strange Interlude" brings sharply to the forefront the necessity of some immediate and stringent steps to prevent any such occurrences in the future. I suggest that the Boston Chamber of Commerce form a committee to do what it can to restore in some way the prestige of Boston in certain directions which is now entirely lost. Up to the present time it seems that the chamber of commerce has been regrettably lax in realizing that the disrepute in which the city is held throughout the country is not simply affecting its good taste in artistic values, but is a matter which is of a direct commercial significance.

Boston is being terrifically hurt by the ridiculous exhibitions of such officials as Mayor Nichols and Police Superintendent Crowley. If the intangible substance of good will means anything, it means the prestige with which the city is held along broad civic lines. Once you establish the city as the butt of jokes in Life and Judge, as the object of quips of comedians on the stage, as the horrible lesson of intolerance and stupidity in the simplest rights of free speech and free press, you have a situation that is directly going to reflect upon the city in a commercial way.

Consequently, it is perfectly idle for the chamber of commerce to send a group of Boston business men, as it did recently, on a nation-wide good will tour. If such efforts as these are to be wiped out in a moment by the adverse publicity Boston gets in so many other directions. A week ago I attended a business conference at which several business men from mid-western cities brought this matter up, saying that in their judgment a city couldn't get more harmful publicity than Boston has been getting for a long time in these directions. Books are suppressed that the citizen of Podunk Corners can read without interference. Mr. Crowley of police headquarters has to be rebuked by a judge for suppressing the rights of free speech on Boston Common. A

group of citizens have to take the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting to New York because City Hall thinks that the majority of the citizens would not approve its subject matter and consequently not only forbids the use of Faneuil Hall but also quietly passes the word among the private hall owners of the city. I could cite a score of episodes—every one of which goes out of Boston over the A. P. wire and many of them hit the front page of every paper west of Worcester.

Under these circumstances, it would seem only an act of enlightened self-interest for business men and merchants of the city to take some definite steps in the matter. When it is realized that the pocketbook nerve has been hit we may get some action, and I believe it is being hit seriously.

CREIGHTON J. HILL, Wellesley Hills, Sept. 18.

CENSORSHIP IN GENERAL

To the Editor of The Herald:

Your account of the city censor banning the production of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," which was to start at the Hollis Theatre the last of this month, has aroused my interest.

Specifically I suppose the duty of a censor is to prohibit the production of plays and the circulation of books, which it is believed will have some bad effect upon public morals. Doubtless Mr. Casey is doing what he thinks best—but it is a very difficult matter to pronounce judgment upon any play or any book, for it is hard to forecast what its reception will be by the public, and just what the reaction will be.

Most every one will agree that books and plays which are obviously salacious and rotten should not be permitted. Some things are purposely written with a view to be as shocking as possible. That is strictly one thing.

Upon the other hand there are some exceptionally good books and plays written which portray certain phases of life which are not the highest, but which nevertheless are true pictures. And their study leads to an understanding of life and human nature. They enable a better approach to the solution of social

problems. And as for that matter they present upon the stage and in book form no more than is reported in the columns of the daily papers.

A problem is never solved by avoiding it. The very best possible method of understanding and correcting social ills is an exacting study of them. And the stage affords one of the finest mediums for their study.

Now a surgeon who was instructing a group of pupils had made very little head way in practical classroom work. If he refused to permit his pupils to witness an operation upon a particularly nasty wound—merely because it was nasty. Such things do exist—must be cured. There is a great deal in the attitude of mind.

If one looks for it one may find evil influences in all most everything. It is largely a question of learning where to draw the line. Some people have criticized short dresses—yet I do not believe they have had any bad effect upon the social structure—not have one-piece bathing suits. As soon as we are accustomed to them we think nothing of them.

What surprises me is that some written works are most carefully scrutinized, yet one could very readily pick up at some of the news stores little booklets which are full of the rotteness, vilest possible jokes—they would make an old hardened salt blush. Their sole purpose is salaciousness!

Hence I rather question the application of the firm hand to plays and books which present a true picture of life—phases, the study of which cannot but lead to a better understanding, and ultimately a higher standard of conduct. Always bearing in mind if a piece of literature has the appearance of having been written primarily to be startling, it is questionable.

I firmly believe that a great many of our sex problems of today are directly ascribable to the cowardly way in which society instructed its young in those matters. Youths were left in ignorance about things which have a very vital bearing upon their life, and the result has been blunders, wrecked families, and crimes! Simply because young people have not had the proper instruction. They are bound to gain some knowledge, why not teach them properly?

Frankly I doubt if Boston is winning an enviable name for herself when she

bans many books and plays. She is rather intimating: "Here in Boston we have a group of people whose strength of character is considerably lower than that prevalent in other cities; we do not dare permit them to read books or see plays portraying certain aspects of life because we do not think they have sufficient mental capacity to distinguish between the right and the wrong; we fear that they have not the moral backbone to enable them to see the bad things in life without being seduced by their glamor." The implication is very plain!

T. MURRAY ADAMS, Bedford, Sept. 17.

AN IDEA FOR 1930

To the Editor of The Herald:

Mayor Nichols's recent performance suggests an idea for the tercentenary committee who seem to be groping for some appropriate way to celebrate next year's anniversary.

What could be more instructive or more entertaining to the millions who supposedly are going to visit Boston in 1930 than an exposition portraying the evolution of bigotry in Boston during the past 300 years? Such an exposition might begin with representations (in wax or otherwise) of the banishments, imprisonments, whippings at the cart's tail, and hangings of heretics on Boston Common in the 17th century. One could then pass to that "strange interlude"—and a glorious one it was—of the struggle for freedom in the 18th century so closely associated with Faneuil Hall and other hallowed spots in Boston. This section of the exposition might appropriately be presented in a building separate and apart from the rest, as it has little in common with what went before or came after.

The original sequence could be resumed with pictures of the sacking of Catholic churches and the burning of convents in the 19th century, and could wind up with a portrayal of the 20th century activities of Mayor Nichols. For the latter purpose enough funds might perhaps be provided by popular subscription to erect a library of dimensions adequate to have copies of the classics and other serious literature whose prohibition by the honor has brought to Boston national, and even international fame.

This is only a suggestion. Will you not transmit it through your columns to the proper authorities?

Boston, Sept. 19. O. I. CONWAY.

SEE HOPE FOR PLAY IN COURT

Guild Willing to Meet Mayor and Allow Deletions, but Believes U. S. Judge Would Uphold Text

The Theatre Guild directors, last night, after conference with their New York attorneys, announced their willingness to co-operate with the Mayor of Boston, if he would consider the acting version of "Strange Interlude" rather than the printed book in the making of further deletions.

Their written statement, issued by Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, directors of the Theatre Guild, stated that their fight for the production of "Strange Interlude" is carried a step farther as the result of conference with their New York attorneys, who make it appear that there are grounds for believing that the federal courts might take jurisdiction in the matter of banning the play.

The statement goes on to say that the point of law upon which this opinion is based cannot be disclosed, for obvious reasons, at this time. But before taking so drastic a step as to bring the matter before the federal courts, the Guild will furnish the Mayor with the acting version of the play, which differs considerably from the printed books on which they claim they have reason to believe the Mayor's objections have been mainly based.

When the Mayor knows the real facts of the case they believe he will want to reconsider his opinion. If he does not, they will appeal to the Board of Censors, which is the only body in Boston which has power to act in the premises.

They go on to say that the Guild board in New York has telephoned that they are to spare no efforts or expense to fight the censorship of the play to a standstill. They declared that they feel that the moral right of the cause will eventually win out.

Earlier in the evening, before issuing the statement, Miss Helburn and Mr. Langner said in an interview with the Post that they were more than ready to meet the Mayor in a compromise that would satisfy the most bitter opponents of the play. They claimed it was perfectly possible to delete lines and passages that might cause any offense to Boston objectors without destroying the play in the slightest.

The Mayor in his statement said that he thought collaboration of doubtful value, but the directors stated it was a very simple matter. They pointed out that Shakespeare's "Hamlet" for stage purposes always appears in an abridged version and many of the supposedly vivid passages are deleted.

The deletion of a few pages from a great play cannot destroy the whole. The Mayor's statement was based on the book version, not on the acting version. In the acting version, we have cut to the bone every one of the passages suggested for deletion in the typewritten excerpts handed to the editors of the Boston newspapers by the Censor Casey.

Miss Helburn said that though countless theatres had been offered to them in and around Greater Boston, they had no desire to act in a way contrary to the Mayor's wishes, but hoped that a happy compromise with him would result in the play being presented at the Hollis-Stear Theatre at the scheduled time.

She explained that the play did not glorify "atheism," "infidelity" or "destruction of unborn life," but they were mentioned only in the spirit of condemnation, pointing out the utter disillusionment and tragedy of a character who became ensnared in cycle of pessimism and disbelief.

In some of the "asides," which are the unspoken thoughts of the characters, she said most of the language noticeable by the Mayor.

"The play does not depend upon mere words for its effect, and we can easily cut out every one of the words that the Mayor wishes deleted."

A dress rehearsal had been suggested by supporters. The Mayor, Police Commissioner Wilson, and Judge Bolster, who compose the board of censorship, in addition to a body of citizens were to be invited. But Mr. Langner and Miss Helburn said they were not in favor of this move. They preferred to compromise with the Mayor to the fullest.

Mr. Langner, after issuing his statement, said that he intended to send the acting version of the play to Mayor Nichols in the morning and after the Mayor had read the play, they would be glad to sit in conference with him and listen to whatever suggestions he might make.

They were unwilling to commit themselves as to the extent they would go with Mayor Nichols in the matter of making deletions from the acting version, until after they had consulted him.

"We cannot say how far we will go in the matter of deletion from the acting version until we discuss it with the Mayor. We do not believe it will be necessary, after he reads the acting version," stated Mr. Langner last night from his headquarters.

Their statement issued by Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, directors of the Theatre Guild, was as follows:

The Guild's fight for the production of "Strange Interlude" is carried a step farther as the result of a conference held today with our Boston counsel, after consulting with our New York attorneys, who make it appear that there are grounds for believing that the federal courts might take jurisdiction in the matter of banning the play.

The point of law upon which this opinion is based cannot be disclosed for obvious reasons at this time. Before taking so drastic a step as to bring the matter before the federal courts, the Guild will furnish the Mayor with the acting version of the play which differs considerably from the printed book, upon which he has reason to believe that his objections have been mainly based. This will enable the Mayor to know the real facts of the case. When he knows these facts, we feel sure that he will want to reconsider his opinion. If he does not, we shall appeal to the board, which is the only body in

Boston which has the power to act in the premises. The Guild board in New York has telephoned we are to spare no efforts or expense to fight the censorship of our play to a standstill. They feel that the moral right of our cause must eventually win out.

Mayor Nichols, however, from his summer home at Crow Point, Hingham, sent no word that he would be available to meet the directors of the Theatre Guild today. A sudden attack of laryngitis made it impossible to talk, and it was stated at City Hall that they did not believe the Mayor would be able to see anyone for several days.

Conrad Opposes Play

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park street church, sent word to City Hall that he was "heart and soul in sympathy with the Mayor in barring the play from the Boston stage. He told a Post reporter that he preferred to reserve a full statement on the matter until a later date, and it was indicated that he will speak on this subject from the pulpit Sunday night.

Oliver Jenkins, a Concord, N. H., author, urged the delegates of the 140th annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association to protest the ban in Boston of the O'Neill play and word was sent to the Guild directors of this project. The Boston Booksellers' Association was another body to pledge support to the Theatre Guild and urged upon the Mayor to take Boston out of the limelight of national censorship.

CITY CENSOR CASEY FRACTURES SHOULDER

City Censor John M. Casey who has been playing a prominent part in the "Strange Interlude" controversy, yesterday tripped and fell, fracturing his right shoulder, while hurrying for a train at the Bellevue station of the New Haven railroad near his home. The injury is not regarded as serious and Mr. Casey expects to be at his office this morning.

THEATRE GUILD IN RADIO PROTEST

A radio protest was launched by the directors of the Theatre Guild last night speaking over the Station WEEI. Miss Theresa Helburn told how Lawrence Langner brought back from Bermuda a manuscript so heavy that when they first surveyed it they were filled with dismay. To produce it all, she said, meant to begin the performance at 5:30 in the afternoon and to run through until 11 with an hour and a quarter break for dinner.

Walter Pritchard Eaton who preceded Miss Helburn stated that the Pulitzer prize was awarded "Strange Interlude" because it was written "in grave and serious fashion." It was the story of the working of human being instincts, he explained.

THE BOSTON HERALD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

OUR MAIL BAG

WE ARE "PUT IN OUR PLACE"

To the Editor of The Herald:

I am wondering what on earth The Herald is thinking of. It seems recently to want the minds and sight of people debauched. I should not be surprised if you openly recommended adultery, the way you are going on. There is not a nasty book or a nasty play that you do not encourage or recommend. Here we have ministers, priests, rabbis and others trying their best, at great expense, to elevate the thoughts and minds of people, while The Herald is doing its level best to pull them down into the gutter.

Mayor Nichols is not "set apart from the rest of the world," and you may as well "put that in your pipe" right now. He has the support of all people who want to live in a clean world.

You must either be very low down or so high-minded that you cannot see the dirt of books or plays.

I believe only the scum-minded will rush to buy the book or want to see the play.

I suggest that you take a different tack and cut out your support of liquor and dirty plays and books, etc.

ALBERT BIRCH, Somerville, Sept. 19.

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION NEEDED

To the Editor of The Herald:

Talking and writing by individual

citizens about the stupidities of official censorship in Boston is apparently quite useless. Irony, humor, and reasoned argument make no impression on smug and stolid minds. The expression of an opinion by a committee of respected men and women, however, might possibly have some influence in restraining our officials in their well-meaning but appallingly misguided endeavor to make us pure by keeping us ignorant.

The task of such a committee would be to advise with the censors when and if requested to do so, to object to unjustifiable suppressions, and to assist in the defence of publishers and producers, who are willing to run the risk of prosecution, when the book or play in question seems worth the effort.

The people of Boston who care something for literature have so far been strangely inactive in opposing the excesses of censorship. Suppressed books and magazines have, of course, been easily available, and also it has been possible to regard official banality as simply amusing. But with the forbidding of "Strange Interlude" our former indifference assumes the aspect of blind negligence, lack of opposition has encouraged the censors to proceed to intolerable extremes.

There must be a great many cultured people residing in Boston who are concerned about what remains of their city's reputation. An organized opposition to official fatuity seems the only way of persuading the rest of the world that Boston is not as intellectually arid and morally juvenile as its censors would make it appear.

GEORGE R. WALKER, Boston, Sept. 17.

September 20, 1929

THE BOSTON GLOBE—FRIDAY.

BATTLE OVER PLAY IS HEARD ON RADIO

Expect Guild Officials to
Seek Injunction

Lawyers May Advise Private
Performance for Members

The officials of the Theatre Guild, which is fighting the banning by Mayor Nichols of the Pulitzer Prize Play, "A Strange Interlude," last night took the battle to the radio audience of New England when they went on the air at 6 o'clock at the Houghton & Dutton Studio of WEEI and for 20 minutes discussed the entire development of the case since Mayor Nichols banned the show. It is understood that Mayor Nichols declined a place on the program with the three Guild speakers, who were Miss Theresa Helburn, Lawrence Langner and Walter Pritchard Eaton.

The Guild officials were in conference late last night with legal advisors, and the consensus of opinion was that they would seek an injunction in the Federal Court restraining Mayor Nichols from preventing the showing of the play until the constitutionality of the law which gives the Mayor the power of so doing is looked into.

It was also understood that the law is being carefully examined for loopholes, and if such a loophole is found the Guild people will go on with the show and let the Mayor act as he sees fit.

Lawyers Study Case

The protest committee was hard at work yesterday seeking converts and according to many prominent citizens who wrote to the Mayor the wave is increasing by leaps and bounds. Mayor Nichols was indisposed yesterday and was unable to keep a number of appointments and his voice was in such poor shape that he could not speak above a whisper. Miss Helburn, Mr. Langner and Mr. Eaton, who came to Boston to help out with the protest, were busy practically all day yesterday calling New York and other places on the phone in connection with the case. They arrived at the radio station shortly before 6 o'clock and at 6 o'clock Miss Helburn went on the air, followed closely by Mr. Langner and Mr. Eaton. The latter spoke as a private citizen of the State and announced that he was not connected officially with the Theatre Guild.

It is believed if the Theatre Guild officials present a petition to the Federal Court it will be one in which they protested that the citizens of this city have been deprived of the right to free speech and the power of gathering in assembly. If the lawyers who have been going over the law with eagle eyes find anything which will permit them to assure the Guild that it may put on a performance privately for its members it is thought that the play may be put on in just the way—and the Mayor and the Board of Censors studiously not invited.

History of Guild

Miss Helburn, who was the first speaker to go on the air, outlined briefly the history of the Theatre Guild from its humble beginning about 10 years ago. She said that the Guild had been a pioneer in the production of experimental and unusual and serious plays.

She told how the famous play of "John Ferguson," by St. John Ervine, well-known Irish dramatist and journalist, was the first play to be produced by the Guild and the storm of comment that it aroused. Other plays then followed in quick succession until in recent years the Theatre Guild, according to Miss Helburn, has been standing for all that is artistic and progressive in American drama.

After the Guild had made a success of Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," which is a long cycle of plays, New York papers laughed good-humoredly and stated that the Guild would probably put on the Telephone Directory.

Then Miss Helburn told briefly the story of "Strange Interlude," which was given the Pulitzer prize for the best American play produced in America in 1928. She told the listeners that "Strange Interlude" was a new departure in the drama and couldn't be put on in parts, so the Guild instituted the amazing innovation of beginning the performance at 5:30 in the afternoon and continuing it until 11 o'clock, giving the audience an hour in between to eat. She said that it was at first planned to run the play only six weeks but the play became such a sensation that it ran nearly two years.

At this point Miss Helburn explained exactly what the play was about. She said that many women had told her that they had recognized traces of their own feelings and psychology in the chief character in the play. Miss Helburn was quite determined by the sound of her voice—to refute what she called the Mayor's allegation that the play was meretricious. In closing she appealed to the listeners to join the protest committee. She stated that although the Guild had been invited to bring the play to touring cities and towns, the Guild felt that something was due to the members of the Guild in the city.

Lawrence Langner, another member of the board for the Guild, told the radio audience why the Guild is fighting the pronouncement of Mayor Nichols. He said there are 6000 members of the Guild in the city who have paid for tickets.

"The Mayor said," Mr. Langner continued, "that he had seen the play in New York, but kept it to himself until two weeks before the play was to open here." Mr. Langner then went on to declare that such a thing was possible under a dictatorship, but in Boston, the cradle of liberty, such action was inconceivable and undemocratic. He intimated that an appeal would be made to the Federal Courts for an injunction against Mayor Nichols to restrain him from banning the play or interfering with the performance of it.

Mr. Langner also pointed out that since the play has appeared no social or religious organization, not even the British censor, had said a word about the play except in praise. He declared that the Mayor's view of the play was distorted.

Tremendous Protest

"We claim the same rights," Mr. Langner said earnestly, "for people in Boston who cannot afford to go to New York to see the play as Mayor Nichols exercised when he witnessed the play. Why should Mayor Nichols deprive the people in Boston from seeing the play? To the credit of the law of the city of Boston and the State of Massachusetts, there is an appeal possible

from the Mayor's dictum to the committee on censorship of which the Mayor is the only member to say that the play is immoral.

Mr. Langner stated that there was a tremendous protest on foot against the action of Mayor Nichols and he felt sure that Boston will see the play in spite of the ban. Mr. Langner then commented on the action of the Mayor in recently asking for the resignation of a certain city employee on the ground that he was not an expert.

"Let him follow the example and seek the opinion of the committee which chose the play as the Pulitzer play for last year," Mr. Langner said.

The concluding speaker, Walter Pritchard Eaton, author, critic and one of the jury which selected "Strange Interlude" as the prize play, spoke "as a citizen of the more or less free Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We thought it was the best American play of the year," Mr. Eaton declared.

Mr. Eaton then said that although the Mayor had a right to his opinion of the play, the men who selected the play also have a right to theirs, and they indicated what their opinion was by recommending the play for the prize. On this line of reasoning Mr. Eaton declared that "You, the people of Boston, have a right to witness the play and form your own opinion. But you cannot form it if you are not permitted to see the play. If the Mayor stops it you can't see it."

Mr. Eaton also said that he resented the Mayor's opinion because it reflected on his (Mr. Eaton's) judgment, and he urged the audience to use their right as citizens so that they might see the play and judge for themselves.

"Strange Interlude," he said, "is a modern play and makes its appeal on forces which have hitherto been kept concealed and ignored as in Victorian days. When you keep a thing under cover you are constantly in terror of it. The way to conquer fear of anything is to bring it out into the light and study and discuss it. Then when it is understood you will no longer fear it."

Mr. Eaton then explained that O'Neill, the author, was trying to bring these forces before the modern public so that they will be understood and avoided so that the new youth may grow up to be better. Mr. Eaton closed his remarks with a hope that Boston may again be "a free and adult city of Massachusetts."

Statement for Guild

The following statement was made last night by Mr. Langner and Miss Helburn for the Theatre Guild.

"The Guild fight for the protection of the play 'Strange Interlude' in Boston is carried a step further as the result of conferences held today. Our Boston counsel after consultation with our New York attorney made it appear that there are grounds for believing the Federal Court might take jurisdiction in the matter of banning this play. The point of law on which this opinion is based cannot be disclosed at this time for obvious reasons.

"Before taking so drastic a step as to bring the matter before the Federal Court, the Guild will furnish the Mayor with the acting version of the play, which differs considerably from the printed book on which we have reason to believe his objections have been based. This will enable the Mayor to know the real facts of the case. When he knows these facts we feel sure he will want to reconsider his opinion. If he does not we shall appeal to the board which is the only body in Boston which has the power to act in the premises.

"The Guild Board in New York has telephoned us that we are to spare no effort and no expense to fight the censorship of our play to a standstill. They feel that the moral right of our cause must eventually win out."

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929

HIS MASTERPIECE



By CARL ROSE

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

An esteemed contemporary, who deplored a week or two ago the fact that Boston is a "no-no" town, is now yes-yesing Mayor Nichols in his negative attitude toward "Strange Interlude." Our contemporary's argument is that various words and phrases in "Strange Interlude" are objectionable. Looking over the offending passages which somebody has compiled for the Mayor, our contemporary suggests that newspapers which disagree with him print the list. There is the inquiry: "If they won't print it, why won't they?"

This is an astonishing and a discouraging view of the situation. Our contemporary appears to believe that objectionable words or phrases of great literature are a fair sample of the great literature itself. Few great works could survive a test of this ridiculous kind. "Tom Jones" would be simply shocking. The Old Testament would be unspeakable. Shakespeare would be banned. Homer and Virgil would be forbidden. "Les Misérables" would perish. Dean Swift would no longer be with

us. Are we to judge the Apostles' Creed by "He descended into hell" or "The Scarlet Letter" by the title, the theme, and the initial A, or "All Quiet on the Western Front" by the Rocky vulgarities?

Just as amazing as the childish argument of our contemporary is the Mayor's obsession that "Strange Interlude" is "advocacy" of the various evils which he specifies. According to his view of dramatic art, "Hamlet" is "advocacy" of poisoning, suicide and wholesale murder; "Lear" is "advocacy" of filial hatred and murder; "Othello" is "advocacy" of treachery and death by smothering; "Macbeth" is "advocacy" of a belief in witchcraft and of murder; "Julius Caesar" is "advocacy" of assassination; and so is Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln." "The Gay Lord Quex" is "advocacy" of blackmail; "The Bat," "The Whispering Gallery," "Alias Jimmy Valentine," and a dozen other plays of the kind are "advocacy" of crookedness.

How ridiculous the situation is when a Mayor with such a grotesque view of the drama sits in solitary judgment on all the rest of the world!

RADIO PROTEST MADE BY GUILD OVER PLAY BAN

FEDERAL COURT FIGHT POSSIBLE; INJUNCTION AIM

Theatre Producers Hope
To Put Burden of Proof
On Mayor

STATE LIBRARY CLUB
AGAINST CENSORSHIP

Every Available Copy of
Play Sold, Bookstores
Report

With Mayor Nichols confined to his bed by an attack of laryngitis, City Censor John M. Casey yesterday fell and broke his shoulder, an injury that will disable him and prevent his carrying out his official duties for several days.

Officials of the Theatre Guild, balked in the production of "Strange Interlude" by the edict of Mayor Nichols forbidding a Boston presentation of the famous Pulitzer prize play, last night placed their case before the people of Boston by means of the radio, and made preparations to take the case to the federal courts to restrain the city authorities from interference.

They will first, however, make another attempt to persuade Mayor Nichols to reconsider his ban. Miss Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner of the guild last night issued a statement that while no effort or expense will be spared to fight censorship "to a standstill," they will ask the mayor to read the acting version of the play which differs considerably from the printed book.

Robert G. Dodge, counsel for the Guild, after a conference with the officials of the organization late last night, stated that after deliberation he was convinced that there are grounds and precedents for federal court action in such matters, but that the Guild is reluctant to avail itself of the courts unless all hope is gone for an amicable settlement with the mayor.

Tentative plans to open the play at the scheduled time, a week from Monday, have been made and await only the approval of counsel. The plan calls for an immediate action in the federal courts provided that the city authorities attempt to prevent continuance of the run or attempt to padlock the theatre, as they have threatened.

This plan is based on the theory that the mayor will have to prove in the

courts that a law has been violated, and will have to prove his contention that the play is immoral. The Guild officials feel confident that the mayor can not show where a law has been violated by the production of the play. They believe that during the period that the case is in the courts, an injunction to prevent the mayor from stopping the play can be obtained.

The Theatre Guild committee of protest, organized yesterday in order to crystallize the opposition to the mayor's stand, has received evidence from hundreds of sources that protests were being sent into the mayor's office, according to Walter Fitchard Eaton, head of the committee. Mr. Eaton, who is also a member of the Pulitzer prize award committee, was one of those who stated the case for the play from radio station WEEI last night.

Mayor Nichols was not in his office during the day but it was said that the messages flowing into the office at a rapid rate were about evenly divided as to support and condemnation of the mayor's stand. Requests for the names of those sending messages were denied, but from communications reaching the headquarters of the Guild it was apparent that thousands of Bostonians were aroused and determined to seize an opportunity to get in a good shot at the system of censorship as practiced here.

The Guild, besieged by offers of help from liberal organizations, has steadfastly refused to consider assistance from outside sources on the grounds that their mission is simply to see that Boston people are able to attend a performance of "Strange Interlude," which they characterize as the greatest of American plays.

Heartened by the offers of assistance, the guild officers, led by Director Lawrence Langner and Executive Director Theresa Helburn, have plunged into the task of organizing the widely scattered support evidenced in the last few days. Their method is mainly to induce substantial people and those qualified to express an opinion on the merits of the play to protest against the ban placed on it.

Among those to go on record for the play yesterday were C. F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Frank S. Chase of the Boston Public Library; and Edward H. Redstone, state librarian. Their telegram to Mayor Nichols read as follows: "We respectfully urge reconsideration of the action on 'Strange Interlude.' Its withdrawal hurts and belittles Boston in the eyes of the world and offends the intelligence of its citizens."

The Massachusetts Library Club, through its president, Daniel Evans of Somerville, also communicated their opinion that the play should not be interfered with, to the mayor's office. Every available copy of the book of the play has left the shelves of the local bookstores for the eager hands of readers whose interest was excited by the events of the last few days, and book-sellers were making efforts to obtain additional copies.

The Watch and Ward Society, traditional custodians of Boston's morals, entered the case yesterday when an anonymous communication reached the office of Charles S. Bodwell of the

Watch and Ward. According to Mr. Bodwell, the message was from a woman who said that she had found a copy of "Strange Interlude" in the hands of her high school daughter. She asked Mr. Bodwell if the book was a proper one for a young girl to read. He replied that he had not read it but would do so immediately.

Several propositions, some seriously considered, and some dismissed as fanciful, reached the attention of the Guild officers during the day. One of the latter class was a proposal to produce the play in the Show Boat, a night club vessel which is now tied up to a dock on the waterfront. This was suggested on the theory that if the vessel was moved away from the dock into the harbor waters, it would be beyond the jurisdiction of the city authorities.

The guild directors are inclined, however, toward putting on the play in Cambridge, with Concord second choice, in the event that it is finally decided to give up the idea of producing it in Boston. The publicity value of a production in Concord is a matter which is being seriously considered.

The radio program presenting the Guild's case was made possible through an offer of station WEEI. Short speeches were given by Eaton, Langner and Miss Helburn.

Eaton said in part: "I am not speaking in defence of the Theatre Guild or O'Neill, but as a free citizen of this commonwealth and as a member of the Pulitzer jury of award which recommended giving the annual prize to 'Strange Interlude.' Naturally that jury did not consider that the play was immoral and indecent, but quite the opposite."

The mayor has a right to his opinion. We have a right to ours, and the people of Boston also have a right to theirs. But how can they form an opinion and what good does their liberty of opinion do them if they can be deprived of the right to see the play? You can't form an opinion until you have seen the play. The mayor says it isn't fit for you to see—or that you aren't fit to see it. I say it is fit to see and you ought to see it. It is a matter of opinion, and that is something for free men and women to form for themselves."

The reason, of course, that the Pulitzer prize was awarded to "Strange Interlude" was because, in grave and serious fashion, it brings into the open many of the deeper instincts of the modern man and woman, instincts which in the past have been denied or hidden, and tries to see them clearly and understand them. To hide and deny our instincts is to fear them and to be their slaves. To bring them into the light and to understand them is to lose our fear and gain a knowledge of how to use them for good.

All serious modern art, which sometimes horrifies the Victorian-minded, is striving for understanding. It is not, as the mayor puts it, "advocating" immorality, but it is trying to grasp the meaning and place in life of those instincts which so often lead to immorality, and to learn their true place in life.

Hence it is, in a real sense, striving to find a new morality for the new world. O'Neill is a leader in this search. Far from being immoral, his purpose is tremendously earnest, and his play, "Strange Interlude," is important because it probes so deeply and earnestly into our springs of action.

If you, as free citizens of this commonwealth, believe you are capable of forming opinions for yourselves and of viewing serious modern works of art with intelligence, and believe you have a right to do so, by all means send your

protests to the Mayor against his high-handed and dictatorial act, and enroll as members of the Guild's committee of protest.

A telegram sent by Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was as follows: "The mayor's impulsive order confining high and serious artistic effort with pornography at one stroke destroys standards and utterly prevents the forces of decency from presenting a unified front in the battle against salacity and vicious influence."

MISS HELBURN'S ADDRESS
Miss Helburn's address was as follows:

I want to tell you something about the organization which is fighting for the right to present "Strange Interlude" in Boston.

Ten years ago a group of authors, artists and actors joined together to organize an art theatre in New York—a theatre pledged to the production of fine plays irrespective of their box office value. Some of these people were survivors of the Washington Square players, one of the first of the little theatres of importance in America. All of them were amateurs in the best sense of the word. That is why they were working in the theatre for love of the theatre and the desire to see it a medium for the expression of the finest sort.

They were not sufficiently experienced to be limited to unusual rules and formulas of the commercial theatre. They had a way of attempting the impossible—at least what the "wise-ones" said was impossible, and yet somehow or other of putting them over. For example, the second play of the first season, which was booked to open the end of May, was a serious Irish drama on a religious theme. To open a play of this nature late in May when most of the legitimate New York plays were closing, and only musical shows were supposed to have a chance, was considered suicidal, yet St. John Ervin's "John Ferguson" was the first important success in the history of the Guild.

Two years later they got hold of another play by another Irishman, which was looked upon as absolutely impossible for stage production. This was Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," a cycle of five complete plays which nevertheless made up a single whole. It took three weeks to present the entire play, each part running for one week, and one of the programs was so long that it began at 7:30 and coffee was served twice during the evening to sustain the audience.

Before we opened, of course every one said that it would be impossible to get the New York public to see a play which ran for three successive Mondays or Tuesdays, as the case may be, that began at such an unearthly hour, yet the theatre was filled, and the play was put through for six cycles and won for us Shaw's appreciation and the control of all his plays for America. After this it became the fashion to announce that the Theatre Guild was going to produce the New York telephone directory. Nevertheless all this time subscription membership of Guild was growing by leaps and bounds among the people who were interested in the serious, the unusual, and the experimental play.

Three years ago Lawrence Langner brought back from Bermuda a manuscript so heavy that when we first surveyed it we were filled with dismay. This was Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude." But as soon as we had read it we were fired with enthusiasm to produce what seemed to us the most important manuscript which had been submitted to us in the course of our 10 years' experience in the theatre. When I say that we read an average of 600 American plays in the

year, you will realize what this statement means. We felt that here was a piece of work which opened up new vistas for theatrical art in America for it dealt with modern problems with a profundity not hitherto reached by the American author.

There was no possibility of making this play into two parts—it was too huge. To produce it at all meant to begin the performance at 5:30 in the afternoon, and to run through until 11, with an hour and a quarter break for dinner. None of us felt that the general public could be counted on to undertake such an ordeal in the theatre, but by this time we numbered a membership of 30,000 people who were prepared to submit to our peculiar and unexpected demands.

For this membership only we planned the production and felt it would not last longer than the six weeks allotted to subscriptions. To our surprise and immense gratification the public at large responded to its importance, and the play has run continuously in New York and on tour for two years.

"Strange Interlude" is a study of the psychology and problem of the modern American woman. Hundreds of women who have seen the play have said to me that in the story of Nina Leeds is found a germ of their own problems.

THIRD RADIO ADDRESS
The third radio address was that of Lawrence Langner, director of the Guild. He said:

I am going to tell you in a few words why the Guild is making this fight for "Strange Interlude" in Boston.

We have 9000 members in this city, all of whom have paid for their tickets to see the play. The mayor claims that he saw this play in New York over six months ago, and he made up his mind then that he would stop the play. He kept this thought, to himself until two weeks before the play was due to open here, and then sent a messenger to the theatre saying that the play was not to come to Boston.

If we were living under a dictatorship, this action might be understandable, but in Boston, the birthplace of American freedom, we do not believe such action is to be tolerated. We believe in the right and the justice of our cause, and our friends in Boston are behind us to a man in making this fight against dictatorship.

PLAN TO FIGHT
We have retained a prominent Boston law firm to represent us, and if the law permits, they will carry our cause to the federal courts for an injunction to restrain the mayor from his arbitrary attitude.

The mayor has made some slurring remarks against the contents of the play. I can assure you with the utmost sincerity that the views he has presented are wildly distorted. Although the play has been running over two years in 25 cities of the United States, no social or religious organization has ever raised an objection to it. It has been passed by the English censorship, the strictest in the world; it has been passed by the censorship of Detroit and Kansas City.

The mayor went to New York to see the play. We claim for the citizens of Boston who cannot afford a trip to New York, the same rights as the mayor.

This play is the greatest dramatic masterpiece ever written by an American. It has been produced in some of the leading countries of Europe, and has been seen by over 5,000,000 American citizens without demoralizing them. What we want to know is—why should the mayor of Boston deprive the citizens of Boston of the right to witness the greatest masterpieces of the American theatre when 1,500,000 citizens of other cities have had that privilege?

To the credit of the city of Boston and to the state of Massachusetts, the law has not reposed in one individual the right to set himself up as arbiter of what the public

should see in the theatre. The law puts the power of revoking a license in the hands of a committee consisting of the chief justice of the municipal court, and the commissioner of police as well as the mayor. The mayor is the only member of this committee who has raised any objection to this play. If we cannot convince him that this great masterpiece is not immoral,

we have the right to avail ourselves of an appeal to this board.

Meanwhile, a member of other cities around Boston are clamoring for us to send the play to them, but we are not accepting their invitations because we believe that the tremendous protest which is being made in the city of Boston, as well as the protection of our rights by the federal courts, will insure that the play will have its hearing in due course in this city.

Early yesterday telegrams began pouring in on the mayor from religious leaders, bankers and other citizens of prominence all protesting his stand and beseeching him not to hold Boston up to further ridicule.

BANCROFT RAPS POLICY
Hugh Bancroft of the Boston News Bureau sent the following telegram:

"If Boston is to be made more ridiculous, isn't there some happier method than by telling people that they can't go to see a tedious play?"

C. F. Weed of the First National Bank, and former president of the chamber of commerce wrote as follows:

"As I have never seen or read 'Strange Interlude,' I have no first-hand opinion on the merits of the ban on this particular play."

I have, however, been deeply interested in the book censorship in Boston and I do not hesitate to characterize that as unintelligent.

It is so stupid as properly to put Boston in a most ridiculous light before the country.

It is clear from the press reaction that the banning of O'Neill's play is considered comparable with the absurd book censorship.

I do hope that you as chief magistrate will find some way to get Boston back into the sane, dignified position of intelligent cultural leadership which it deserves to occupy."

L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, Methodist organ for New England, telegraphed to Mayor Nichols as follows:

"Hope you will find it possible to reconsider your decision on 'Strange Interlude.' Think it would be highly unfortunate to insist on such stern application of the principles of censorship."

The Rev. William E. Gilroy, D. D., editor-in-chief of the Congregationalist, wrote as follows to the mayor:

"May I add my protest against your censorship of the 'Strange Interlude.' I am not expressing my opinion regarding the play, but I regard the suppression of its proposed performance in Boston as unfair in method and unwise in fact."

"I do not believe the cause of morality is served by such suppression."

H. R. Burgess of 151 Newbury street telegraphed:

"Not to carry censorship of art to further ridiculous ends would seem imperative at this time, unless your idea is to make Boston the 'Hub of Ridicule.'"

J. K. Burgess of 30 Allston street, telegraphed as follows:

"Are you sure that your views of censorship are to be preferred to those of critics of established reputation throughout the country?"

BOOK DEALERS ANGRY
The book merchants were also indignant. Their telegram was signed by the Old Corner Book Store, Lauriat's, Jordan Marsh Book Department, R. H. White Book Department, De Wolfe Fiske, Butterfield, Hall, Smith and McCance and Godspeed. It strongly condemned the mayor's action.

Their telegram read: "We urge reconsideration of action on 'Strange Interlude.' Your present stand is a great blow to art and literature. You have jeopardized the standing of Boston and Massachusetts in the eyes of the world and affronted the intelligence of its citizens."

CROWLEY BACKS CENSORSHIP LAW

Police Supt. Favors Keeping Present Act on Statute Books

DENIES POLICE ARE CENSORS IN ANY WAY

Superintendent Michael H. Crowley in an interview last night went on record as strongly in favor of keeping on the statute books the censorship law which makes it a crime to publish, sell or distribute books or pamphlets containing obscene, indecent or impure language manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth.

He pointed out that the law was placed in the Massachusetts statutes by the legislature a number of years ago and that despite propaganda and lobbying that the legislators have seen fit to let the law stand without making any changes.

WANTS LAW RETAINED
"I want it understood," he said, "and you can quote me that I favor the keeping of that law on the statute books."

The superintendent also wanted it understood that the Boston police department and its officials and members do not attempt in any way to be censors. He stressed that complaints must be made in the regular manner and then the police by their sworn duty to maintain law and order at all costs then proceed to carry out their duties by investigation and bringing the cases before the courts which are the final authority in all criminal matters.

He then explained the operation of the censorship law which he cited comes under chapter 272 of "Crimes against chastity—morality, decency and good order." Section 28 of this chapter reads, as follows:

THE CENSORSHIP STATUTE
Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent, or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduce into a family, school or place of education, or brings, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing either for purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000.

The first duty of the police is to prevent crime and to enforce the law, continued the superintendent. Not long ago, he said, an attempt was made to change the law, but the Legislature defeated the attempt.

BOSTON BOOKSHOP AS NEW YORK SEES IT



By Rollin Kirby in the New York World.

In the case of books, he said, the police act when a complaint is filed. Should a mother or father or teacher find her daughter or pupil reading an obscene book they may make a complaint to the police. The book in question is then examined by the police and if it is found to come under the mandate of the law the matter is then taken up with the Watch and Ward Society. The directors of the society investigate the book and if they believe that the book is obscene or contrary to the law the case is taken to the courts with the society or its members as the complainant. In most cases the books in question are removed from the book stores thus avoiding court action.

The superintendent emphasized that the police officials and the members do not set themselves up as a board of censorship. "We do not go out into the highways to see what books are obscene or not," insisted the superintendent, "who manifestly showed that he could not understand how the newspapers and others got the impression that the department had turned literary critics or censors. 'We are here to enforce

the laws," he said, "and if we do not enforce the laws then we are criticized." The superintendent made no statement concerning the banning of Eugene O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude," from the Boston stage, but he pointed to the law on the statute books which gives the authorities power to act in such matters. The law comes under chapter 272, section 32.

Whoever, as owner, manager, director, agent or in any capacity prepares, advertises, gives, presents or participates in any lewd, obscene, indecent, immoral or impure show or entertainment, or in any show or entertainment suggestive of lewdness, indecency, immorality or impurity or in any show or entertainment manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500 or both.

"There you have it all in black and white," said the superintendent. "It is the law of the commonwealth."

TAKE OPPOSITE VIEWS

Speakers at N. H. Library Association Back and Condemn Ban

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19.—Freeman Tilden, widely known novelist, in an address on censorship given at the 40th annual conference of the New Hampshire Library Association, in session here, favored the stand taken by Mayor Nichols of Boston in banning production of "Strange Interlude." "Good taste and not morals should be the criterion of censorship," declared Mr. Tilden, deprecating the trend of contemporary American literature toward naughtiness.

A contrary note was introduced when Oliver Jenkins, New Hampshire poet and author, requested the association to protest against the banning. Jenkins stated that the banning was no longer a Boston affair, "but a general New England family problem," and urged theatre lovers here to save Boston from ridicule. The request will be considered at the business session tomorrow. John Clair Minot, literary editor of The Boston Herald, talked on the season's books, and following a dinner tonight the librarians heard Dr. Samuel S. Drury, author and headmaster of St. Paul's school. Miss Grace Blanchard, librarian here, presided tonight.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1929

THE LAUGHING STOCK



By CARL ROSE

TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

To the Editor of the Transcript:
Providence and Boston.
There they stand
Dumb a la tete.
The joke of the land:
Providence, Sept. 19.

G.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

Will They Ever Let Him Grow Up?

By FRANKLIN COLLIER



STAGE SCRIPT OF BANNED PLAY SENT TO MAYOR

Guild Directors Point Out Absence of Objectionable Lines

HOPE NICHOLS WILL RELENT FROM STAND

Failing, They Will Demand Preview by Appeal Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—At the suggestion of the Washington police department, "The Front Page," a newspaper farce comedy, tonight was staged with a censored text.

Certain parts had been deleted before the local premiere of the play, but Capt. Frank Burke ordered further revisions to eliminate remarks he said bordered on vulgarity.

As a result, tonight the play went on with its last line, among others, different from the original.

After they had spent several laborious hours deleting passages in the published version of "Strange Interlude," so that it would correspond with the script used in the actual production of the play, officials of the Theatre Guild late yesterday afternoon sent a copy to the summer home of Mayor Nichols in the hope that the mayor would relax his rigid stand against the production.

Accompanying the book was a letter signed by Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Guild, and Lawrence Langner, director, in which they called the mayor's attention to the absence in the script of several objectionable passages in the published version, and offered to consider cutting out anything else that the mayor objected to.

LETTER TO MAYOR

The letter was as follows: We have been shown certain excerpts from the published book of "Strange Interlude," which we understand you have sent to certain of the newspaper editors of Boston stating that these embodied your objections to the play. As a great many of the points that you object to, to such a degree that you feel that the play must be banned from Boston, are not and never have been in the acting version of the play, we send you herewith a copy of the acting version.

We feel sure that you will agree with us that it is simple justice that the play of "Strange Interlude" be considered for Boston on the basis of the version that is going to be spoken from the stage of a Boston theatre.

If any additional passages appear to you to be objectionable, we will be glad to look them over to see if we can meet your objections. We ask your immediate consideration of this manuscript as our subscribers are waiting for us to fulfill our obligations to them.

In spite of the fact that the mayor stated a few days ago that he objected to the theme of the play as well as to the text, the Guild officials believe that if they can convince him of the absence of objectionable textual passages, he will relent and allow the play to proceed with its scheduled opening, which is a week from Monday.

In the event of his refusal to change his stand, the Guild will demand that the appeal board, consisting of the mayor, the police commissioner and the chief justice of the municipal court, be called together for a preview of the play. Failing a favorable verdict, the Guild would then go to the federal courts for assistance.

Most of the work of reviewing the book version of the play fell on the shoulders of Richard Fuller, proprietor of the Old Corner Bookstore, who has been working with the Guild officials for the last few days.

Incidentally, it required a full hour's search of the city's bookshops before Fuller was able to obtain a copy of the work, a clear indication that the mayor's stand was a boon for the booksellers.

It was tedious work, inasmuch as the officials decided against sending a copy of the actual script, which is studied with stage directions and descriptions. Fearing that the reading of the script would be a task that the mayor would not care to essay, the officials went to the trouble of using a blue pencil on the book version to make it correspond with the actual stage version. This required elimination of sentences or paragraphs or phrases on almost every page of the book.

A constantly growing reaction to the mayor's decision against the play, was apparent at the offices of the Theatre Guild committee of protest, where Walter Pritchard Eaton, a member of the jury which awarded the Pulitzer prize to "Strange Interlude," holds the reins. More than 200 cards, each notifying the committee that the senders had undertaken to get other supporters, were received, and a score of copies of telegrams sent to the mayor also came into the office.

The prize contribution from the Boston citizenry was a letter sent in by Francis Parks of 3 Kennard court, who pointed out that phrase "prudent prudes," so often used in the last few decades, was coined by Thomas Reade, the novelist, when one of his books was banned in Boston.

"PURELY CLASS WAR"

"You must realize," Parks wrote in part to the Guild, "that what you are up against here in Boston is purely a class war. Democracy means being governed by the unintelligent and uncultured, a class very much in the majority here, and the chief expression of their ascendancy has always been to throttle any artistic effort except the most banal. The fear of anything that we do not understand plays a large part in it. It is nothing new. Boston's quondam reputation for culture is based upon her posthumous appropriation of the intellects she drove to Brook Farm, Concord and Cambridge, at that time so much farther away that it would be equally fallacious for her to claim any artistic achievements that occurred today in Springfield, New York or Worcester."

"When Edmund Kean, the greatest actor of his time, and probably of any time, came to Boston, all of the South end came out in a body with the intention of hanging him because he had

Interlude' is the acme of idiotic stupidity."

Dr. J. D. Barney, consultant of the Massachusetts General Hospital, telephoned in that he would support the guild and join the protest committee.

The Rev. Walter Samuel Swisher of the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church wrote:

"I am all the more surprised at the ban on this play in view of that fact that 'revels' with all kinds of salacious jokes and ladies more unclad than the law allows are shown freely in Boston." He also said the play was a "serious consideration of the fundamental problems of human life," and "ought to be witnessed by every one."

Dr. Bernard I. Goldberg of 483 Beacon street, writes as follows:

"I shall be glad to volunteer my services in any capacity toward combating the crass stupidity in banning this play. To have our lives directed by moronic Philistines is more than some of us can stomach."

Some letters referred to the mayor as "the self-appointed keeper of Boston's morals," and all said they had written directly in protest to the mayor. Another suggested that if the banning of the play were "a publicity stunt for the coming celebration in 1930, it was a poor stunt."

That letter also said that "tourists coming to Boston will look to see the curiosities at City Hall instead of at places of historic interest."

SUPPORTING CARDS

Among those who have sent supporting cards to the Guild committee of protest are the following, all of whom pledged themselves to obtain other supporters: Ward Beckwith, 95 Glen avenue, Newton Centre; E. M. Eynan, 19 Searle avenue, Brookline; P. B. Allard, 24 Lake street, Cambridge; Madeline Meers, 463 Hugon avenue, Cambridge; E. A. Brownell, 25 Irving terrace, Cambridge; Elizabeth A. Downs, George E. Trainer, Margaret Halsey, 14 Hood street, Newton; Regina Zawadzki, 31 Adams street, Dorchester; Lanlus Duane, 237 Franklin street, Cambridge. Others are Harold B. Jellison, 112 Graham street, Biddeford, Me.; Henry K. Metcalf, 40 Broad street, Benjamin S. Van Jycke, 101 Milk street; Dr. Percy B. Davidson, 479 Beacon street; Dr. W. Linenthal, 45 Bay State road; Gordon Curtis, 84 State street; Mrs. W. C. Emery, 430 Columbia road; Reuben L. Lurie, 47 Nazing street, Roxbury; Cordelia Brooks Penno Stevens, 259 Beacon street; J. R. Smith, 20 Chapel street, Brookline; Israel W. Ephross, 14A Holborn street, Roxbury; Mrs. Charles F. Hulbord, 100 Riverway.

Mrs. B. A. Sugarman, 1754 Commonwealth avenue; Alice V. Champion, 36 Bromfield street; Mary E. G. Bacon, 100 Arlington street; Emma C. Aldridge, 221 Chestnut street, Brighton; Dunbar F. Carpenter, 50 State street; Mrs. Philip S. Abbot, Longwood Towers; Mrs. Elsie Chamberlin, 739 Boylston street; Mrs. Laura F. Brown, 29 Wade street, Brighton; Mrs. James Albert, 154 Seaver road, Roxbury; Hazel M. Hunt, 16 Deaconess road; Dr. Harry B. Shuman, 128 Newbury street, and Thomas J. Emery, 120 Boylston street.

BENNETT BLAMES VOTERS

In a certain speech at the close of "Jarnegan" at the Wilbur Theatre last night, Richard Bennett blamed the voters for permitting the existence of a statute giving to one man the authority to determine what or what not the people of the city might see in the theatre.

"If you do not know yourself what to see or what not to see, then you ought to be in the kindergarten, or perhaps even the insane asylum," he said.

Mr. Bennett made it clear that he was not blaming the mayor or the censors in the "Strange Interlude" episode so much as he blamed the voters for permitting a situation in which this incident might take place. He urged them to "stand up at the polls and elect men who will take this law off the books." He also compared the Boston censorship laws with prohibition, "the most vicious law on the face of the earth."

Boston censorship authorities had demanded certain changes in the script of "Jarnegan" before they allowed it to be presented in this city.

"The hypocrisy of the moralistic guide that the city authorities put upon their censorship can be seen in its proper light by spending an evening at the Old Howard. It amuses you to hear our moral citizens laughing at the most obvious suggestions that would bore a normal schoolboy or even a Harvard student, while a limb of the law grins complacently in the aisle, you might draw a moral from it."

MARGARET DELAND PROTESTS

Margaret Deland, well-known author, added her voice to the chorus which has been ringing in the City Hall in the vicinity of the mayor's office for the last few days, when she sent the following message to the mayor: "I am amazed and mortified at the action of official Boston in banning 'Strange Interlude' and I am glad to join the committee of protest."

From Mrs. Maurice Sapers of 28 Summit avenue, Brookline, the Guild received assurance that the 600 members of the Women's Scholarship Society, who have reservations for the second night's performance, intend to protest against the action of the mayor.

Another assurance of support came from the Rev. Raymond A. Chapman of St. Stephen's Church, who wired: "Keep up the fight and take it to the courts if necessary. We are all with you."

Out of the several hundred replies from letters sent to 6000 Guild subscribers in Boston, only one displayed opposition to the play, and support of the mayor. This was sent in by H. W. Blanchard of the Blanchard Lumber Company, who expressed sorrow that the Guild had selected such a play for its Boston production.

In contrast to this was a letter signed by Horace Paine Stevens of 520 Commonwealth avenue, who wrote: "As a member of the Guild, I want to tell you how chagrined I am at this latest piece of outrageous nonsense from the mayor's office."

A conference between guild officials and their lawyers occupied the greater part of the morning. The federal injunction proceedings, the possibility of utilizing a theatre outside of Boston, probably in Cambridge, the wisdom of submitting the script to the mayor, and other details of situation were thoroughly discussed.

EATON SORRY FOR STATE

Walter Pritchard Eaton, speaking as an individual, made the following statement:

"The mass of abysmal ignorance, fear, and cheap politics which lie behind Boston's censorship makes a citizen of Massachusetts, who has never before come into close and direct contact with these conditions, grieve for his native state."

"We Yankees talk a lot about our great literary heritage. We forget that our great New England writers were people. Thoreau was put in jail. Hawthorne wrote the 'Strange Interlude' of his day. New England in those days was not ruled by fear. Until we realize again that the artist has got to be free before he can be great, and that works of art are not produced in City Hall under either party, New England will remain the abandoned farm of literature."

"What we need in Boston is a new Wendell Phillips."

The morning mail brought more than 150 postal cards back to the guild. Three said that a policeman had been sent to the mayor and that the writer had also persuaded his friends to do the same thing. The number of friends varied from one to ten.

Letters and telegrams also came in volume. The Malden Auditorium telegraphed that the theatre was at the disposal of the guild, and added the information that it could seat 1500, and was only four miles from Boston.

Ralph Brown of 30 Congress street wrote to the mayor as follows:

"In my opinion, the attitude which you have taken with respect to 'Strange

HOW OTHERS LOOK AT US



(By Edmund Duffy in Baltimore Sun)

EVENING TRANSCRIPT, 1929

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Calls Meeting
on Boston BanDirectors to Hold Mayor to
Promise of Private Show-
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Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Theater Guild, telephoned from New York to representatives of the Guild at the Ritz-Carlton headquarters today that a meeting of the entire board of managers of the Guild has been called for tomorrow night at the Warwick Hotel, Fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, New York city, to consider proceedings in case Mayor Nichols does not give an early decision on the acting version of "Strange Interlude," which was presented to him yesterday. At this meeting, it was indicated, the directors probably will consider holding the mayor to his promise of a private performance for the three men constituting the board of censors.

Early this afternoon it was announced at the mayor's office that Nichols is "standing pat" on his decision regarding the play. It was said also that the stage version of "Strange Interlude" had not been received there, and that it was not known whether the mayor had received it at his home.

The Guild board consists of Miss Helburn, who has been in Boston all this

week directing the fight for presentation of the play as scheduled for Sept. 30 at the Hollis Street Theater; Lawrence Langner, playwright and patent attorney, who has also been in Boston; Philip Moeller, author of "Mollere," "Madame Sand" and "Sophie," which was written for Mrs. Fiske, Helen Westley, actress; Lee Simonson, Harvard graduate and scenic artist; and Maurice Wertheim of New York, Harvard graduate, banker and patron of the arts.

Whatever steps are taken, Miss Helburn pointed out, must be approved by the full board. It is expected, however, that their attitude will be to approve what Miss Helburn and Mr. Langner decide is necessary to the local situation. The Guild is determined that the acting version of the play shall at least be passed on. If the mayor fails to rescind his ban or modify his first action the alternative of a "dress rehearsal" for the mayor, Chief Justice Bolster of the Municipal Court and Police Commissioner Wilson would be the logical step.

Rev. Charles Pennoyer, director of the Welfare Commission of the Universalist General Convention, and minister of the Universalist Church, Carey and Clark avenue, Chelsea, announced this morning that he will preach a sermon tomorrow morning on "The Church and the Theater." Mr. Pennoyer's attitude is indicated in his statement that he did not think it right that the public should be treated as so many children.

At the Hollis Street Theater it was said this morning that 500 additional applications for tickets to "Strange Interlude" have been received at the box office this week. This was taken to indicate continued interest on the part of the public, and suggestive of the hope on the part of the applicants that the Guild will be permitted to stage the production here.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

Comment on 'Strange Interlude'
Ban Shows Division of Opinion

The following were among those asked to comment on the action of Mayor Nichols in banning "Strange Interlude":

MRS. EBEN S. DRAPER:
"Strange Interlude" is a masterpiece. The writing of it was an artistic achievement. The Theatre Guild's production of it is perfection. I consider it a privilege to have seen it. I was amazed to hear it had been banned in Boston, when the world is enjoying it. Why should the people here who desire to see this truly great play be prohibited?

FORMER MAYOR JOHN F. FITZGERALD:
Although I haven't read the play of the book, I think that Boston is being made ridiculous. A play that has won the Pulitzer prize and that has been shown in the principal intelligent cities of the world should be given a show here. The fuss over its showing in Boston is more like the action of a hick town than a metropolitan city and I congratulate The Boston Herald on taking a metropolitan attitude toward treating it in the news.

MRS. ALVAN T. FULLER:
I am sorry that I cannot take any stand in the matter but I should like very much to give my opinion privately.

ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK, president of Radcliffe:
I do not think that I could make any comment.

MRS. JENNIE LOITMAN BARRON, woman member of the school committee:
I don't think that I want to comment. I have not read the book nor have I seen the play.

MRS. SUSAN W. FITZGERALD:
I have not read the book, therefore I am not in a position to offer any comment.

MRS. GODFREY L. CABOT:
I have never seen the play, but I prefer that something else be brought to Boston. In my opinion some of the plays sponsored by the Guild last year were objectionable.

PROF. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR of B. U. Drama Dept.:
I feel very keenly the position that the censors are placing Boston before the entire country.

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, Jr., of Belmont:
I bought a copy of the book, "Strange Interlude," since the controversy started, and read most of it. In some respects I find it fairly nasty and in others it is, in my opinion, a great artistic production. It seems to me that O'Neill misused his great talents. On the whole, I think the play ought to be banned. The line must be drawn somewhere. Just a minute—my brother-in-law, Frederick Doane of 82 Marlborough street, is right here at my elbow, and he says the play should not be banned. So there you are—it's 50-50 here.

HAROLD JEFFERSON COOLIDGE of Boston and Beverly:
I know nothing about the play or book, so can't say whether it should be banned.

IRA M. CONANT of 14 Larchmont avenue, Waba...:
I have not read the book. Mayor Nichols must have had good grounds for his action. It doesn't seem, however, that the play could run more than a year in New York if it wasn't all right. There must have been some misunderstanding between the mayor and the Guild.

CENSORS WILL
SEE PLAY THAT
MAYOR BANNEDPrivate Production to
Be Given Some Time
Next Week

The Theatre Guild decided today that the Boston board of censorship will have to pass on Eugene O'Neill's prize-winning play "Strange Interlude."

In a conference in New York which started about midnight and lasted until 9 o'clock today, the board of directors of the national organization decided to put on the play, and have the Boston censors view it.

WHO THEY ARE

The guild board consists of Miss Theresa Helburn, executive director of the board, who was in Boston until yesterday; Lawrence Langner, patent attorney, who was with Miss Helburn here; Maurice Wertheim, Helen Westley, actress; Philip Moeller, playwright and stage director, who produced the play, and Lee Simonson, nationally known as a scenic artist.

All attended the meeting today. The meeting was told that the mayor had used the book version of the play in making his decision and that he had received only yesterday a copy of the book, with all the deleted parts marked out. In that way, the meeting was told, he would have a fair basis to decide on whether Boston would be allowed to see the play.

If the mayor does not relent and allow Boston to see the play, the guild will undertake to present the play before Mayor Nichols, Police Commissioner Wilson and Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the municipal court.

SOME DAY NEXT WEEK

Tentatively the day has been set for some day next week. It will be private. In so far as no tickets will be sold for the performance. The mayor told Miss Helburn and Langner that he would attend such a performance and would endeavor to have the other members of the censorship board attend with him.

The full board of directors had to consider and vote on the plan, for all question of policy must be agreed upon by the board. It is understood that the board voted full powers to Miss Helburn and Langner to go ahead in the Boston situation as they saw fit.

PROTESTS POUR IN

From all over New England a veritable flood of letters, telegrams and postal cards poured in at guild headquarters in the Ritz-Carlton. Many of the letters were copies of letters which had been sent to the mayor. The postcards were those sent out by the guild and recorded the fact that the writers had written to the mayor and had secured from one to 10 friends to write to him in protest.

The morning's mail included at least 100 postcards from Guild subscribers, saying that the senders had written to the mayor and secured a number of friends to do the same. Included also were 50 letters which contained checks and money orders for seats, the seats desired ranging in number from two to 10. Letters were sarcastic and ironic, lampooning the mayor and his attitude. Many requests for postcards of protest, probably 500 to date, have been received by the Guild.

Allyn Brewster, McIntire of 160 State street sent a copy of a letter which he had sent to Mayor Nichols in which he said: "Next year we shall celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of this great commonwealth. Are we to usher in that celebration with a hasty decision on your part which violates all

the admirable principles involved in this celebration?

Many ministers have joined the guild fight. Doctors and lawyers lined up with the guild, many offering their professional services in the fight, while women's club leaders sent in word that they were with the guild to the limit.

Miss Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner, directors of the guild, went back to New York last night and will stay there until Monday. Guild headquarters, however, was maintained as usual, with Richard Fuller of the Old Corner Book Store leading the fight.

HARD TO FIND BOOK

He with counsel for the guild yesterday deleted from the book all of the lines which had been taken out when the play was written. Some of the lines were considered objectionable by the guild, while others were taken out in order to shorten the play. It took Fuller an hour to find a store in Boston which had a book left in stock.

The book will not take the mayor long to read—it he decides to read it. He should be able to run through it in three hours or less. It would have taken him a day to go over the stage script.

The mayor objected to the theme of the play as well as some passages, he told the guild officials when he met them. But guild officials are hopeful that he will relent and allow the play with some passages he objects to stricken out.

If he does not relent, the guild will ask for a preview. If the decision is then against them, they will seek a federal court injunction. If that fails, they will show the play in Cambridge.

Play Ban Unfair

People's Editor:

It seems to me that by banning Eugene O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude," Boston is offering an insult to the intelligence of the Theatre Guild and also to the judges who awarded the play the \$1000 Pulitzer prize.

Surely such persons as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and prominent newspapermen from all over the country, who were among the judges, must have opinions in such matters that are of real value.

How can Boston, represented by Mayor Nichols, feel it is its duty to disregard these people and ban the play without even witnessing a performance?

Why does Boston do such things, and become the laughing stock of all the other cities? Boston has the name of being narrow; must it also be known as unfair?

We might as well have blue laws and be forced to live up to them.

I am only one citizen of many who rebel against such rulings by Boston.

ALICE FRISBIE.

Cambridge.

Puritannical

People's Editor:

"Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's latest play, has been banned in puritannical Boston.

It passed the most rigid censorship of an English lord. It also played in New York for a great length of time. It also was permitted to run in various other large cities.

But in Boston, that hallowed centre of free speech, it was banned.

Not only have plays been banned but books have been banned. Is Boston afraid of the truth?

It is a standing joke when a new book has come out to ask if it has been banned in Boston.

In the case of Theodore Dreiser's book, "An American Tragedy," no other city in the United States prohibited that book except Boston.

Perhaps the city officials have acted a little too hastily. Perhaps they have acted wisely. But a hundred million people can't be wrong.

Lynn. HERBERT L. SCHON.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

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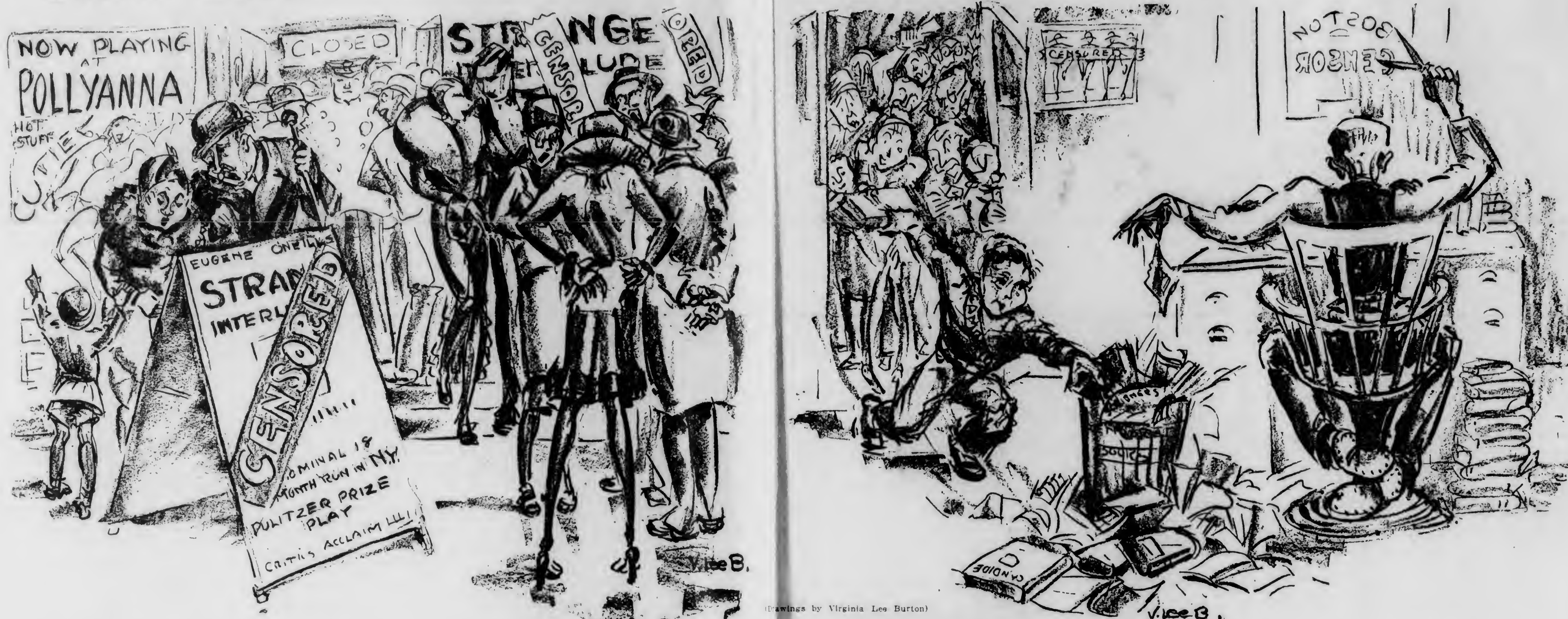
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How Little Rollo Came to Rule the Mind of Boston



History of the Censorship of Plays and Books That Attracts the Attention of the Country.

By Karl Schriftgiesser

THE spectre of censorship has hovered intermittently over Boston since 1711 when the first law regulating literature was passed. But in the whole history of censorship the dark ages, as far as Boston is concerned, did not start until just before the opening of the twentieth century. More plays and more books have been forbidden to the populace in the last thirty-five years than at any other time. The first big row over the banning of a play in this city came in 1890 when the aldermen, after a secret session, revoked the license of the Park Theater, stopping Boston's citizenry from seeing "The Clemenceau Case," a play which the Society for the Suppression of Vice had viewed in New York and given a clean bill of health. One Boston news paper headed its story of the ban with "Nudity in Tights" and another talked about its being "a fragment of filthy French fiction." It later reopened, much revised.

Ten years later Olga Nethersole wanted to come to Boston with her play "Sapho," but before she got to this city the police in New York got to her and placed the actress under arrest. She went to court there and the play was adjourned. Eight years later Boston was allowed to see the play, but it was so much deodorized, and without Olga. The next effective ban was in 1907 when, after wild howls from the clergy of the city, Mary Garden was prevented from appearing here in the opera "Salome."

The year 1911 was a big year for the censor, Mr. John Casey at that time effected the closing of one play and fought hard, without success, to darken one other theater. The play which he was successful in closing was Eugene Walter's "The Eastest Way," which he incidentally was showing at the Hollis Street Theater, where the Theater Guild wished to bring "Strange Interlude."

This play, which was produced by David Belasco, was stopped by that great advocate of a bigger and better Boston, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who has this week come out against the censoring of "Strange Interlude." In this famous case, John M. Casey acted as the mayor's messenger, even as he did when he tried to induce the morals of the community, and he was supported in this by Stephen O'Meara. The banning of "Strange Interlude" caused a sensation all over the country, and a sensation

pictures which have been cut down, revised, and in some cases entirely rewritten in order to pass the rigid censorship imposed upon them. The action of Mayor Nichols this week in disallowing the presentation of Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer Prize play, "Strange Interlude," is one of those cases whereby a meritorious play, which has met with financial as well as critical success in New York, has been banned in its entirety in this city. The actual banning of the play came from the city censor, John M. Casey, the only man ever to hold that position in Boston. He has held the job for just twenty-five years. As has been the case in most bannings of this complete nature he has taken his orders from the mayor.

There is, in reality, no such person as the official censor of Boston—no one whose sole duty, like that of the Lord Chamberlain of London, is to read plays and books before (or after) publication for the sole purpose of censoring them. John Michael Casey, who does this work for the city, is restricted to plays. And he is only one member of a board and, officially at least, the unimportant member. He acts as the watchdog for the mayor, the chief justice of the Municipal Court and the police commissioner, and it is they alone who have the power to sustain or revoke a theatrical license "at their pleasure." So it has been for a quarter of a century; so it is now.

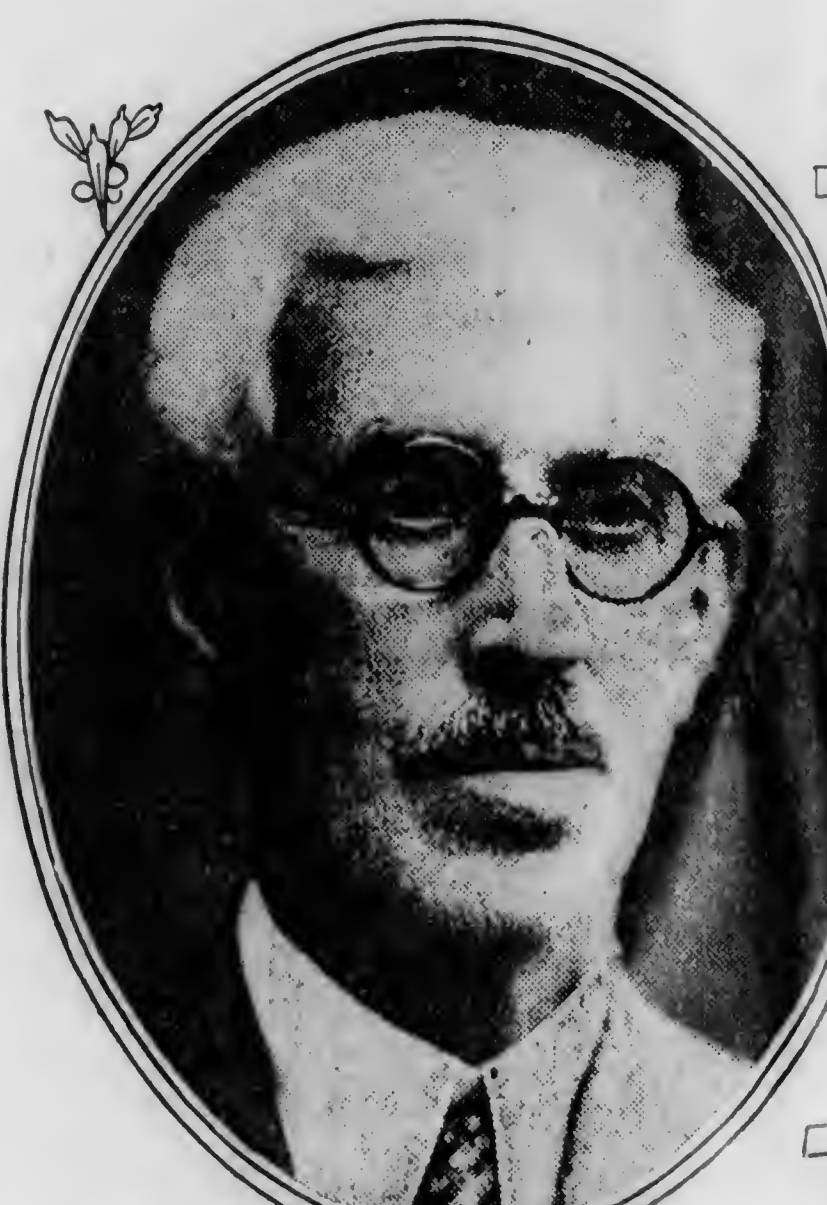
The modern history of stage censorship in Boston is practically the story of John Casey's life. It is just four years older than the history of book censorship as we know it here in Boston today. Stage censorship was inaugurated in 1904; book censorship, through the Watch and Ward Society, in 1908. Both have been going strong ever since. "John Michael Casey was born in the South End sixty-two years ago. He is today a tall, white-haired man who walks with a stoop to his lean shoulders. He dresses quietly and he is, in all respects, a quiet man. His home is in a modest house in Roslindale; a home, by the way, which is far more remarkable than anyone, gazing upon it, would think. It is more remarkable than his office, for, before filing cases and a small book does most of his "censoring" during the evening hours.

Was Once a Drummer

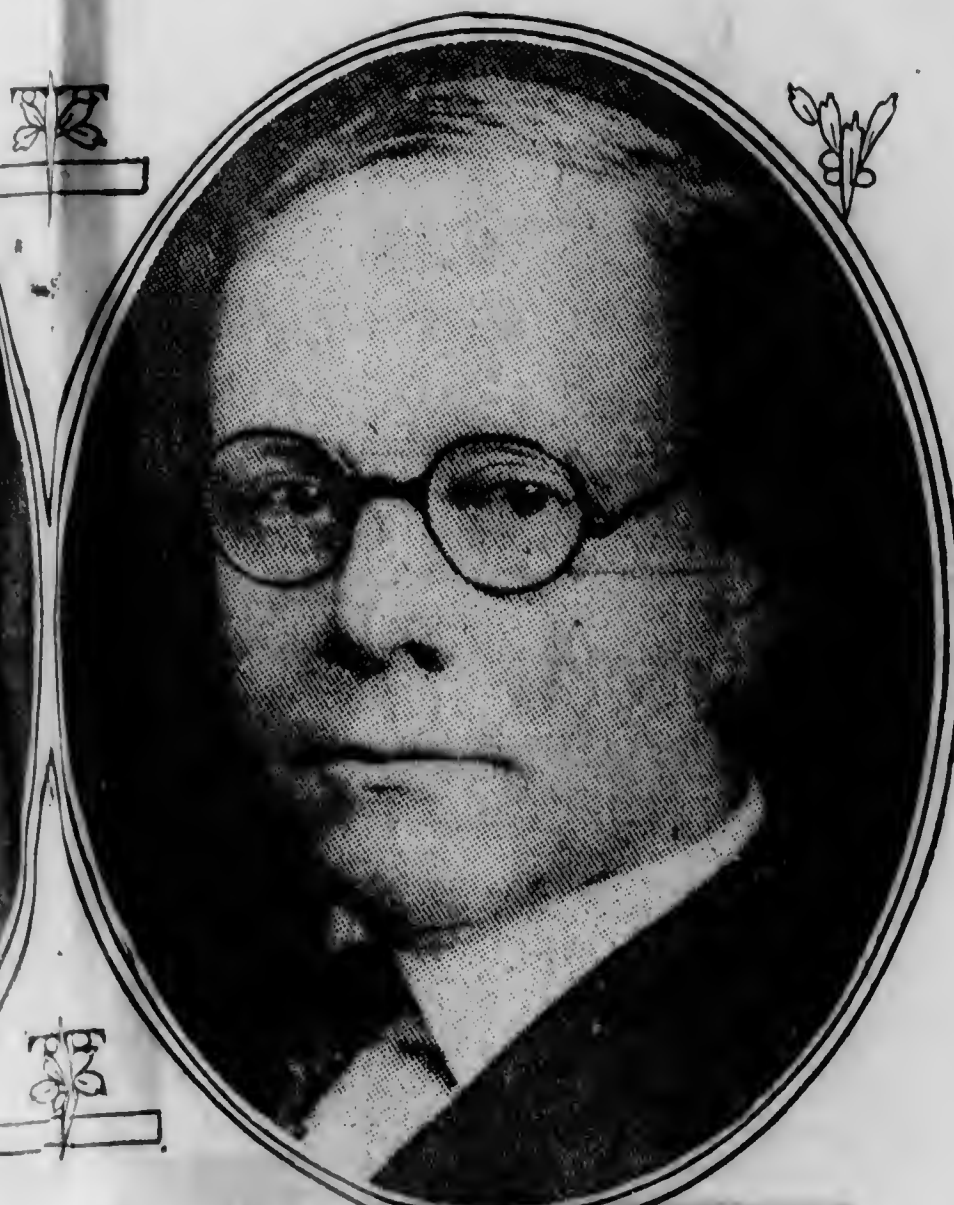
Mr. Casey's father was an upholsterer and, it is important to notice, was a bench mate with Patrick A. Collins when they were both young men. Fifty-five years ago, when Mr. Casey was growing up in the South End there were a number of youngsters who were to become prominent in city politics. They were, as Government service, "destined to go into the ranks of the City Hall. Perhaps the most important of this group was the gentle James Donovan, who died within a few years of his death, city clerk of Boston. Mr. Donovan was later to become one of Patrick Collins' leading political advisers.

took his part. He has, then, been actor, as well as drummer. It was a little more than twenty-five years ago that the accident happened which made him censor. He was on tour and there was a wreck. When he came out of the hospital his right arm was missing at the shoulder. His profession as a musician was gone. The theater, which he truly loved, was, it seemed, closed to him except as one of the audience. So he came back to Boston wondering what he would do.

Patrick A. Collins—Boston's beloved Pat—was mayor. James Donovan was already serving as City Clerk. Because the former had been his father's bench mate, because the latter was always "looking out for" South End boys, it was not surprising that John Casey "entered government service." He became a messenger for the mayor at City Hall. As such he remained for two years. In March, 1904, Mayor Collins called his messenger into his office. He told him what the latter already knew—that the law regarding public amusements had been changed—in the mayor's favor. From then on, said the mayor, whose statue can be seen today gracing the Fenway, the sole authority for regulating the stage would be in the hands of the city's chief censor.



(Photo by Greene)
John M. Casey
City Censor of Plays



(Photo by Bachrach)
Malcolm E. Nichols
Mayor of Boston

this only permitted upon authority of the mayor or licensing officer. 4.—Wearing of off-piece union suits by females, where simply used to violently display the figure, as in living pictures. 5.—The portrayal by performers of either sex of a dope fiend, wherein the act of taking a hypodermic injection, the inhaling of or eating of dope, or the use of dope in any manner, intended to show its effect upon a human being. 6.—All forms of muscle dancing by performers of either sex. This includes every dance which contains suggestive or repulsive contortions of the human body. 7.—The use of profanity. 8.—The portrayal of a moral pervert or sex degenerate.

The law governing the act of Mayor Nichols in placing a ban on "Strange Interlude" was passed by the Legislature in chapter 348 of the special Acts of 1915 and is entitled: "An act relative to revoking and suspending licenses for theatrical and light exhibitions in the city of Boston." The special act was passed because of agitation directed against the licensing division of that time which consisted of only two members, the mayor and the police commissioner. Because of the act

parades, advertisements, gives, presents or participates in any lewd, obscene, indecent, immoral or impure show or entertainment, or in any show or entertainment suggestive of lewdness, indecency, immorality or impurity or in any show or entertainment manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500 or both.

The Board of Censors

When John F. Fitzgerald became mayor, a change took place. In that year the mayor was divested of his power. From 1904 up to the Fitzgerald regime, he alone had been responsible for all plays licensed in the city. Mr. Casey's official title has always been "chief of the licensing division of the mayor's office." It was the mayor then, and it is in part the mayor now, who is in reality the "city censor." Mr. Casey, as chief of this subdivision, is merely his agent. But during the term in which City Hall sounded to the strains of "Sweet Adeline," one other gentleman assumed a part of the censorial duties of the Boston stage. It was the police commissioner who was first given joint authority with the mayor to sustain or revoke any theatrical license "at their pleasure." Mr. Casey continued as the watchdog, his duty being to report to these gentlemen any delinquencies from the moral code on the part of actor or producer which was not remedied at Mr. Casey's request.

In 1913, a motion picture entitled "The Birth of a Nation" came to town, with resultant race riots. This had a subsequent bearing on stage censorship for, as a result of the hullabaloo about this film, the theatrical licensing board received an addition in the person of the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court. Today the official stage censors are the mayor of Boston, the police commissioner and the chief justice of the Municipal Court: Malcolm E. Nichols, Herbert Wilson, and Wilfred Bolster. In their hands today lies the fate of the Boston theater.

How the Censors Work

As Mr. Casey explained it to me the proceedings of stage censorship are as follows: A show opens in Boston (and under a strict observance of the law no show can be prejudged; it must be shown on a stage before it can be censored). Mr. Casey attends this opening performance and takes notes. If he finds anything objectionable or in violation of the rules printed above he so reports to the three gentlemen last named. Now, they can either take his word for it and close the play or they can go and judge for themselves. Strictly speaking it is the latter, says Mr. Casey, which should be done, and in the past these three, or whoever might be occupying their positions at the time, have upon occasion closed the most celebrated plays. If to them the play is in conflict with the law, they then may stop it. That, says Mr. Casey, is the way stage censorship acts officially. But there is another way, and a more common one. This is the system which

law is plain as to what may or may not be fit food for Boston audiences. Thus there has come about the system whereby the producer who is wise submits his manuscript to Casey prior to production and Casey goes over this script—and makes suggestions. If the producer is still wise, he follows them; if he only thinks he is wise he produces the play without due regard to the blue pencilling—and gets into trouble. Some producers send tickets and railroad fare over to Mr. Casey, who forthwith travels to New York—"on my own time"—and views the play there. He makes suggestions, the producer follows them, and when the play comes to this town it hits, in the term of the profession, been Bostonized.

Most producers do not object—they quickly spin out a "Boston edition" and only those who have seen the play in New York, or read it in a book, are supposed to know the difference. And no one else is supposed to care.

Mr. Casey—and Mother

Not long ago, I went to Roslindale to see Mr. Casey. In his study wherein is his theatrical index expurgatorius, he explained his system and expounded his views upon morality in the drama. "I believe," he told me, "that nothing should be placed upon the stage of any theater anywhere to which you could not take your mother, sweetheart, wife or sister." His thin face beamed as he said it. "I am not a reformer," he said between generous puffs of his pipe, nodding his white-thatched head. "I am not an up-lifter. Never have I thought I was and to this day I still deny that I am either. There are two viewpoints regarding the stage to which I can never conform. I set no Sunday-school standards, nor have I any patience with those who do. But neither will I condone the viewpoint of the wide-open sport. I have never felt it necessary or compulsory for a man to be a college graduate to detect filth and lewdness nor have I ever felt that a man needs a D.D. to look on after his name to know what is and what isn't nasty when he sees or hears it. Let me repeat: Nothing should be placed upon the stage of any theater to which you could not take your wife, mother or sweetheart."

It is fully two years ago that I asked Mr. Casey why only "Anna Christie" and "The Emperor Jones," of all Eugene O'Neill's dramas, had ever come to Boston. He looked at me with amazement. "Don't you know," he queried, "that I never wrote a decent theme in his life?" Mr. Casey then once more denied the application of censor. "My work is preventive work. My actions forestall closed houses, save money for producer and manager, and keep the standards of the stage in Boston higher than anywhere else."

And Books as Well

Stage censorship during Mr. Casey's regime has never been anywhere nearly as vicious as that which has been exercised upon books. The system, however, differs considerably. Despite all Mr. Casey's protests to the contrary there is an active and actual censorship of plays with the power lying in a three-member committee to which the censor, Mr.

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